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ANNIE REDMOND IS FOUND.

THE ABDUCTED GIRL DISCOVERED IN THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

Restored to the Parents from Whom She Was Stolen Many Months Ago—The Father Brought On from the Insane Asylum to Participate in the Rejoicing—The Child's Cruel Experience—Searching for the People with Whom She Lived.

Little Annie Redmond, the stolen child of John Redmond, was found yesterday and restored to her parents. The father heard the news at the Kankakee Insane Asylum. Long months of fruitless search for the lost one had for a time unbalanced the mind of the strong man and loving father.

ANNIE REDMOND.

What a scene there was last night at the Redmond home, No. 2610 State street! The plain but comfortable rooms were crowded with friends and neighbors. Mrs. Redmond, with a babe in her arms and tears in her eyes, greeted each new comer, and accepted many a heartfelt congratulation. John Redmond, with the glow of returning health on his checks, grasped the hands of old companions and led the way to the centre of attraction.

Seated in an old-fashioned cushioned rocking chair was the little girl whose mysterious disappearance last May awakened so great an interest.

Surrounded by a group of eager listeners the child told her story. And what a story it was! The tale of kidnaping inspired by the loss of a babe, with accessories of devious wanderings and base cruelty.

WHEREABOUTS OF THE GIRL.

Annie Redmond was kidnaped May 23, 1888. The story of the search for the lost child would fill columns. Several weeks ago the father was adjudged insane and committed to the Kankakee Asylum. All hope for the recovery of the child was abandoned months ago.

Friday, Jan. 18, Harvey U. Gurley was arrested at his home on Throop street, near Seventy-first, Englewood, and charged with cruelty to his child. Officer Mitchell of the Humane Society made the arrest, and in an interview last night told the following interesting story:

"I received a telephone message from Englewood to hurry down there and investigate a case of cruelty to a child. The person who telephoned was Mrs. Lena W. Wilkie, the owner of the house on Throop street, between Seventieth and Seventy-first, where the Gurleys lived. Mrs. Wilkie said that Harvey U. Gurley had tied his little girl in the basement after whipping her and had left her there for hours. I got out a warrant at Justice Underwood's court, State and Twenty-ninth streets, that evening for Gurley's arrest on the charge of cruelty to children, under the State law. I gave the warrant to Underwood to take with him and give to Officer Hogan of the Englewood force for service. Hogan arrested Gurley early the next morning and brought him before Justice Underwood for trial. The child was not brought into court.

ABUSE OF THE CHILD.

"Mrs. Wilkie testified that she had heard the child's cries, and opening the cellar door found the poor little thing with two ropes across her back and shoulders and a big, heavy ladder laid across her body. Mrs. Wilkie called to her assistance a neighbor, Mrs. Moore, and together they descended to the cellar. Mrs. Moore cut the child's bonds and sent her up-stairs. Gurley pleaded that his wife was ill and that it would be a terrible thing for him to be sent to the County Jail. Justice Underwood took this circumstance into consideration and fined him $50 and suspended execution.

"Hogan and myself got into a buggy and drove over to the house to get the child. Underwood had given us the custody of it. I found Mrs. Gurley a young woman, somewhat to my surprise, and she seemed somewhat startled when I remarked upon a woman of her age having a child 6 years old. The little girl seemed afraid to talk. I asked her what her name was. She said, 'Flora Della Gurley.' I immediately conceived the idea that it was not their child.

SUSPICIONS AROUSED.

"The little girl had no warm winter clothing to wear, and Gurley's mother, who was in the house at the time, covered the child with her own jacket. We drove away with the child, and got a cape and hood for it at the Englewood police station. I then brought the child down-town to the Home of the Friendless and left it there. It was registered under the name of 'Flora Della Gurley.'"

For nearly three weeks Annie Redmond remained at the home. Her bright ways attracted the attention of Mrs. Moody, the matron, and the child was pointed out to those in search of a child for adoption. She responded readily to the name "Flora Dell Gurley," and probably would have in time forgotten the dramatic episode in her life.

DISCOVERY OF HER IDENTITY.

Thursday afternoon Mrs. James Harper of No. 3048 Wentworth avenue called at the home in company with a lady friend. Mrs. Harper was looking for a girl to adopt. While watching the children engaged at their studies in the kindergarten her attention was attracted by a little girl. Turning to her friend she remarked:

"That looks like Annie Redmond, the lost child."

She looked long and earnestly at the little girl, but finally turned away feeling certain that she must be mistaken. The guide showed the ladies through the other rooms, and granted Mrs. Harper's urgent request to make another visit to the kindergarten. She could not shake off the feeling that the child was Annie Redmond. Approaching the child she asked:

"What is your name, little one?"

"Flora Dell Gurley," was the prompt response.

"I was wrong," said Mrs. Harper, turning to her companion. "She looks so much like Annie Redmond."

The child looked up quickly and gazed earnestly at Mrs. Harper.

"I know you," said she. "You used to live next door to our house. I have got another name."

"What is it?"

"Annie Redmond."

The woman caught the child in her arms. She was on the point of rushing out to tell the mother the glad news when the matron restrained her.

"We must first try and discover the inhuman wretches who are guilty of this work. Wait until tomorrow and give the police a chance."

Mrs. Harper consented and accepted Mrs. Moody's pressing invitation to remain at the home over night.

Without a moment's delay the news was conveyed to the Police Department and Chief Hubbard gave instructions that no pains should be spared to capture the Gurley family.

MOTHER AND CHILD.

Mrs. Redmond was notified yesterday morning about 9 o'clock. She went to the home, and for the first time in ten months clasped the little wanderer in her arms. The mother kept her emotions under control, but the child was superlatively happy. A telegram was sent to the Superintendent of the Kankakee Asylum, and an answer received that Mr. Redmond would start at once for Chicago in charge of a special officer.

Last night, seated in the old fashioned rocking chair, little Annie told the wonderful story of her kidnaping and experiences to a TRIBUNE reporter. Mr. Redmond sat close by and asked many of the questions. The 6-year-old girl is a marvel of brightness. Her answers were couched in good language and were given with little hesitation. Once or twice she paused and a shadow of fear passed over her face as she turned to her father and said:

"I'm afraid to tell; I'm afraid."

"Don't be afraid now, darling; not a hair of your pretty head is in danger," and the happy father laid a reassuring hand on the little one's head.

"Tell me all about it for the little boys and girls of Chicago," said the reporter.

THE GIRL'S STORY.

"I was out on the vacant lot playing with Mrs. Miller's little boy Otto."

"Otto was your beau, was he not?" asked the reporter.

"Yes," was the prompt response, and a general laugh followed, Miss Annie becoming somewhat confused.

"Now don't you write that in the paper, and don't say anything about it," she said. "We were playing when a woman came along and spoke to us. She called me to her and said that if I would go home with her she would give me lots and lots of money, candy, and pennies. She took me to her home on State street."

"How far was it?"

"Not far. We walked all the way. When I wanted to go home she wouldn't let me, and I didn't get home until today."

For an hour and a half the child answered questions asked by her parents, neighbors, reporters, and detectives.

"They had a little baby named Josie, who was dead," said Annie. "They told me that she was my little sister, and that I should always speak of her as my little sister Josie. They were good to me on State street. After a while we moved to School street, and there they both whipped me."

"Why did they whip you?"

"They said I was bad and wouldn't mind. They had an old harness and made a 'cat-o'-nine-tails' and hit me with it. I know their names, too, and can tell them to you. Her name was Josie Gurley and his name was Harvey Gurley. After a while they moved to Throop street. We were always moving. They put me down cellar because I was bad, the woman said. They used to whip me most every day. They lived in the same house with Grandma and Grandpa Parsons. His name was De Witt Parsons, but he had lots of other names. They were better than the Gurly's. Grandpa Parsons used to hide me when they were going to beat me. One day they had a talk and said I would have to wear pants. So the women made a pair of pants out of an old coat and made me put them on. When I would not do just as they ordered me they would tie me up and put me down-stairs. They tied my hands to my side. I used to have to go to the saloon for beer. They told me to run all the way there and back. And I had to scrub the floor, wash the dishes, and wipe them."

"Did they make you do the washing?"

"I wouldn't do that. I used to go to Halsted street for brandy. They told me my name was 'Flora Dell Gurley,' and if I said it was anything else they would whip me. I slept in the same bed with them, and when they thought I was asleep I was awake and listening to what they said. They told me I must run in the house when I saw a policeman. One day I saw a bakery wagon that I knew, only there was a big dog in it and I did not dare go near it. We went to Kensington and staid four or five days. They were always moving. One day they were going to leave town and go away on the cars. They had the trunk all packed and were just going away when the landlord man saw us, and we didn't go. Josie said I must call her mamma."

MISSED THE OPPORTUNITY.

"Did you call her mamma?"

"I had to or she would have beaten me. One day when I was tied down-stairs a policeman's wife heard me crying. She came and untied me and asked me what my name was. I wanted to tell her, but I could see Josie looking at me from the top of the stairs. So I told her my name was 'Flora Dell Gurley.' Then the Humane officer came and took me to the big building."

"Why did you not tell the good woman there your right name?"

"I was afraid, I had been whipped so much. I saw Mrs. Harper all the time and knew who she was.

"Have you seen Otto Miller since you came home?"

"He was in here today to see me, but when he saw so many folks he was ashamed and turned his back," and the little sweetheart smiled demurely at Otto's embarrassment. She spoke in a rambling way about Mrs. Gurley's callers, and recalled the name of one—a certain Mr. Myers. Gurley and Parsons were both painters and were not home much during the daytime. During this strange recital little Lucy Redmond, Annie's sister, sat on her father's knee and listened until her blue eyes disappeared under brown eyelashes.

"Lucy is tired, papa, and wants to go to bed," said Annie, and Lucy was put to bed, Annie soon following.

A HOUSE OF REJOICING.

How happy every one was. The big policeman laughed and smiled, and wiped something from his eyes as he thought of his own curly-head at home. Mr. Redmond appeared perfectly rational, and in the opinion of Dr. Dewey will entirely recover. He will return to Kankakee this afternoon, and an examination will be made to test his sanity.

The police are confident that they will capture the entire Gurley family. Officers Thomas, McNamara, and Hogan went to Gurley's house on Throop street, but found that the family had moved away a few days after Gurley's arrest for cruelty. It is possible they have left the city. The police are in possession of the addresses of several relatives living on the West and North Sides, and will make a thorough search.

FAREWELL TO THE DEADLY CAR STOVE.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Introducing a New Steam Heater in Its Cars.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 8.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has almost completed the fitting up of a train of five passenger-cars with a new hot water heater that promises to settle the question of the "deadly car stove." In about one week the company will make their first test on a run of the train from Chicago to Pittsburg, and railroad officials say it will solve the question of how to comfortably heat passenger coaches without placing stoves in the cars. A large body of railroad officials and others interested will go to Chicago and return on the train testing the heater. The water is heated over the boiler of the locomotive and through a series of pipes will be run into the cars over the centre of the boiler. Coils of copper pipe will be laid, and through this the water will pass. As the dome sits upon the hottest part of the boiler and the steam circulates around the pipes inside the dome it is claimed that the coldest water can be made scalding hot in a few minutes.

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY'S NEW ROLE.

Col. Lamont to Become a General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—[Special.]—It is said that Col. Dan Lamont, private secretary to President Cleveland, has been offered the position of General Passenger Agent of the New York Central Railroad, which was vacated some weeks ago by the death of Henry C. Monett, and that he will assume the duties of that position as soon as possible after the 4th of March next.

MR. SHARON'S LAST LEAP.

HE MARRIES WITHOUT HAVING OBTAINED A DECREE OF DIVORCE.

A Chicago Real Estate Man Takes Unto Himself a Second Wife Before Having Been Legally Separated from His First—Court Proceedings Commenced, but No Decree Granted—History of His Romantic Matrimonial Experiences—A Result of Lax Divorce Laws.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Feb. 7 contained, among other local items, the following:

Nearly every traveling man who ever stopped at the Palace, Gibson, or Grand Hotel knows Miss Emma Kuhn, the Western Union operator. She was quietly married Tuesday afternoon to Mr. Henry Sharon, a well known and quite well-to-do broker of Chicago. The marriage was somewhat romantic and was the result of a case of mutual love at first sight. As stated, Miss Kuhn was well known to and quite a favorite with the drummers who come to this city. For some time she sat in the Western Union box in the Palace Hotel, where her pretty face, modest manner, and obliging ways won for her many friends among the guests of the hotel. Last November she was transferred from the Palace to the Gibson, and from there to the Grand, where she met her fate.

The day before Christmas a handsome, well-dressed stranger, about 40 years old, with blonde hair and mustache, went to the Grand Hotel, accompanied by two children. He registered as "Henry Sharon, Chicago," and registered the children as J. W. and Mabel Stein, Illinois. The three were assigned to room No. 104.

HE MEETS MISS KUHN.

During the day he sent several telegrams and came in contact with Miss Kuhn. Her bright eyes, pretty face, and obliging ways won him at once, and he so confided to one of the clerks. He remained in the city two days and became pretty well acquainted with the fair distributer of electricity. Not long after his departure Miss Kuhn received a letter from him, which she answered. Two more followed, one of which is supposed to have contained an offer of marriage. At any rate, Mr. Sharon appeared at the Grand Hotel early Monday morning, and after a few moments' conversation with Miss Kuhn he left and registered at the St. Nicholas for breakfast. Miss Kuhn left the hotel at noon Monday and bade the clerks good-by, saying she was going to be married. The next afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the residence of her parents on Browne street, near Centre, Miss Kuhn and Mr. Sharon were united. The preliminaries were few, and only the immediate friends of the bride were present. The same night Mr. and Mrs. Sharon left for Chicago to begin married life in earnest and at once. If the newly wedded couple have all the luck and happiness wished them by their friends their life will be a happy one indeed.

SURPRISE OF HIS FRIENDS.

To say that the information contained in the report caused considerable surprise when it was read yesterday at the Leland Hotel, where Henry Sharon is known by almost everybody, is putting it mildly. Louis Leland was simply astounded, Clerk Hibbard nearly fell off his stool with an exclamatory "What!" that resounded clear through the rotunda to Michigan avenue, while others, acquaintances of Sharon, stood about staring at each other like so many exclamation points.

The story of Henry Sharon's adventures in the matrimonial line, his successes in the wooing and winning of damsels young and fair, and the lightning-like work performed by him in the Chicago divorce courts makes this latest matrimonial venture one of the most unique and interesting on record. It also graphically illustrates the crying need for such a reform divorce law as that which Judge Horton has championed before the Illinois Legislature.

This time Mr. Henry Sharon has probably put his foot in it, for it is reasonably certain that the gentleman has rendered himself liable to the law. Mr. Sharon's present condition briefly stated is simply this: He was married Feb. 7 to Miss Kuhn, before he had secured his decree of divorce from his first wife.

Last December, about a week before Christmas—Dec. 19, to be accurate—a bill was filed by Henry Sharon through his attorneys, Sewell & Knight, asking for divorce on the grounds of infidelity from his wife, Florence Sharon. The same day Mrs. Sharon entered her written appearance, sworn to before John A. Murphy, a notary public, waiving process of service and consented that an immediate default be taken against her, and the trial proceeded forthwith.

HEARING THE EVIDENCE.

The following day, Dec. 20, Judge Collins heard the evidence, but not being thoroughly satisfied, for reasons which will soon appear, temporarily withheld a decree. The case of Sharon vs. Sharon stands today exactly as it did Dec. 20. Consequently Florence Sharon is still Henry Sharon's wife, while Emma Kuhn is Mrs. Sharon No. 2.

The circumstances of the application and the hearing for a divorce in the Sharon case are well remembered. Such quick jobs in the Chicago courts are ordinarily noticed, the more so in this case as there was a touch of romance in it.

Sharon left Chicago during the middle of May, 1887, and went to Detroit, then to Windsor to marry his fiancée. The young lady, it is said, had bought her trousseau, and everything was in readiness for the wedding. But it did not take place. The young lady had a sister, Florence, scarcely out of her teens. The pretty face and attractive manners of the younger girl captivated Sharon. It was the work of a day to discard the old love. Sharon paid assiduous court to Florence, and one fine morning the couple quietly left the place and were married. They came to Chicago, where they lived together till Jan. 15, 1888.

Sharon's testimony before Judge Collins was terse, brief, but to the point.

SHARON'S TESTIMONY.

"I did everything for my wife that a man could do," he said on the witness-stand. "After I married Florence we came to Chicago, and went to live on the North Side, where I fitted up a flat at great expense and went housekeeping. One evening—it wasn't a week after we had returned—she said she would not keep house or live there any longer. 'Well,' said I, 'we will go to a hotel,' and we boarded at the Leland and the Richelieu. I was taken ill. I had rheumatism, and I wanted a grate fire, so I moved to the Sherman. We hadn't been there two days when she said she wouldn't live with me any longer, and went to live on Third avenue. I saw her there and got her out. She again left me, and is now in New York City."

Letters from Florence, who is said to be a good-looking woman, were offered in evidence. Mrs. Sharon wrote in one of them: "I prefer living here to living with you and have the bother of keeping house. I am contented with the life, and trust you will not interfere with me."

CERTAIN DOUBTS RAISED.

The decree would doubtless have been granted then and there but for one thing. Word reached Judge Collins that Florence denied having waived service of process, and furthermore declared the letters to be forgeries. Such being the case the Judge took the matter under advisement. No decree has been entered in the case, and Judge Collins says no decree was granted. Mr. T. D. Knight, one of the attorneys, also admits this fact, and the court record itself does not show that such a decree was ever entered or even granted. The question arises: Has Sharon married again under the misapprehension that he was a free man?

A few days ago he was at the Court-House and inquired about his case. The clerk cannot remember whether or not he advised him that a decree was granted. It is hardly likely, however, that he said there had been a decree, for the records do not show it. Whether or not Mr. Sharon has endeavored to find out from the attorneys in the case is not known. Mr. Swett was the man actively engaged in the case, and Mr. Knight could not say last evening what had passed between Mr. Swett and his client. In the course of a conversation with Mr. Knight the latter gentleman said: "I know but little about the divorce proceedings, as Mr. Swett had the whole matter in charge. Sharon, I know, had wanted to get a divorce for some time. I never saw Mrs. Sharon. She never came to my office, and it is my impression that she was out of the city when the bill was brought."

"How, then, could the divorce be granted?"

SAID TO HAVE CONSENTED.

"You have seen her written appearance. She intimated or said that she had not given it. Well, the facts are these: One day Sharon and his wife called at Mr. Swett's office. They talked about their troubles and it was there agreed that she should sign an authorization for her appearance to be entered in a divorce suit her husband wanted to begin. She acquiesced and signed the paper."

"Was Sharon aware that a decree in his case had not been entered by the court?"

"I don't know. I understand that Mr. Swett demanded his fees and refused to have the decree entered until a settlement was made."

Judge Collins was seen at his rooms shortly after court adjourned. When the Sharon case was mentioned to him he remembered it well.

"A tall, stout fellow," he said, "with sandy mustache and red cheeks. I remember him well."

"Did you grant him a decree of divorce, Judge?"

"No; the decree was never entered. I do not remember exactly what, but something stood in the way. I was not satisfied with the evidence and temporarily withheld the decree."

"Judge Collins, Sharon married again yesterday."

"You don't say! That's bad, bad! I pity the poor woman. Whom did he marry?"

SHARON'S POSITION.

The Judge was told, and then the reporter asked:

"Doesn't this place Sharon in a somewhat ambiguous position?"

"Well, I rather think it does," replied the Judge. "It makes him a bigamist of the first water and no mistake!" Judge Collins told of a case which occurred some time ago. A couple were divorced, but this time it was the woman who married again before the decree was entered. "I was convinced, however," concluded the Judge, "that the second marriage was performed under a misapprehension of the circumstances, and so I allowed the date of the decree to go back to the time when the evidence was in court."

"What is the penalty for bigamy in this State?"

"From one to five years in the penitentiary and a fine not exceeding $2,000."

Sharon reached the city yesterday noon with his bride. All efforts to find him were fruitless. Before leaving for Cincinnati Monday he was stopping at the Leland Hotel. A visit was paid to the hotel last evening. Almost the first person asked about the man knew Sharon.

"Why," said he, "Sharon was here this afternoon about 3 o'clock. He went into the barber shop and got shaved."

Clerk Hibbard had seen him and congratulated Sharon on his marriage.

"Yes," said Sharon, "I'm married once more."

"Where are you stopping now?" further queried the clerk. Sharon looked wise and winked. "That's my business," he answered.

William Crowley, the head porter, had quite a conversation with Sharon. Said he: "Mr. Sharon was here this afternoon about 3 o'clock. I went up to him and offered congratulations. 'I see you're married again, Mr. Sharon,' I said. 'How did you find that out?' asked he. 'I saw it in the papers this morning.' He kind of laughed at me, and said: 'That's the way you fellows find out everything about me.'"

MRS. SHARON'S RELATIVES.

The Kuhns' Home in Cincinnati—What They Say About the Marriage.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The family of Mrs. Keemy Sharon are respectable Germans residing on Browne street in this city. Her father, Charles Kuhn, is a tanner and quite well-to-do. The family consists of Mr. and Mrs. Kuhn, two sons, and one daughter besides Emma. THE TRIBUNE correspondent called at the house tonight and gave Mr. Kuhn the first news of his daughter's marriage. The old gentleman was greatly excited and stormed and raved fearfully. He said he was afraid the marriage would turn out badly. His daughter had acted without his consent. Some one had intimated that Sharon was a married man, and he had undertaken to investigate the matter. He had written to Chicago, but had received no answer. He had tried to persuade his daughter to wait two weeks longer, but she refused to take his advice. When charged with having a wife living Sharon denied it. He produced a part of the court proceedings from a Chicago paper from which the names of the parties had been erased. This he declared was a divorce granted to him some time ago. Mr. Kuhn was not at all satisfied with the hurry shown by Sharon to get married, but he submitted to the inevitable, and the ceremony was performed in his house. Emma Kuhn, who is 23 years old, met Sharon last Christmas, and, after a short correspondence, they became engaged. Mrs. Kuhn received a letter from her daughter at the Commercial Hotel in Chicago yesterday morning. She said she was well and happy.

"CRYSTAL SLIPPER" COMPANY ATTACHED.

W. R. Cottrell Sues on Two Notes Signed by David Henderson and J. H. Meade.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The "Crystal Slipper" company, now playing an engagement at the Grand Opera-House, was attached today by W. R. Cottrell of this city. The seizure was made on two notes, issued two years ago by J. H. Meade and David Henderson, proprietors of the "Crystal Slipper" company. The notes were $750 each, for ninety days, and Mrs. John W. Norton advanced the money. There was a default in payment, and she sold the notes to W. R. Cottrell, a billposter of this city. On the attachment issued the receipts of the house, which were heavy, were seized. This is a portion of Mrs. Norton's money that was invested in the Chicago Opera-House. William Hayden claims to be proprietor of the show and gave bond to answer the suit. He says Meade and Henderson have no interest in the spectacle.

Fighting in an Opium Den.

PHILLIPSBURG, Mont., Feb. 8.—Wednesday night Deputy Sheriffs George Opp and T. R. Fredgell raided the store of Him Lee, which was used by the Chinese as an opium joint. Fredgell entered first, with a drawn pistol. The Chinese ascertained that no warrant has been issued, and attacked Fredgell with knives. He fired into the crowd, and Opp also opened fire. Tom Pee was shot in the head and killed. Him Lee was shot in the thigh, and Al Lee in the fleshy part of the right leg. Fredgell and Opp surrendered themselves to the Sheriff. Their conduct is not upheld by the community.

A Fire Engine Makes Havoc.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 8.—This afternoon a fire engine going to a fire frightened a horse owned by M. Ward of No. 315 South Twenty-second street. Ward was thrown from the wagon and probably fatally injured. Maggie Brown, 6 years, was run over and instantly killed. Charles Hallis and Miss Annie McGinnis were run over and seriously injured.

TERRORIZED BY A MANIAC.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT ST. JOSEPH'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

Sisters and Scholars Driven from the Building by a Religious Fanatic—The Strength of Five Policemen Required to Place the Lunatic in the Patrol Wagon—A Desperate Struggle—The Captive's Story of Himself—He Claims to Be a Penitent Brother.

St. Joseph's parochial school at Elm and Franklin streets was the place chosen yesterday by a lunatic for the delivery of a frenzied address on the "Sins of the World." So violent was the speaker in his denunciations of Satan that the sisters and pupils fled from the school-rooms in terror, and the insane man harangued the empty benches until interrupted by three policemen who, after a severe struggle, succeeded in overpowering the man and subsequently landed him in a cell at the County Jail. Under the influence of sedatives he became somewhat rational and said he was George Kumeich of No. 279 South Clark street.

Officer Ed Coleson stood at Hill and Franklin streets about 10 o'clock yesterday morning when the 500 children and sisters rushed into the street shrieking "Police!" The officer hastened to the entrance of the building and learned that a madman was inside and had driven every one out of the schoolroom.

Officer Coleson, remembering the fate of poor Con Barrett and the perils of attacking maniacs singlehanded, blew his whistle until he was joined by Officers Eidsener and DeGann. Then the three bluecoats entered the building.

CAPTURE OF THE MANIAC.

Kumeich was discovered in one of the large class rooms on the second floor. He stood on the teacher's desk shouting and wildly waving his arms. He exhorted his imaginative audience to seek pardon for their sins and prepare for immediate death. The face that he turned toward the officers was distorted, ghastly, and full of vindictiveness. He seemed to partially comprehend the nature of the invasion, for, leaping to the floor with blood curdling yells and curses, he rushed down the aisle, grabbing the slates and books from the desks as he ran. When he reached the rear of the room he placed his back against the wall, and with upraised arm yelled defiance at his would-be captors. The officers, using their clubs as guards, sprang toward the madman, who hurled a volley of slates and books into their faces. The bluecoats did not flinch, but closed with their man. He fought like a demon, biting and striking with tremendous force. Officer Coleson was dealt a tremendous blow in the face, but to the officer's credit be it said he did not retaliate with his club.

In a short time the maniac was overpowered and a "hurry" call for the patrol-wagon was sent the East Chicago Avenue Station. The wagon soon arrived and the man was carried to the street. Here he again became violent. Officers Hook and Murphy, who manned the wagon, lent a hand, and the terrified children and agitated teachers witnessed a desperate struggle on the walk, in which the strength of five brawny men was scarcely able to cope with the frenzied energy of one. Once in the wagon the man lay exhausted and gave no further trouble on the way to the insane department of the County Jail.

DOING PENNANCE.

The unfortunate man was in a religious ecstasy. He is short, stout, and beardless, apparently 30 years old, dressed in well made but worn black clothing, and speaks with a foreign accent. At the jail the man declared that he was on a pilgrimage of pennance for some great crime, and that he was a Brother of the Order of St. Joseph. Beyond that he refused to say anything about himself.

Kumeich was first noticed at early mass by the fathers and sisters. He acted strangely, but appeared to be most devout. He seemed to thoroughly understand every ceremony and was prompt in his responses. When he had finished his devotions he went over to the seats occupied by the sisters and the children and sat down with them. After service he followed them to the schoolroom, and, going to the rear, took a seat. His actions alarmed the sister in charge, and she sent for the Rev. Father Pancratius. He arrived, and told the lunatic he must go away, which he did, but in a moment or two returned. The priest again went to him, but this time the lunatic had become excited, and, breaking away from the reverend gentleman, bounded over the seats, creating a panic. Everybody rushed from the place. He will be taken before the insane court next week.

A WIDE DIVERSITY OF OPINION.

The Post-Office Department Becoming Exasperated Over the Evanston Trouble.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Perhaps the Evanston Post-Office may be changed and taken across the track after all. Straggling telegrams are received each day at the Post-Office Department from citizens of Evanston. Some of these people desire the location in one part and others in another portion of the village. Such a wide diversity of opinion exists in the location of a site that the Post-Office authorities here seem to be at a loss as to just what to do in the matter. These authorities are becoming considerably exasperated and it will be a great relief on their minds when the thing is settled. Nothing as yet has been heard from the agent detailed by the department to go and look over the ground at Evanston. He is surely taking ample time to consider and deliberate over the matter, so that when he returns to Washington some way may be found to settle upon a suitable location. The people in both sections of the village are to have a fair hearing in the choosing of a site. Should the citizens of West Evanston show forth to the department why it is to the advantage of all to have the site selected in their section of the village their opinions will have proper weight with the Post-Office Department. And exactly so with the citizens of East Evanston. Dr. Mann, who has been telegraphed for, is expected in a few days, and should no other propositions be received here in the meantime his proposition will be favorably looked upon. It is generally conceded by all who are interested in the matter that the site which Dr. Mann proposes to build upon is the most desirable for post-office purposes in Evanston. Of course this is the feeling expressed and conceded today; tomorrow perhaps these opinions may be entirely changed.

Embezzler Sullivan's Bond.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 8.—It is stated that the experts examining the books of defaulting County Clerk Sullivan have thus far discovered a deficiency of $45,000 in the trust funds belonging to the State deposited with the Clerk. Sullivan's bond was for only $25,000, and it now seems doubtful if his three bondsmen are worth even half that amount. No step so far as known, has been taken to raise the amount. The bond of Attorney Wilson, the new County Clerk, for $100,000 was approved by the Board of Commissioners today.

A Hardened Criminal at Nineteen.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Alex. Bell, aged 19 years, was sentenced by the court here today to fourteen years in the penitentiary for burglary. Although a mere boy yet Bell is a hardened criminal, having served a term in the Tennessee Penitentiary for manslaughter. When the sentence was pronounced today the prisoner remarked that he would kill himself before he would be again taken to prison.

A Propeller Sold at Manistee, Mich.

MANISTEE, Mich., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The propeller Nellie Torrent has been sold by Ketzinger & Gamble, receivers for the Manistee Salt & Lumber Company, to Penoyer Brothers, Oscoda. Price, $1,000.

INJURED AT THE TOBOGGAN SLIDE.

Miss Emily Chumasero Thrown Under the Machine, Her Ankle Being Fractured.

The second accident this season occurred at the Onaway toboggan slide Thursday evening, Miss Emily Chumasero, daughter of John T. Chumasero of the firm of J. V. Farwell & Co., having her left ankle fractured.

The cold snap brought the long desired ice that the members of the club had considered too long deferred, and Thursday was a gala day at the slide near the entrance of Lincoln Park. The slide was in excellent condition, and early in the evening the young people assembled for the sport. The men had discovered early in the day that the toboggans were dashing down the ways with unusual velocity, and the inside track, usually used, was strewn at the level end with straw to slacken speed. It was not so with the middle track, and as the devotees of the sport began to crowd the slide this track was opened. Miss Chumasero had never experienced the sensation of the terrific plunge and was securely placed on the front of a steel-runner toboggan with three persons snugly crouched behind. The peg had scarcely been pulled when the machine coasted over the bumps and shot like lightning down the level track, bounding against the straw matress with the speed of a race horse.

The occupants of the toboggan were thrown forcibly against the fence by the collision. Miss Chumasero lay unconscious under the toboggan, which had overturned. All the other persons were bruised. Dr. Hooper was called, and conveyed the young lady to her father's home, No. 3440 Michigan avenue. An examination disclosed the fact that the lady's left ankle was splintered, and it is feared that the fracture will result in permanent injury. Miss Chumasero was a guest of the club for the evening.

The speed acquired by the toboggan was the more terrific because of four persons being on the steel-runner craft. The usual number is two, and when a heavy crew make the descent they select the inside course that they may steer around the curve and avoid the sudden stops at the mattress.

Mr. Meker of No. 39 Bank street had his left wrist severely sprained and his hand cut several days ago by brushing against the sides of the slide on the downward plunge.

SOCIETY MATTERS IN WASHINGTON.

Mrs. Lamont's Afternoon Tea—Senator Hearst's Fancy Dress Ball Invitations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Mrs. Daniel Lamont this afternoon gave the first of her two afternoon teas. At the request of several friends Mrs. Lamont's baby daughter, Frances Cleveland, was brought down to the parlor for a short time. The hostess wore a handsome gown of white silk, and was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Farnsworth of Albany, in black silk; Mrs. Leo Knott, plum colored velvet, with front draperies of heliotrope gauze; Mrs. Robert Gordon Hardie of New York in steel blue satin brocade, with pink silk net; Mrs. McAdoo, white lace; Miss Fuller in terra cotta faille embroidered in gold; Miss Head of California; Miss Gussie White, point de esprit over pink silk; Miss Florence Bayard, black silk with draperies of jetted net; Miss Ledyard of Cazenovia, in black silk and jet; Miss Trowbridge of Detroit, stone blue faille; Miss Annette Trowbridge, black silk; Miss Corrine Blackburn, scarlet moire; and Miss Lela Townsend, light blue nuns' veiling with olive silk. In the tea-room Mrs. Charles McCauley, in black lace with terra cotta silk trimmings, presided, assisted by Miss Follinsbee of New York, in pink nuns' veiling. Among the guests were Mrs. Folsom, Mrs. Fairchild, Mrs. Head, Madame Romero, Col. John M. Wilson, Miss Waller, Lieut. W. P. Duvall, Mr. Fava, Mrs. Dickinson, and Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller.

Senator and Mrs. Hearst have issued invitations for a colonial fancy dress ball to be given the 19th inst. The invitations are the handsomest ever issued. Attached to a large piece of cardboard on which is painted in water colors a floral design encircling the old scrip invitation is attached a smaller card painted with a beautiful figure. These invitations are issued only to the guests invited to take part in the cotillon.

A LONDON THEATRE BURNED.

The Panic-Stricken Audience Makes a Rush for the Doors and Many Are Injured.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Theatre Aldershot was burned to the ground tonight. A performance was in progress when the fire broke out, and the audience became panic-stricken and a mad rush for the doors ensued. In the struggle to get to the street many persons were trampled upon and injured, and there were a number of narrow escapes from death.

MADRID, Feb. 8.—A serious fire occurred last night in the Military Hospital in this city. There were 430 patients in the building, and they became panic-stricken. Many of the patients became unable to help themselves in any way, but the nurses and doctors bravely and successfully devoted themselves to the task of removing them from the burning structure. The Governor of Madrid himself hurried to the scene and carried several men who were suffering from contagious diseases to the neighboring barracks. One wing of the hospital was totally destroyed. No deaths resulted from the fire.

A WONDERFUL ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

Dynamite Explodes in a Tent and None of the Inmates Injured.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—A miraculous escape from death was had this morning by seven men occupying a tent on the reservation near the city. The men are engaged in grading a railroad across the reservation, and in addition to the tent being used for sleeping purposes it was made the storehouse for dynamite used in blasting. This morning without a moment's warning seventy-five pounds of the stuff exploded with terrific effect. The tent was torn to shreds and the beds and bunks were broken and scattered in every direction, and a hole over eight feet deep for several acres was excavated by the explosion. Strange to say, not one of the men was injured. With the exception of being covered with dirt and having their clothing badly torn they escaped unhurt. The inhabitants of the northern part of the city felt the force of the shock and much glass was broken.

Killed for Refusing to Marry Him.

STEVENS POINT, Wis., Feb. 8.—George Schissel, a Bohemian aged 30, fatally shot Ida Poltza, a 17-year-old waitress in a hotel at McDill, a suburb of this place, and then blew his own brains out. The act was committed immediately after the girl refused Schissel's offer of marriage.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The post-office at Portland, Ia., was entered by burglars Thursday night.

Rudolph Kuns, a German farmer of Garden City, Kas., committed suicide yesterday.

Granite, Mont., is having an epidemic of typhoid-pneumonia. Deaths are occurring every day.

The Pittsburg, Pa., coke strike has collapsed. All the works but two are now in operation.

William Ritter of Terre Haute, Ind., committed suicide yesterday. Domestic trouble was the cause.

The Rev. Dr. Frederick H. Hedge, the venerable Unitarian clergyman and author, is seriously ill at his home in Cambridge, Mass.

Schultz Leach, the missing City Treasurer of Maysville, Ky., has been heard from at Montreal. A committee will investigate his books.

The Rev. Dr. Nash of Zanesville, O., was injured by a fall in church last Sunday and is not expected to live. He is almost totally paralyzed.

Unknown persons unsuccessfully attempted to wreck the residence of Dr. Thomas F. Buck of St. Louis Thursday night. This is the second time in a year.

HORTON'S DIVORCE BILL.

JUDGES CONSIDER IT A GOOD ONE, WHICH SHOULD PASS.

Judge Creighton Thinks the Second Section Should Be Amended a Little, but Not Stricken Out—Judge Reeves Considers a Change in the Divorce Law Necessary—Judge Brown Would Make the Time of Desertion Five Years—Views of Other Judges.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The Horton Divorce law is before the Judiciary Committee, of which Miller of Stark, who introduced it in the House, is Chairman. It will come up for consideration early next week. Mr. Miller is desirous of a favorable report, and he cannot comprehend the action of the Senate committee in striking out the second section of the bill.

"Why don't they abolish the marriage obligation?" said he this afternoon. "The amendments proposed by Judge Horton are the same as those in force in New York and in other States, and some restrictions should be placed on the present free-for-all divorce system."

Judge Creighton of the Sangamon Circuit Court was this evening shown the Horton bill, and after reading it he was asked his opinion upon the proposed law.

"The bill is a good one," said he, "and especially the first section. I have often thought of appointing attorneys in cases which the section seeks to cover, but disliked to call upon an attorney to take the case for nothing. The proviso that the fee shall not exceed $25 and that the county shall not be liable therefor is a good one."

His attention being called to the fact that the Judicial Department Committee of the Senate, upon consideration of the bill, had stricken out the second section, the Judge said:

"That was, in my opinion, wrong. The only criticism I could offer on that section is that the maximum period of ten years might be too long. The committee might have reduced the period from ten to two years, and this would have caused beneficial results. There can be no question but that a great many of the persons seeking divorces do so with the intention of remarrying. Not infrequently they remarry in a week, and it is within my experience upon the bench where parties have been divorced and remarried in the same day. The ten year period is too much like the old English law preventing the parties from remarrying. I can see no reasonable objection to making it from one to two years, or at the least to say they shall not remarry in six months."

JUDGE REEVES ADVISES A CHANGE.

He Thinks the Present Divorce Laws Encourage Hasty and Unwise Marriages.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—In regard to Judge Horton's Divorce bill Judge Owen T. Reeves of the Circuit Court, McLean County, said:

"I have read the amendments proposed by Judge Horton to our divorce statute. There can be no objection to the first section proposed, and I have no doubt, from my experience in divorce cases, that it would answer a useful purpose. While I am not prepared to fully concur in the provisions embraced in the second section, I am fully convinced that some provision should be made under which the court could impose some conditions upon the right of the guilty party to remarry. It would effectually put a stop to a practice not altogether uncommon of one of the parties doing some act which would give the other a right to divorce for the purpose of securing a release from a marriage that had been uncongenial. My own convictions strongly incline me to the position that an absolute divorce should only be granted upon Scriptural grounds, and in all other cases there should only be a decree of separation, without the right to either party to remarry. I have no hesitation in saying that facility in obtaining divorces has greatly increased the number of hasty and inconsiderate marriages and led to the formation of a far too general disregard of the solemn, binding, and enduring obligation of marriage vows. Whatever can be done to intensify a sense of the perpetuity of this obligation ought to be done."

JUDGE BROWN FAVORS THE BILL.

He Thinks, However, That It Should Take Five Years to Constitute Desertion.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Judge William Brown of this judicial district of the Circuit Court was interviewed this afternoon in relation to Judge Horton's divorce bill, and particularly the second section. He did not object to the provisions of the bill—in fact, he was in favor of it.

"There is one thing I would like to see," he said, "and that is an increase in the time on which divorce for desertion is granted. Here it is two years. This should be made five years. If this were done we would not have one-half the divorces we have now. Our present divorce laws are exceedingly lax. I have heard of cases where parties were divorced and married the same day. In one particular case the man was walking up and down in front of the court-house waiting for his wife to be divorced so that he could marry again. The second portion of Judge Horton's bill is by far the most important. Attorneys don't investigate the causes fully enough. They secure a large fee, which accounts for it. I have suggested at many terms of the Legislature that the time for desertion be changed. If I had my preference in the matter I would fix it so that divorced couples could not again marry. In one-third of the cases before me I am satisfied there is collusion between the parties. Many of the cases are not defended, and when they are the facts are reached. The fruitful source of all divorces is desertion. I think nine-tenths are granted on that ground. Yes, I am heartily in favor of the bill and hope it will pass."

SOME SUCH BILL IS NEEDED.

Judge Snyder, However, Thinks the New One Should Not Be Too Severe.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—When asked his opinion as to the provisions of Judge Horton's Divorce bill Judge William H. Snyder of the Third Circuit said he had not given the bill anything more than a casual examination and was therefore not prepared to express a decided opinion on its merits or demerits. He thought, however, that a law ought to be passed restraining immediate remarrying of divorced parties.

"Many cases have come before me," said he, "where I believed great injustice was contemplated and done to one or the other of the divorced parties. I have known many cases where the divorced man or woman would remarry within an hour, day, or week after they had been released from the marital bonds, and where plot and deception were self-evident, and there certainly ought to be some legal penalty in such cases. I would not favor a law too severe, because it would possibly operate more in the interest of immoral than virtuous habits. Really, I believe that we need a law similar to that contemplated by Judge Horton's bill, leaving the penalty as to time to the good sense and discretion of the court."

BELIEVE BOTH SECTIONS GOOD.

Judges Vail and Evans Think the Bill Should Pass—One Possible Result.

DANVILLE, Ill., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Judge E. P. Vail of Decatur, who is holding court here this week, did not wish to be interviewed on Judge Horton's Divorce bill, but in a communication with members of the bar intimated that he considered the bill an excellent one and regretted that the second sec tion would not pass. If the trial Judge could say to the parties to the divorce proceedings: "You cannot remarry for a certain number of years," then there would not be so many scandalous divorce cases. At the same time it would be a disagreeable duty for the Judge to perform. In his opinion the killing of the second section robs the bill of most of its force.

Judge D. D. Evans considered the bill a good one, and was especially pleased with the first section. There were often cases where the Judge, in default cases, was compelled to examine and perform the duties of an attorney. All this would be obviated and justice done if the court could appoint an attorney to make a searching inquiry into the merits of the case. Judge Evans also thought the second section of the bill ought to pass. He believed that a Judge could conscientiously fix the limitations within which the parties could not remarry according to the circumstances of different cases. This section would have the effect of keeping all but really meritorious divorce cases out of court. Should the second section pass it would raise some interesting legal questions. Parties debarred from marrying in Illinois for a period of years might step across the line into Indiana, marry there, and in coming back to Illinois, might, under the law, be bigamists.

THE SECOND THE BEST SECTION.

Judge Williams of Quincy Considers That the Most Important.

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Judge John H. Williams said today regarding the Divorce bill pending in the General Assembly:

"I have read Judge Horton's opinion in this morning's TRIBUNE, and heartily coincide with him as to the necessity for such a law. I emphatically indorse the first two sections of the bill, and if it came to a choice between the two I would prefer the second. In the first place no divorce should be granted without just moral cause. The court should have absolute power to get at the bottom facts in all cases and authority to send for persons and papers when in his opinion any of the facts are being suppressed. The court should also be granted power to decide the period of time when either party shall marry again, thus preventing engagements before divorce, for people would not become engaged when they were uncertain as to whether they would be allowed to marry. I have had cases before me where I was morally certain that I was being cheated, but was powerless to do anything except hear such evidence as I could get without investigating by subpœnaing the defendant, who, if in collusion, would suppress the facts as far as possible. This would not be the case if the courts had the authority to appoint an attorney to represent the defense and to fix the limit upon the right of either or both parties to marry again, except in rare cases where both wanted to marry some other person."

A CHANGE IN THE SECOND SECTION.

Judge Page Would Give Even Greater Discretionary Power to the Court.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Judge Samuel S. Page of the Circuit Court had this to say on Judge Horton's Divorce bill:

"I have not read the bill, but the second section, as quoted in Judge Horton's interview, makes it imperative for the Judge granting a divorce to prohibit a remarriage within one year by either party. In many cases this would be an injustice to the innocent party. It should be left discretionary with the court whether to make any restriction or not, and whether to one only or to both, and to fix the time of prohibition as to each party independently, according to the degree of culpability, not exceeding in any case so many years. Our Divorce law is quite a liberal one, and the abuses spoken of by Judge Horton do exist. I believe that such a measure would largely prevent collusion in divorces. Few would connive to secure a decree against themselves at the peril of being prohibited from remarrying for a number of years. It would certainly grant a great and important discretionary power to the Judge, enabling him to fix for years the status of parties, but it would enable him also to do more ample and exact justice, and prevent many gross abuses."

Judge Langley Does Not Approve of It.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Judge J. W. Langley of this city was seen at his residence this evening and interviewed as to the Divorce bill now pending in the Illinois Legislature. While he had not seen the text of the bill, he understands that it makes it the duty of the Chancellor to fix time limits in all cases, during which neither party to the divorce shall marry again. He believes that this would work great injustice in many cases; that rather than punish the innocent party the practices of which Judge Horton complained should be defined as crimes and the guilty party punished accordingly. It would work badly to make the Divorce law a part of the penal code. It is the policy of our law to encourage marriages, and not separations, except on good grounds, and when these exist separation should be allowed for the purpose of enabling parties to marry again, and leaving the criminal acts of either to be punished by the criminal laws.

Doesn't Like the Second Section.

GALENA, Ill., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Judge W. T. Hodson expressed his approval of the first section of the measure, on the ground that nine times out of ten in defaulted divorce cases there is more or less collusion between the parties, which never comes to the knowledge of the Chancellor trying the case. Judge Hodson disapproves of the second section of the bill because, in his judgment, it is restrictive of marriage; that where a divorce can be legally granted there should be no impediment to remarriage in case the parties so desire.

HYDROPHOBIA IN WEST VIRGINIA.

A Dozen Mad Dogs Running Wild in the Woods—The Farmers Excited.

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 8.—Great excitement prevails among the farmers throughout a region of ten square miles in Wetzell County due to the discovery that there are from eight to a dozen dogs afflicted with rabies running wild through the woods and over the fields. For a month live stock on numerous farms have been found dead and hogs and cattle observed to be suffering from what was thought to be fits, but the cause was not suspected until yesterday. The disease is supposed to have originated in the county late last fall and to have spread since. There is the greatest anxiety for two children named Morgan who have been bitten. The farmers will inaugurate a general raid and kill all dogs for a dozen miles around in the hope of stamping out the disease.

IN TRULY REALISTIC FASHION.

McKee Rankin, the Actor, Shows He Is Qualified to Play Ragged Parts.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—McKee Rankin, the well known actor, performed the poor artist rôle of Arthur Eastman in his play of "The Runaway Wife" at Lynn last night in a realistic fashion. A New York City attorney had an idea Mr. Rankin had more funds than one would infer from seeing him portray his new character, and therefore in the interest of several of his New York creditors Mr. Rankin was summoned on a mesne process to be examined regarding his earthly possessions. The actor was examined most minutely for about three hours. The fact came out that Rankin was as poor as the poor artist rôle in his play made him appear to be. He could not even confess to the ownership of a wardrobe, save a few shirts in which he played the chief character in "The Danites." He was promptly discharged, as it was conclusively shown that he was qualified to pose as a poor debtor.

THE MONTREAL CARNIVAL BALL.

The Decorations at the Ball—The Governor General Among the Guests.

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The grand carnival ball at the Windsor Hotel tonight was a big success. Nearly 1,000 people attended, and Lord and Lady Stanley, with the viceregal party, remained until 1 o'clock a. m. The decorations were gorgeous and had a pretty effect against the rich dark color of the walls. In the south centre was the dais for the Governor General, over which was suspended a canopy composed of English flags fastened to golden spear-heads, and immediately opposite was the band-stand, the front of which was hidden by a gigantic rosette made up of American flags, decorated with the American eagle in gold. Among the distinguished guests were Mr. Erastus Wiman and the Misses Wiman of New York. Fully one-third of the subscribers were Americans.

THE AMENDED MEASURE.

THE CHICAGO CHANCERY JUDGES ON THE DIVORCE BILL.

They Approve of the Change as a Whole—Judge Shepard Talks on the General Subject at Length—Judge Collins Says There Is Trouble Enough Over the First Divorce Without Preparing for a Second—Judges Tuley and Jamieson.

TRIBUNE reporters yesterday interviewed the Chancery Judges on the Horton Divorce bill as amended. The results are appended:

Judge Shepard—The clause in the bill which gives Judges the right to fix the time in which divorced people may contract a second marriage is in my opinion one that should have been stricken out. In the first place there already exists in the public mind a prejudice against certain Judges and in favor of others in regard to the administration of the divorce law. It is supposed that one Judge is easier than another, and that cases will pass in one court and be awarded decrees where another court would dismiss them. All this tends to bring the administration of the law into scandal, and in my opinion the evil would be greatly increased if the Judges were further burdened with discretionary powers as to when the parties might marry again. When once parties are free from a tie which the law says should no longer exist the spirit of our social condition is to encourage them to marry as soon as possible.

Still, I think the underlying motive of Judge Horton's bill is a good one, but I would begin at the other end, so to speak, in carrying it into effect. My idea would be the fixing of a statutory period between the filing of the bill and granting of the decree, during which time the parties might withdraw their bill for divorce.

THE DECREE NISI.

"Would you adopt the English system of a decree nisi, to be followed by an absolute decree six months later?"

"Not exactly in that way. I don't favor the decree nisi, but I do think that a divorce should only be granted after both parties have had ample time to think the matter over and every opportunity had been given them to heal their differences, which oftentimes are but the result of a sudden outburst of anger. Such an interval would likewise prevent much mischief which frequently arises owing to insufficient publication, and would be the most effectual hindrance to railroading a divorce suit through the courts, as sometimes happens. After six months or a year's delay, such as I speak of, then the parties ought to be at liberty to marry whom they please and as soon as they please upon getting the decree."

"But in the case of a woman who has an immediate chance to marry but is prevented by a former marriage where her husband has deserted her, would not the delay prove rather hard?"

"If she has lived without her husband the two years at present enjoined by law she ought to be content to wait another year."

"Do you think, Judge, that collusion exists to any great extent in the applications for divorce?"

"The popular idea of collusion is an erroneous one. For example, if a man and wife agree to a divorce that fact does not necessarily imply collusion. No decree would be granted by reason of such agreement, and whether it exists or not the grounds for divorce have to be clearly proved before the court can allow a decree. Still, such an agreement is prima facie evidence that there may have been collusion in the getting up of the evidence on which a divorce is sought. For instance, a man and woman may quarrel, and one in anger will say to the other, 'Get a divorce.' The desire to do so is mutual, and they agree to a separation as a preliminary to a bill charging desertion, or else rake up some events in their married life which have been mutually condoned, but which would appear good grounds for divorce.

APPARENT LACK OF MOTIVE.

"Perhaps the strangest feature of the divorce cases which strikes a Judge when first he commences to try this class of suits is the apparent utter absence of motive leading up to the acts whereon a decree for divorce is sought. A man will claim that he was everything that a good husband could be—generous, faithful, and affectionate—when suddenly his wife, whom he has left at the breakfast table apparently happy and contented, packs up her things and leaves him. It is no use asking him what he had done to cause it. She has gone and there are a dozen witnesses to prove it, and that is all the law as it stands at present can take cognizance of. It may have been that there was an agreement, or it may have been that the conduct of the husband would justify the wife in applying for divorce, all of which circumstances would be taken into consideration if brought to the knowledge of a chancery Judge. Or again, a husband and wife have a quarrel, and perhaps he strikes her. She goes to work and makes out a string of complaints covering a number of instances where he may possibly have hurt her, perhaps in joking, but which only require the malice which the wife is ready to swear to to constitute grounds for divorce. I feel pretty certain that some such collusion exists in nearly 50 per cent of the divorces tried, but I may say at the same time that during the five years I have been acting as Chancellor of Cook County I don't think I have had evidence of more than ten or a dozen cases, which, of course, were dismissed.

"I attribute the skill with which this sort of thing is covered up to two causes. The press of this city has paid close attention to the divorce business, although, unfortunately, not close enough. Newspaper reporters seldom give the actual questions put by the Judge or lawyer, but report a divorce trial in a flippant way, giving the public the impression that it is an easy matter to get one through the courts. They do, however, generally mention the actual facts whereon the suit is based, but in such a light manner that people easily grasp a knowledge of the law on the subject, and, consequently, are ready with a statement of their case, cut and dried, when they appear in court. Then, again, their lawyers often coach them just what to say, especially in default cases, and the Judge has to do all the cross-examination to get at the bottom facts.

"I certainly would agree with a proposal to have the county engage an attorney to investigate cases where the Judge is satisfied that the whole truth has not been disclosed. It would, however hardly be fair to ask an attorney to undertake such an investigation and charge his fee as costs to the defeated party. In nine cases out of ten such a fee would be equivalent to a judgment against a man who hadn't a cent to his name. The county ought to pay him."

TROUBLE ENOUGH WITH THE FIRST ONE.

Judge Collins—I don't believe in hampering Chancellors with further responsibilities in the discharge of their duties as Judges of divorce suits. There is trouble enough disposing of one marriage without being bothered with the prospective troubles of a second. When people are honestly and legally divorced, it is their own lookout when they shall marry again, and I don't consider that the Judge who frees them from an irksome tie has any business meddling with a second. The Divorce bill as amended meets my views exactly.

The proposal to pay a lawyer to look into cases which on the face of them are not altogether straight is a good one, though I am somewhat doubtful of any man making a big success at the business. I think there is a great deal too much talk about the divorce courts of Chicago. One would imagine that it was the easiest thing in the world to get a divorce here, and that every other married couple had either had a divorce or were figuring on getting one. Now, I understand from the Clerk of the court that there were less than 900 divorces granted within a year in Cook County. That is to say, less than one for every 1,000 inhabitants. Compare that with the records in some of the Eastern States, Connecticut for instance, and you will find that Chicago is by no means the divorce centre it is claimed to be.

ATTEMPTING IMPOSSIBILITIES.

Judge Tuley—The amendment strikes out the vital part of the bill. It would have been just as well or better to have stricken out the enacting clause. The clause giving the Judges power to appoint an attorney and instruct him to investigate cases where collusion is suspected does not amount to anything. I have never hesitated to take such a step when the circumstances warranted it. The clause giving the Judges power to forbid a marriage for a period after a divorce has been granted aims to accomplish a much-desired result, but I doubt if it would work to the satisfaction of the framers of the bill. There would be nothing to prevent people going to Indiana or many other States and having a marriage ceremony performed. It would doubtless have a tendency to check what has become a great evil, but would hardly prove a remedy. I am of the opinion that it would be a good plan to pass a law providing that in all cases where the defendant is served with notice of a decree, either by mail or through an advertisement, a final decree should not issue for three years. Pending the expiration of such time the party thus notified could come into court and reopen the case. This rule would not apply when both parties appeared before the Judge in person. A law of this kind would stop a large percentage of the business which drifts into Chicago and would give a chance for a fair hearing of cases.

JUDGE JAMIESON APPROVES.

Judge Jamieson—I am strongly opposed to that portion of the bill which the amendment rejects. It is wrong in principle and would not work in practice. I do not believe that a Judge should be given any such power as is contemplated by the original form of the bill. Suppose the Judges had power to prohibit marriages for a time ranging from one to ten years; what would be the result? There would be one or two cranky Judges on the bench who would use that power to its fullest extent. The inevitable result would be that all of the cases would go to the more liberal Judges. Then, again, the principle is entirely wrong. The prescribing of such a penalty should not be left to a Judge, and it is doubtful in my mind if the common law would hold such a thing valid. If the majority of the people are anxious for such a measure the Legislature should pass a bill providing that the person against whom the decree is found shall not again marry for a term of three, four, or five years.

DID RUCKER SLAP ARKINS' FACE?

The Former Says He Did and the Latter Says He Didn't—Denver Is Excited.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The standing of Judge A. W. Rucker of this city as a fighter was a subject of general discussion here today. When Senator Blackburn contradicted him last fall the Kentuckian was challenged. In an interview in New York Editor John Arkins of the *Rocky Mountain News* said he would believe Blackburn before he would Rucker and he didn't think Rucker would fight. Arkins still says he doesn't think Rucker will fight, yet Rucker claims that he slapped Arkins' face last night, and Rucker's friends say Blackburn's face will be slapped as soon as the Colorado man meets him.

Upon Arkins' return from New York Rucker wrote him a note asking if he was responsible for the statements in his published interview, and demanding an immediate answer. Arkins answered at his leisure, and acknowledged that the interview was generally a correct report of his expressions. Then Rucker said he would rawhide Arkins. Last night Senator-elect Wolcott and Chief of Police Brady called to see Arkins on important local matters. Arkins and Brady had not been on good terms, but both were personal friends of Wolcott, and he "rounded them up," as they say here. The conference at the *News* office lasted over two hours. After midnight they continued the conference on the streets, finally stepping into a saloon which is a favorite resort for local and State politicians. While Arkins and Brady were still conversing Rucker stepped in. He immediately stepped up to Arkins, made a pass at him with his left hand, and with his right drew a gun from his hip pocket. Chief Brady sprang upon Rucker, demanded and secured the gun, and then marched him to a patrol-box. Rucker was given a ride to the police station. Charges of disturbance and carrying concealed weapons were entered against him, and he was placed in a cell. The Chief thwarted all efforts to release him on bail until Justice Morris was summoned, and after three hours' incarceration the Judge was liberated. He gave bonds to appear at Justice Morris' court, but no complaint was made against him there. Chief Brady had the cases called in the police court, and on his testimony, the defendant being absent, fines of $10 and costs and $6 and costs were imposed. Rucker's attorneys will take an appeal. They will try to show provocation and also to establish that Arkins, while editing a Democratic paper, is really a Republican. Although Arkins is generally popular many Democrats dislike him. They contend that he is a Republican, and they would like to see a Bourbon in his place.

Tonight Judge Rucker said: "I slapped Arkins' face and then called on him to resent it. He didn't resent it. He didn't try it. He intruded himself into the controversy between Blackburn and myself, and I made up my mind to slap his face for the intrusion. It was the first time I had seen him since the intrusion, and carried out my resolution."

Editor Arkins said: "There is only one thing I wish to deny, and that is that my face was slapped. No man ever did or ever will slap my face without having it resented. Rucker knocked my hat off from behind. I thought it was done by some one in playfulness, when I saw Brady spring toward the party behind me. When I looked around there Rucker stood with a gun in his hand and Brady was taking it from him. It was a fancy plated toy gun—one that children might play with, but not one that would be carried by a man who would shoot. He knew the chief would interfere, and it was a good place for a bluff. Before I had a chance to realize what was going on Rucker was a prisoner and was hustled out of the place."

A friend of Rucker's said: "They think the Judge won't fight. Well, they are mistaken. Why, he lives next to the military post and has some difficulty with the officers and is ready to fight the whole post single-handed. As a precautionary measure they won't let him enter the grounds. Arkins says Rucker didn't slap his face, but Rucker thinks and says he did. Wait until the Judge meets the Kentuckian."

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Funeral of Edna Bradley.

"Edna L. Bradley. Died Feb. 6, 1888, aged 26 years." This was the inscription engraved on the silver plate of a handsome casket in the cottage of Mrs. Hathaway, at No. 412 Chestnut street, Englewood, yesterday. The casket contained the lifeless remains of the young wife and mother so cruelly murdered by her husband.

Long before the funeral services commenced the house was crowded with relatives, friends, and sympathizers of the family. There were numerous floral offerings. Mrs. S. W. Rawson sent a wreath of lilies that were entwined about the fair young head, concealing the jagged bullet wounds. The *Globe* sent the "Last Assignment" and the "Gates Ajar," designs of more than ordinary beauty. The Corn Exchange Bank and Mrs. P. B. Weare sent beautiful floral gifts.

The Rev. F. J. Walton, rector of Trinity Reformed Episcopal Church, conducted the services. After the reading of the service a hymn was sung and a short but eloquent sermon on "Death" was delivered by the Rev. Walton. The interment was at Oakwoods Cemetery. The pall-bearers were W. H. Morton of the Columbia, Thomas Pryor of the Chicago Opera-House, George Fair of the Haymarket, A. N. O'Neill and Mark Salt of the *Globe*, and Dr. Hatch, an old friend of the family. Unconscious of the bitter sorrow of the occasion the two children of Mrs. Bradley leaned over the side of the casket and peered into the white face and closed eyes of their mother.

Dr. Frederick Schaefer.

GALENA, Ill., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—A telegram was received here today announcing the death last evening at Los Angeles, Cal., of Dr. Frederick Schaefer, formerly of No. 469 Milwaukee avenue, Chicago. The deceased was a native of Galena, and recently removed with his family to California for his health. He was about 45 years of age, and leaves a wife and one child. The remains are to be brought here for interment.

Regulating the Oil Production.

OIL CITY, Pa., Feb. 8.—At a meeting of the Advisory and Executive Committee of the Producers' Protective Association here today a resolution was adopted to the following effect: Whereas it is brought to our knowledge that the 5,500,000 barrels of oil held for the producers under the contract made with the Standard Company is declared a standing menace to the market and a cause of a much lower price than the situation warrants; now, therefore, in the interest of the producers and in order to obtain a remunerative price for the current production, be it resolved that no part of the said oil will be sold upon market before May 1, 1889, below $1 a barrel and before this date not to exceed 500,000 in any current month, and that in amounts agreed upon jointly.

A Change in Union Pacific Officials.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 8.—Vice-President Holcomb of the Union Pacific Railroad today issued a circular appointing C. S. Mellen, ex-Assistant General Manager, to the position of Traffic Manager; E. Dickinson becomes Assistant General Manager; J. S. Tebbets First Assistant General Freight Agent, vice H. A. Johnson, resigned; E. L. Lomax General Passenger Agent, vice Tebbets, promoted; and T. W. Lee Assistant General Passenger Agent, vice Lomax, promoted. The first two changes will take effect Feb. 10 and the rest March 1.

WAY OF PLACE-HUNTERS.

A HARD AND DECIDEDLY EXPENSIVE ROAD TO TRAVEL.

Hordes of Officeseekers Already at the Capital Worrying the Life Out of Representatives and Senators—How They Do It and What It Costs—Some Amusing but Sad Stories About the Misguided Aspirants for Fat Jobs—Mischief Done by a Blue Book.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—It is rather early in the year for stranded officeseekers to make their appearance, but one unfortunate may already be seen in the lobby of a prominent hotel. He is one of the several candidates for Government Printer, and is here stranded high and dry, and waiting with as much patience as possible for the arrival of the money which he has written his friends to lend him. This man says he has already spent $800 in his pursuit of the Printership—all the ready cash he had in the world. His chances for the place are thought to be as good as one in a hundred, and if the hundredth chance happens to turn his way he will get employment at which he may be able, with an economical check upon his personal and household expenditures, to save out of his salary $400 or $500 a year. As he is at present situated he will have to walk home if his friends do not come to his rescue. The best he hopes for is to continue the fight from some cheap boarding-house, as it is hardly possible his friends will be willing to maintain him at a $5-a-day hotel.

This is the way it goes with the officeseekers. They come down to Washington, engage a parlor on the first floor with bath, invite their friends to dine and drink, and really think they are accomplishing something. In a few days they get their bill, and the size of it convinces them of the wisdom of moving up a few floors to cheaper quarters. After another bill or two have been paid they conclude an attic room will do, and after paying several dollars a day for a bed under the roof they finally decide that a cheap boarding-house—and the cheaper the better—is good enough for them.

Already the hotels are teeming with place-hunters. Probably 500 are here, in some cases ten or a dozen of them running after one office. The boarding-house era has not as yet set in. It will come a few weeks after March 4. Four years ago Cleveland repeatedly asked to have the word passed along the line that the place-hunters might as well go home, as the Administration would move slowly, and it looks now as if Gen. Harrison would find it advisable to imitate his example.

SOME CASES IN POINT.

No matter where one goes in the Capital he hears stories about the officeseekers. Their idiosyncrasies and stupidities, their persistencies and irrepressibilities are often laughed at. They become the butt of many a joke. But their clamorings and activities present a serious and pathetic side, too. There is a man in town from Cincinnati eager for a small place in the Government service. Representative Butterworth is the man on whose good offices he is depending, and this fact is obviously known to his wife at home, for a few days ago Mr. Butterworth received a letter from a doubting woman in Cincinnati, which read:

> Send that fool husband of mine home. We have no coal to burn and next to nothing to eat. I have had to take the children from school because their shoes are so bad they can't wear them. Send him home, please.

Another Ohio Congressman received a letter from a constituent of his making inquiries about a certain office for which he announced himself a candidate. The Congressman replied in the stereotyped form: "I'll do the best I can for you." In a day or two came another letter from the constituent reading like this:

> Many thanks for your expressions in my behalf. Send me $50 to pay my expenses to Washington, and I will pay you back out of my first month's salary.

There is no exaggeration in the stories about the number of letters that are pouring in on Senators and Representatives from place-hunters. Inquiry of a score of public men develops the general statement that applications from officeseekers are coming in by the bushel. One Representative says the bulk of his mail has doubled every day since Feb. 1, and that if this geometrical increase shall continue till March 4 his mail that day will fill two post-office vans.

MR. LAIDLAW'S EXPERIENCE.

Congressman Laidlaw of New York is just now bewailing the luckless moment in which he gratified the request of one of his constituents for a Blue Book. Mr. Laidlaw is serving his first term in the House and did not know what the Blue Book was. But he had it sent on to his constituent, and the remainder of the story he tells as follows:

"The first letter I received from my constituent after he had got the Blue Book led me to look up a copy of that book and see what it was like. Imagine my surprise on discovering that it contained a list of all the offices in the United States with salaries and so on. Well, I don't see what this infernal Government ever printed that book for. That constituent of mine to whom I sent the book has already written me for eight offices, placed one after another as folks do when they select books from the catalogue of a public library. They want the first book if it is in, and if it is out the next one, and so on. It is just so with my constituent and the offices. If he can't get the first one on the list he is willing to take the second, and if that is out he wants the third, and so on down to the eighth. And that is not the worst of it: that Blue Book has evidently been lent out by the man I sent it to. I have heard from it in Cattaraugus County, in Chautauqua, in Allegany. It seems to me that Blue Book has been in every voting precinct in my district. I tell you the honest truth that up to date my constituents have applied for every office in the book with a few paltry exceptions. If I had known what that Blue Book was I wouldn't have sent it into my district; no, sir, not for $1,000."

MAJ. CONGER'S AMBITIOUS CONSTITUENT.

Maj. Conger, the Representative from Des Moines, Ia., has also had a peculiar experience with officeseekers. A constituent of his arrived in town a few days ago and lost no time in calling on the Major.

"I thought I would like to have a little office," he said, "and I knew you would be willing to help me out."

"Certainly," replied the Major after the usual formula. "I'll do anything I can for you. Is there any particular place you have in view?"

"Yes," said the constituent, "I have. This winter I've not been working regular, the shop being shut down a part of the time, and I've been reading a good deal. I've read so much about Japan that I would like to go over there and stay a spell, and there is a Government job in that country I'd like to have."

"Do you remember what it is?" inquired the Congressman.

"No, I can't think of it just this minute, but I am sure it is a pretty good job. I looked it up before leaving home and I know it would just suit me."

Here Maj. Conger sought to freshen his friend's memory by mentioning such United States employments in Japan as he could think of, but at every suggestion the constituent shook his head. Finally the Major said:

"Well, the only place besides those I have mentioned is the post of Minister to Japan. Surely you don't want that?"

"Yes," exclaimed the man from Des Moines, with a beam of satisfaction in his countenance, "that's it; that's the place. That is a pretty good job and I am sure it would just suit me."

"Of course it is a good office," explained the Congressman, "but you can't get that. Places like that are sought for by the biggest and most influential men in the party—ex-Senators, Judges, and former Cabinet officers."

The Major's constituent looked his Representative in the face for a moment or two, heaved a sigh, and said:

"Maj. Conger, I've been a good friend of yours. Now I want you to do me a favor. Promise me you will never mention this to a living soul and I'll take the first train for home. I am done with officeseeking."

The bargain was at once concluded, and hence there is one fewer officeseeker in town.

CURRENT CABINET CHAT.

Concerning that feature of officeseeking in which the whole country is just now interested there is no satisfactory information in Washington. It is not here that the Cabinet is being built. There are here surmises and opinions, but an utter absence of news. The day's gossip is, nevertheless, rather interesting, for it has brought unmistakable confirmation of the statement that Senator Sherman wrote a letter to Gen. Harrison about Alger. Some persons are trying to make it appear that Mr. Blaine is interesting himself in Cabinet-making, and that it is due to his influence that Representative Hitt's name has been brought forward for the Treasury as a foil to Congressman Thomas, who aspires to the Navy portfolio and who is not liked by Blaine. There is not a particle of evidence to show that Mr. Blaine has exerted himself in regard to the Cabinet, and, on the other hand, there are the best of reasons for saying that he has carefully avoided doing or saying anything that could be construed into a desire to influence the President-elect in his choice.

An interesting bit of gossip comes from Pennsylvania, where it is claimed Wanamaker has not been offered a place and where the Camerons are bitterly opposing his selection. A Philadelphia Congressman, who claims to know all about it, gives this version of the affair:

"When Senator Quay returned from Indianapolis he thought he had Gen. Harrison's promise of the Postmaster Generalship for Wanamaker. But as the days passed and Wanamaker was not invited to see the President-elect, according to the arrangement, he wrote Gen. Harrison that Mr. Wanamaker's family was in Europe, where he desired to join them, and that it would be desirable to have the interview at once. The public announcement of Wanamaker's intended trip abroad was a part of the program to bring Gen. Harrison to action, and it had the desired effect. But when Wanamaker left Indianapolis he was further than ever from the Cabinet, had had no offer from Gen. Harrison, and may not get one. Gen. Harrison now says he did not promise a portfolio to Quay, but merely said he thought well of the proposition. In the meantime, however, Quay's friends give it out that Wanamaker was to be pushed for Don Cameron's seat in the Senate, and now Don and old Simon are taking a hand, aided by Wharton Barker, who can't get it out of his head that he must be Secretary of the Treasury. George W. Childs has been interested in the movement, too, and has written a strong letter to Gen. Harrison protesting against Wanamaker's appointment. A number of other letters of similar character have been sent on to Indianapolis by special messenger, and the shipbuilders along the Delaware have joined the protest. The shipbuilders don't want Wanamaker in the Navy, and the Camerons don't want him in the Cabinet at all. Unless Gen. Harrison has already offered Wanamaker a place and Wanamaker has accepted it there is going to be some music in that quarter. It is not true that Wanamaker has rented Secretary Whitney's house. I asked the Secretary this question myself, and he replied that his house had not been rented or sold. As yet Blaine is the only Cabinet certainty."

All of which goes to show that, if it is true, as reported, that Gen. Harrison is becoming much fatigued and inclined to wish he had never been born—or, at least, that he had never been elected President—he is not suffering weariness and perplexity without ample cause. The activities and ingenuities of men who want office and of men who do not want other men to have office are blowing a great storm about his devoted head.

W. W.

FAILED FOR A MILLION.

The Pacific Guano Company of Boston Forced to Assign.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Boston business-men were thoroughly surprised this afternoon by the announcement of the assignment of the Pacific Guano Company, which has its headquarters here, and the embarrassment of Glidden & Curtis, its selling agents. The liabilities are placed roundly at $1,000,000, while the assets, so the company says, will come well up to those figures. The failure seems to have been due entirely to the precipitation of the Lynn Institution for Savings in placing an attachment. The company had been doing a good business, the price of fertilizers had advanced, and there was every probability of the company meeting its indebtedness, when the attachment spoiled it all. The attachment covered all the property, which included an island near Beaufort, S. C., works in Charleston, a guano island in the Caribbean Sea, and works at Wood's Holl, Mass.

Business during the last year or two had not been good with the company. It consequently had a large amount of paper afloat, but was hoping to redeem it the present season. The Lynn Bank, which held a note for $20,000 with this company as one of several parties on it, knew the situation, and so to force it to keep its obligations placed an attachment on the works at Wood's Holl. The company at once decided that all creditors should share alike and so assigned to Mr. John C. Rapes. Glidden & Curtis had heavily indorsed the company's paper, and so they, too, were forced to succumb.

The Guano Company has a manufacturing capacity of 50,000 to 60,000 tons of fertilizers yearly, and now has on hand about 40,000 tons of fertilizers, which it has been preparing during the fall and winter and on which it has borrowed money in anticipation of sales. The fertilizers are mostly sold in the South to planters, who give notes which come due when the cotton comes in, and in this way the company has a large amount due them that is not available in paying bills.

The company was incorporated under the laws of this State in 1867 with a capital stock of $1,000,000, the number of shares being 1,000. The officers of the company are: President, John M. Glidden; Treasurer, Samuel Hammond Jr.; Directors, John M. Glidden, Samuel Hammond Jr., G. W. W. Dove, Joseph W. Smith, A. F. Crowell, J. O. Mathewson, and Charles Richardson Miles.

The last statement filed with the Secretary of State by the Pacific Guano Company was in 1887. In that statement the capital stock was given as $1,000,000; land water-power and buildings, $519,015; machinery, $216,303; cash and debts receivable, $168,205; stock manufactured and in process, $693,507; total assets, $1,632,851; debts, $586,351; balance, to profit and loss, $46,500. Though last year's statement is not yet on file, it is known that it showed a deficit, though not such as would preclude recovery with the good business outlook for the coming year.

Messrs. Glidden, Love & Smith compose the firm of Glidden & Curtis, who do an extensive commission business and have been the selling agents for the Pacific Guano Company and also for the Ohio & Western Coal & Iron Company. Messrs. Smith and Dove of this firm are also largely interested in the Smith & Dove Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of shoe threads, flax twines, and yarns, Andover, Mass., Mr. Smith being the President and holding 1,031 shares of stock; Mr. Dove is a director and owns 503 shares of the stock. Smith recently fell heir to $1,500,000, so that the firm is in good shape.

It seems probable that this assignment will result in the placing in the hands of a receiver the Ohio & Western Coal & Iron Company, a concern in which the firm hold a controlling interest and on whose paper they are heavy indorsers. Mr. Glidden was President of this company, which has a capital stock of $5,000,000. New England banks and trust companies hold the bulk of the company and firm's paper. No definite statement of the condition of affairs can be made, so the officers state, at present, but they are confident the creditors will lose but little, if anything.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 8.—The assignment of the Pacific Guano Company created a sensation in business circles here, although no one in Charleston is affected by the failure. The business of the company here has been good, and the failure is not attributed to local losses. The company kept no account in any Charleston bank. For the last seven or eight years the company has been in litigation with the State for royalty due on phosphate rock, mined in streams at Chisolm's Island, belonging to the State. The State won the suit and obtained judgment for $54,000, and the case will come up for a rehearing at Beaufort next week. Today counsel for the State attached the property of the company at Chisolm's Island and the works at Charleston for $54,000. Attachments were also issued today on the property of the company in Charleston by Baring Brothers of London for $15,000, Kidder, Peabody & Co. of New York for $25,000, and the Link Belt & Machinery Company of Chicago for $2,000.

The Kentucky and Indiana Bridge Co.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—James T. Moore of the firm of Bremaker, Moore & Co., papermakers, and of Moore, Bremaker & Co., wholesale grocers, was this afternoon elected President of the Kentucky and Indiana Bridge Company. It was a compromise election, the two factions in the enterprise, which is troubled by court proceedings on account of a receiver being asked for, uniting on Mr. Moore. The directors have been laboring on the election for a week. Charles Weaver, Assistant Postmaster, was elected Secretary and Treasurer.

The Peach Crop in Maryland.

DENTON, Md., Feb. 8.—Mild weather recently made the peach buds swell greatly, and in some orchards near Preston the trees are in full bloom. These the cold has killed.

INDIANA'S ELECTION LAW.

THE SENATE PUTS IN THE ENTIRE DAY CONSIDERING IT.

Some of the Changes Made—A Bill to Prevent Indianapolis from Controlling Its Own Affairs—For a State Fair Ground at Milwaukee—Alleged Railroad Discrimination in Kansas—Miscellaneous State News.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The Indiana Senate has been amending the bill providing for a new election system since yesterday morning, and at the hour of adjournment this evening was little more than half through, having considered only thirty-six of the sixty-eight sections. The general plan of the bill has not been changed, but the amendments have been made with a view, as it is believed, of making it stronger, more perspicuous in some respects, while in others it is more perplexing. About the most important change is an amendment increasing the number of deputy sheriffs to be stationed at each voting precinct election day from two to five, each of whom shall receive for his services $2, which will alone entail an expense of about $40,000. The section requiring County Clerks to bring the returns to the Capitol, as it originally stood, allowed a mileage of 10 cents and a per diem of $3. It was changed four times before it was finally determined that the mileage should be three cents, together with an allowance of $3 for one day. Another change requires that the ballots for the election shall be carried to each county by special messengers. In a speech this afternoon Senator Johnson said that he wanted to go on record with the prediction that the system was being made so expensive that there would be a revolt against it by the people before it had been in operation six years.

Another revolutionary measure, contrary to the principles of home rule, was rushed through the House this afternoon when the bill taking from Indianapolis the power of controlling its own affairs and placing it in the hands of three men to be elected by the Legislature was passed, the Democrats voting solidly for it under caucus rule while the Republicans opposed it. The purpose of the measure is to give the Democrats power in this city that cannot be obtained through the people, but it is pretended that it is in the interest of reform.

The reform pretensions of the majority were put to a test when the Republicans introduced a resolution calling for an investigation of the affairs of the State Insane Hospital. It was charged that John E. Sullivan had been selling bad butter to the institution at more than the market price for good butter; that diseased hogs had been purchased by the trustees at reduced prices and charged against the State at full market prices; that the employés have been guilty of indecency and immorality; that the funds of the hospital have been used by the trustees in the liquidation of individual debts; that one of the trustees has been absent from the State on private business for eighteen months, and has refused and failed to give attention to his duties; that the funds of the hospital have been misused in various ways, as an examination of the books and papers will show; that it is a matter of general information, so far as the taxpayers of the State are concerned, that John E. Sullivan, a defaulting official of Marion County, was furnishing to the trustees provisions under contract, and that the trustees were the political friends of Sullivan, and have from time to time loaned him large sums of money belonging to the State. The majority refused to even hear the resolution after its character was discovered, and it was promptly laid on the table.

Mr. Shields introduced a bill today which proposes to make it illegal to treat to drinks in a saloon.

A new bill to regulate telephone charges has been introduced in the House by Mr. Conn. It fixes the monthly rental at $4.50 where only one telephone is used, $4 each if more than one is used. If more than fifteen calls a day are made $5, and if the line is carried a distance of three miles from the central office $6 a month may be charged. If overcharges are made the company may be fined from $10 to $50.

The House and Senate met in joint session to elect a State Librarian. The Democratic caucus nominee, Jacob P. Dunn Jr., and the Republican caucus nominee, Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith of Wayne County, were placed in nomination. The ballot resulted: Dunn, 81; Mrs. Meredith, 64.

THE WEST VIRGINIA FIGHT.

Only a Brief Session Held and No Settlement Reached.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The joint assembly to open the returns had only a brief session today and adjourned until Monday without any important developments taking place. Last night after all the returns had been opened it appeared that W. P. Hubbard, Republican candidate for Attorney General, had a majority of 300 on the face of the returns, the cause being that no returns for Attorney General appeared in the Webster County certificate. A Republican immediately held that under the policy adopted by the Democrats Hubbard should be declared the Attorney-General-elect, and a committee was appointed to investigate. Being apprised of this Mr. Hubbard telegraphed from his home in Wheeling to the Chairman of the Republican State Committee:

"Am not a general and I don't want the office that way. The Webster County vote for Attorney General is the same as for Governor. Let it be so counted. Please see to this."

The Chairman transmitted the telegram to the Speaker of the House, who is presiding officer of the joint assembly, who refused to allow it to be read to the assembly. It was evident that so manly an act by a Republican was not to be allowed to go on the record.

The Senate did not adjourn until 7:30 this morning, and the Republican absentees in the meantime were arrested one at a time and brought in and fined each $6 and costs. The excitement today has somewhat subsided, but is liable to break out again. It is Goff's intention to take the oath of office the 4th of March and assume the duties of Governor. Of course he will be resisted, but the public sentiment will sustain him. Many Democrats have written that they believe their party's action revolutionary and they will be with him.

The Senatorial succession is yet in the gloaming, Judge Fleming is gaining strength as a compromise man for the Democrats. If he should be elected the Democrats might permit Goff to go in as Governor without violent resistance, but this is a mere speculation.

There was one ballot taken in joint assembly for United States Senator, which resulted: Goff 39, Kenna 38, Carr 7, scattering 4, necessary to a choice 45.

By resolution William T. Thompson was declared elected to the office of Treasurer and B. S. Morgan to the office of Superintendent of Public Schools. A committee of five was appointed to obtain the missing returns from Webster and Wood Counties.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Nothing has been talked of today except the highhanded proceedings of the Democrats last night in the Legislature. Groups of Republicans have stood in public places and demanded that Goff take his seat the 4th of March. The feeling here has not been so high since the war. No language is too strong to denounce the revolutionary proceedings, and men who at other times are cool give way to their feelings and condemn the course of the Democracy. The better element of the Democracy say the partisans have gone too far and do not indorse the entering of private rooms by force and compelling legislators to attend the session at the point of a revolver. The demand is general among Republicans that Goff take his seat, and he is called upon to do it. Judge Snyder of the Supreme Court of Appeals, a strong Democrat, says his party has gone too far and he regrets their course. He says their action has not invalidated Goff's title in the least.

STATE PRINTING INVESTIGATION.

The Wisconsin Senate Concurs in the Resolution of the House.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Despite the fact of a rather vigorous opposition the Senate today concurred in the House resolution providing for an investigation of the work done under the State printing contract by the public printers and the administration of printing affairs as conducted by the Printing Commissioners. The Senate members of the committee appointed are Cooper and Pettibone and the probable members from the House are Mead, Legler, and McGlocklin. A searching investigation will be made and extravagance and carelessness wherever discovered will be exposed. The work of the committee will be begun in a few days and it will be watched with interest.

The bill of the State Agricultural Society asking the purchase by the State of permanent fair grounds at Milwaukee and an appropriation of $100,000 for the purpose was presented by Mr. McElroy of Milwaukee. The bill stipulates that the purchase shall be made only upon the condition that the City of Milwaukee appropriates $50,000 to be expended in the erection of permanent and suitable buildings for fair purposes. Three Commissioners are to make the purchase, and it is provided that when not in use the grounds may be occupied by the State militia, if desired.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Pratt appropriating $15,000 for the establishment and conducting of a State silk station and for the encouragement of silk culture, the provisions of the bill to be executed by a commission of three appointed by the Governor, the State Agricultural Society, and the Horticultural Society. The House passed the bill permitting the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company to issue bonds to fund its debt, to change the time of the annual meeting of stockholders from June to September, and to issue bonds for the laying of double tracks.

COMPLAIN OF THE COAL RATES.

The Kansas Legislature Takes Up Alleged Railroad Discriminations.

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—A concurrent resolution introduced by Representative Hanna of Trego passed both Houses of the Legislature. It is to the effect that the exorbitant tariff on coal from Kansas mines to Western Kansas points practically prevents local dealers from competing with dealers in other States, and calls upon the State Board of Railway Commissioners to devise a remedy for the alleged unjust discrimination. The board has sent a copy of the resolution to the General Managers of the several Kansas railroads and appointed Feb. 19 for a meeting with the representatives of the roads at the office of the Commissioners to hold a conference relating to the matter and endeavor to adjust the rates so that Kansas dealers may sell at competing prices in the same market with coal from other States. The Leavenworth Coal Company alleges that for a 400-mile haul in this State it is charged $3.70 per ton, while the rate in Illinois for the same distance is $1.60, and from the eastern part of Illinois to Kansas it is $2 per ton. In Missouri they claim a 400-mile haul is $2.50 per ton, in Iowa $1.98, and from Central Iowa to Western Kansas, nearly 700 miles, the rate is only $3 per ton—that is, 70 cents less than is charged for the 400 mile haul from Leavenworth. From Colorado across the State east it is claimed the rate is only $1.45 per ton less than the rate on Kansas coal from east to west over the same ground.

Representative Legate introduced a resolution in the Kansas House today setting forth that the receivers of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway had failed to establish the general offices of that company in Kansas, which is in violation of the laws of that State. It calls the attention of the Attorney General to the fact and directs him to act in the premises without unnecessary delay.

The joint legislative committee appointed to investigate the Kansas State Penitentiary has about concluded its labors. The evidence is all in, and all that now remains for the committee to do is to submit a report of its findings, with such recommendations as it may deem proper to make. The Senate today passed a bill to do away with the State Board of Health. Senator Elliston's bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine or like imitations of dairy products was passed. In the House the Committee of the Whole considered for some time Mr. Guthrie's bill providing for taxation of mortgages without definite result. Mr. Jones' bill to permit cities of the second class to vote $20,000, cities of the third class $10,000, and townships to vote $10,000 to the capital stock of companies organized for the purpose of manufacturing sugar and sirups from sorghum cane was passed. Mr. White's bill providing for two cents a pound bounty on sugar for seven years was reported for passage.

STREET RAILWAY BILL PASSED.

A Syndicate Will Now Take Possession of All of Omaha's Roads.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—In the House today the Omaha Street Railway Consolidation bill passed the House by a majority equal to that received in the Senate two weeks ago. This is one of the most important measures that has thus far passed both Houses, and it will cause the formation of a syndicate that will be backed by millions and will control and operate the street railways and cable lines in Omaha. The bill gives the consolidated companies exclusive franchise for fifty years. Senator Paddock is one of the largest stockholders in the the new syndicate, as he was in the old street railway company, and it is stated that with the bill passed the consolidated roads will be bonded and ten miles of cable line will be laid in Omaha the coming year.

In the House today the submissionists, who are not satisfied with the dual submission measure passed, by which a vote is to be taken by the people on both license and prohibition, submitted a resolution that was passed, calling upon the Supreme Court for a decision as to the legality of the proposition as submitted, the object being, if the present bill is not a good one, to pass another before adjournment.

MISCELLANEOUS STATE NEWS.

A Woman's Suffrage Bill Defeated in the Dakota House.

BISMARCK, Dak., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The House today defeated the Woman's Suffrage bill by a vote of 26 to 22. The suffragists, who have been claiming a majority, are indignant. An attempt was made today to get an opinion of the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the bill providing for the regulation of the railroad traffic in the Territory now before the House, but the resolution was defeated. The railroad lobby is strong, and the contest between the grangers and the corporations is growing in interest. There is little hope of adjournment Feb. 23, as provided in the resolution introduced in the Council, and it now looks as though the Governor has the best of the fight which has been urged on him by the Legislature. Three bills were today passed over the veto of the Governor, and he was severely arraigned by the Judiciary Committee of the House.

Florida's Legislature in Session.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Today a special sub-committee of three was appointed to frame a bill for the creation of a State Board of Health to present to the Legislature. Memorials to Congress were passed asking the establishment of patrol quarantine stations on the Florida coast to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases from West Indian and South American ports; also asking that the duty on imported oranges be $1 per box.

A Price Put on Clayton's Assassin.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 8.—The bill authorizing the Governor to offer $5,000 for the apprehension of any notorious recent criminals, and which is designed to cover the Clayton murder, passed the Legislature today and has been signed by Gov. Eagle, who will tomorrow offer that sum for the arrest of the assassins of John M. Clayton.

Anti-Dressed-Beef Bill Voted Down.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 8.—In the House today the resolution to have the Anti-Dressed-Beef bill, which had been reported with a negative indorsement, placed upon the calendar was voted down, the nays being 75 and the yeas 81, less than a majority of the whole House.

The bill prohibited the bringing of dressed beef into the State.

TO CUT OUT CHICAGO COMPETITION.

Ashland Lumbermen Formulate Plans to Sell in Boston at Bottom Prices.

ASHLAND, Wis., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railroad has virtually entered into a combine with Ashland lumbermen and others by which lumber can be shipped through from Ashland to Boston and laid down there at such prices as to exclude Chicago competition. It is expected that a spur road will be built to Ashland soon. The scheme is a big one and looks feasible enough. The agent of the South Shore Road was in the city today interviewing prominent lumbermen.

When the liver fails to act and you are bilious and out of sorts use Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills to bring about a healthy action of the liver and remove all distressing symptoms.

WILL IT BE MR. WINDOM?

GEN. HARRISON CREDITED WITH A SIGNIFICANT REMARK.

He Said He Had Been Considering Windom's Availability—A Kansas Delegation Urges Senator Plumb's Name—Lyman Gage's Chances—Louisiana Republicans Want an Investigation—Foraker's Friends Going to Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—If the gentleman who is to go into the Cabinet as Gen. Harrison's second choice for Secretary of the Treasury would only hold up his hand it would ease the anxious minds of many persons who are losing a great deal of sleep in vainly endeavoring to locate him. The information here as to what had been done or may be done by Gen. Harrison is just now decidedly worthless. A rumor of doubtful origin soon develops into a positive statement of fact, and proportionately with the booming that is being done in the interest of different aspirants the current information is untrustworthy. The friends of John C. New say tonight that he is nearer the Treasury portfolio at this time than any other man in the country, while there are also many persons who believe that there is a probability of the appointment of Windom. There is a story in circulation today about a conversation between Gen. Harrison, R. W. Thompson, ex-Secretary of the Navy, and E. B. Martindale, which occurred a few days ago. Mr. Thompson referred to the rumor about Windom as one of the most preposterous and one of the wildest that had been started, which, it is said, caused Gen. Harrison to inquire why he regarded it as any less credible than other Cabinet stories, and the exchange of views regarding Mr. Windom followed, in which the President-elect expressed the opinion that Mr. Windom was the most valuable man in Garfield's Cabinet.

"You speak so highly of Mr. Windom that I should judge you really have been giving him some consideration," Mr. Thompson is said to have remarked.

"Well, I have," the President-elect is credited with having replied.

As Gen. Harrison has carefully refrained from discussing his Cabinet or aspirants for positions the conversation is regarded as remarkable.

A new name for Secretary of the Treasury was registered on the Cabinet slate this afternoon, when seven Kansas Republicans of official prominence called on the President-elect and presented a memorial from the Kansas Legislature urging the selection of Senater Plumb as one of the Administration advisers. The party of visitors was composed of ex-Gov. Anthony, Lieut. Gov. Phelps, Henry Booth, Speaker of the Kansas House of Representatives, State Treasurer Hamilton, Col. J. L. Hallowell, R. L. Walker, and Richard Morgan. Ex-Gov. Anthony was the spokesman. He supplemented the memorial from the Legislature with a few remarks about the availability of Senator Plumb and the satisfaction that his appointment would afford the people of the West. He thought that Senator Plumb was as competent as any man in America for Secretary of the Treasury. The visitors thought they made a favorable impression, but they didn't understand Gen. Harrison well enough to know what was the significance of the attention they received. It is understood that when Senator Plumb was here about a month ago he was engaged in preparing the way for his boom. While in the city he spent most of the time in conference with Maj. W. H. Calkins, who is pretty close to the President-elect, and it is presumed that he had some assurance that it would at least be worth while to permit his friends to do something in his interest if it should happen later that there might be any other position than Secretary of the Interior open to him. His appointment is regarded as doubtful for several reasons, one of which is his connection with silver mining companies, which would affect his availability. The suggestion of Lyman Gage by THE TRIBUNE was received here today with favorable comment, and it is believed that if Gen. Harrison has not already offered the position to one of the men who have been figuring conspicuously in the speculation he will receive consideration from the President.

Senator-elect McMillan of Michigan, accompanied by two or three friends, came down from Detroit in a special car this morning and spent two hours and a half in the city. He went directly to the residence of Gen. Harrison and remained about an hour. His visit was supposed to be in the interest of Gen. Alger, but he did not have much to say about the Cabinet. He came chiefly for the purpose of making the acquaintance of the President-elect and to talk about local appointments.

An Indiana man who is sure to receive an appointment of some importance is Maj. Calkins, who was the Republican candidate for Governor of the State four years ago. He has sold his residence in Indianapolis and is already preparing to remove to Washington. It is understood that the appointment which has been promised him is Judge of the District of Columbia. Maj. Calkins was the leader of Judge Gresham's Indiana supporters, but after the nomination he went into the campaign and did valuable work in the interest of Gen. Harrison. He was one of the first men to whom the President-elect talked about appointments after the election, and when his preference was learned he was told that he might rely upon receiving the appointment.

The callers today were comparatively few, those besides the Kansas delegation and Senator-elect McMillan being Paul A. Oliver of Wilkesbarre, Pa., and Jennie Smith, one of the officers of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Private Secretary Halford left tonight for Champaign, Ill., to visit his sister for a day or two before his departure for Washington.

Mrs. Harrison received a beautiful silk quilt from the ladies of a church at Leechburg, Pa. Tomorrow the Indianapolis Tippecanoe Club will present to the General the handsome Bible prepared by them for the White House.

WILL OPPOSE EX-GOV. FOSTER.

Gov. Foraker's Friends Going to Indianapolis for That Purpose.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—As might have been expected the action of five members of the Senate in going to Indianapolis to aid in the movement to place ex-Gov. Foster in Gen. Harrison's Cabinet has aroused the ire of the friends of Gov. Foraker in that body. It is now announced that a rival delegation will go to Indianapolis tomorrow to endeavor to undo the work of Foster's friends. This action will be largely due to the fact that the men who pushed the Foster candidacy belong to what is known as the Senatorial "combine," while the Foraker people are made up of the Senatorial "kickers," who smashed the caucus slate. It is not that the latter hate Foster less, but that they despise his friends the more. This reverses the status of affairs when the Senatorial trouble broke out a year ago, for then the combine had the good wishes of Foraker. But the Ohio politician changes sides like the weather-vane and colors like the chameleon.

DID SABIN START THE STORIES?

Some Disclosures Regarding the Charge of Boodleism in Washburn's Election.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Some facts in the recent Senatorial fight between Gen. Washburn and Senator Sabin have been disclosed which are causing a good deal of talk among politicians at the Capital. When the boodle investigation was started in the Senate by Senator Ward it was strenuously denied by Senator Sabin and his friends that he had anything to do with it. Some pains were taken to publish the statement that Senator Sabin was opposed to the Senatorial inquiry into the methods of the campaign because "he did not want to do anything to hurt his friend Washburn." A story has been told within a day or two, however, which puts a different light upon the matter.

After the Republican caucus was held which nominated Mr. Washburn, Senator Sabin disappeared from sight and it was given out that he had gone to Stillwater. About 4 o'clock the next morning one of the Representatives from Stearns County heard a rap on his door, and upon opening it found Senator Sabin standing there. He came in and sat down on the bed, but when the Representative turned up the gas Mr. Sabin excused himself in some confusion and said he was mistaken in the room. He then inquired the location of Senator Ward's room and went in and remained there until daylight. A few hours later Senator Ward had introduced a resolution in the Senate calling for an official investigation into the methods of conducting the caucus the night before.

Another story is that one of the Washburn members of the House Investigating Committee insisted upon a unanimous report of what had been found out by them, or rather what had not been found out. The Sabin members of the committee vigorously opposed this and the Washburn man then announced that he would call as witnesses six members of the House who voted for Senator Sabin. A recess was then taken and the Sabin members of the committee went to consult their friends. When the committee reassembled every man voted for a unanimous report that nothing had been discovered which reflected upon the character of either candidate.

These and several other little things that have crept to the surface since the investigation go to show, according to the Washburn people, that Senator Sabin advised and urged the investigation as a last desperate measure to defeat his opponent. Mr. Sabin made a gallant fight, and at the close of the caucus made a speech which won him many friends among those who voted against him, and had he been content to have accepted the result then he would have retained the respect and confidence of his party. The events which followed, however, put him in a bad light, and many of his friends now say that politically he is as dead as any man in the State.

ASK FOR AN INVESTIGATION.

Louisiana Republicans Want Senator Chandler's Resolution Adopted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—Senator Chandler today presented a preamble and resolutions adopted by the Republican State Central Committee of Louisiana asking for the adoption of the Chandler Louisiana Election Investigation resolution. The preamble asserts that Senator Gibson has persistently opposed the adoption of the resolution, giving as one reason that an investigation was not desired by any considerable number of citizens of Louisiana, and declares that by this assertion Mr. Gibson has wrongfully represented the sentiments of the Republicans of the State. The resolutions then declare that the committee is confident that the facts which will be adduced by the investigation will show that the State election held in Louisiana in 1888 was not conducted according to the letter or spirit of the Constitution of the United States or of Louisiana, and that a government, republican in form, does not exist in Louisiana and did not exist at the time of the election to be investigated.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

More Men Taken Into Custody on Election Fraud Indictments.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Ten more men were arrested today by Deputy United States Marshals on indictments of the Federal grand jury for violation of the Election law. Four of them—Fremont Hildebrand, Ward Hildebrand, J. B. Emerich, and John Deal—are grandsons of George Byers, a pioneer of Carroll County, who is 85 years old and has been voting for sixty-one years. His grandsons promised to take him to the polls at the last election, but they failed to get there with him before it was too late for him to vote. He charged that they purposely delayed getting to the polls until after they were closed and that instead of driving him directly to them a circuitous route was taken. When he endeavored to get out of the carriage because they were not going in the right direction they held him. After the election he went before the grand jury and had them indicted for intimidation. A. C. Pearson, a merchant in Hamilton County, was arrested on the charge of having given $15 to William Owens to be paid to George Farlow with a view to influencing his vote. Owens, it is said, paid Farlow $9 and kept the other $6 himself. Owens and Farlow have also been arrested. Anthony Cruthers, a negro, was taken into custody in the same county for swearing in illegal voters, one of whom was his son-in-law, Dehart McCourtlass, who was also taken into custody for illegal voting. On the same charge Jesse Hanke was arrested.

More Election Fraud Arrests.

GOSHEN, Ind., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Deputy United States Marshal Taylor of Indianapolis today arrested Samuel Olinger and Charles A. Irwin in this city for alleged election frauds. Irwin, who is a prominent business man, swore in Olinger's vote in November. It is another sample of Democratic bluff, as the vote, it is said, was all right. Both were admitted to bail, the Mayor, County Clerk, and other leading men signing their bond. The deputy has other similar warrants for citizens all over the county.

Railway Employes to Organize.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Feb. 8.—An effort was made tonight to form a political organization of the railway employés of Wisconsin. There is no reason to believe that the plan will not succeed. The object of the organization will be to advance the interests of railway employés by voting for men for public office who are in sympathy with railroad corporations. The association is intended to become National in extent.

Withdrew in Favor of Cortez Ewing.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Gov. Gray and Jason B. Brown spoke here tonight, and the former announced the withdrawal of Scott Ray from the race for Joint Senator in favor of Cortez Ewing of Greensburg, and pledging his hearty support to Ewing.

IOWA PEOPLE WILL CONTINUE TO DRINK.

Davenport Liquor Dealers Say They Will Not Go Out of Business.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The decision of the Iowa Supreme Court made at Des Moines in the "original package" case from Keokuk yesterday does not greatly alarm the liquor interest of the State. At least that is the view taken of the situation by the wholesale and retail liquor dealers of Davenport, who are more numerous and have more money invested than those engaged in the same business in any other city in the State. One of the best informed wholesalers says that perhaps it makes his business a little more risky, but that he intends to continue in business. Another says that the money will be speedily forthcoming to take the Collins vs. Hill case to the United States Supreme Court. The decision of that court will be regarded as final, and until that finality is known a quart of whisky or a bottle of beer will not be any harder to get than it is now. The prohibitory law and the State courts, he says, agree that the sale of liquor is illegal and the stuff a nuisance. At the same time the United States Supreme Court declares that whisky, wine, and beer are property. It says that they may be imported into the State, accepted and delivered by the carrying corporations and delivered to one's house without restraint. As long as the goods remain in the original packages, whether sold or not, they are considered as property and protected. The wholesale liquor dealer wants to know just when property becomes a nuisance, holding that property does not deserve the name if it cannot be sold. It is believed that, for the reasons given, where liquor has been sold for the last six months it can be found. In some of the cities it will be retailed openly and in others it may be obtained only in the roundabout hole-in-the-wall way. According to a late canvass there are in this city 153 saloons doing business more hours in the day than the grocery stores and just as openly. There are also four wholesale liquor houses that do an immense business with the interior towns.

The State Supreme Court decision of yesterday does not trouble any of these parties half so much as the reported movement of Gov. Larrabee, who has been sending instructions to the Sheriffs of many counties to enforce the prohibitory law. Not a step in that direction has been taken in Davenport, but it has leaked out within a day or two that injunction measures will be used here the same as in Dubuque, Burlington, Clinton, Muscatine, and other river towns. Davenport is an exceptional place, and some of the Prohibitionists are saying that it has been so long enough.

White Caps in Nebraska.

SCHUYLER, Neb., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Judge Brown and H. C. Russell, who took prominent parts in the indignation meeting over the recent lynching of George Hagerman here, today each received a postal-card postmarked at North Bend which reads: "You bear in mind that this swinging has just commenced if you don't button your lips now. This means business. White Caps." The excitement over the lynching and the anonymous threats received is intense and further trouble is feared.

THEY WARMED THE HOUSE

THE NEW HIGHLAND PARK HOME OF MR. EUGENE E. PRUSSING.

Chicago and Neighborhood Friends Make Merry in the Handsome Residence—Those Who Were There—The Friday Club Gives a Tea in Unity Church Parlors—Attractive Decorations—The Members and Guests Present—Other Events.

Highland Park society met last evening at the new house of Mr. Eugene E. Prussing, the Chicago lawyer, and gave it a warming. Apart from its social aspect last evening the house is a noteworthy addition to the architecture of the Park. It is of colonial design, with a broad front, sweeping curves, and an arched carriage-way. The interior finish has some unusual features. The library and dining-room are in sycamore. A high wainscoting of this wood in antique German patterns, showing a beautiful grain under the polish, runs around the long octagonal dining-room. Two columns of it, supported by broad bases and joined above by a beam, divide the main part of the room from the finely lighted bay in the end. Large potted shrubs stood in the bay last evening, and a growing vine entwined one of the columns. The walls of the hallway, which is in oak, the walls of the library, and the ceiling of the dining-room are tinted the color of buckskin. Other color is supplied by mild terra cottas. The parlor is in mahogany and blue.

On the hearths last evening were potted shrubs and plants. The open fireplaces were filled with flowers. Roses and growing calla lilies were arranged on the shelves in the niches of the mantels, forming a particularly pleasing sight under the colonial roof of the hall mantel.

The guests began to arrive about half-past 8, and were received by Mr. and Mrs. Prussing. The earlier part of the evening was given up to the older people. A dance for the younger was held later. Supper, served by Kinsley at 10 o'clock, marked the dividing line. Vasili's mandolin orchestra furnished the music. Among the Chicago guests were:

Judge and Mrs. O. H. Horton, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Prussing, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Donovan, Dr. and Mrs. Weston, Mrs. Ernst Prussing, Mrs. C. G. E. Prussing, Miss Montgomery, Miss Linda M. Prussing, Miss Tilly Brackebush, and Dr. F. Henrotin.

Among the Highland Park guests were:

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Boyington, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Boyington, Col. and Mrs. Lyster, Mr. and Mrs. Hayes, Judge and Mrs. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. Lasher, Capt. and Mrs. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. Appel, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Macfarlane, Mr. and Mrs. Boynton, Mr. and Mrs. K. R. Smoot, Mr. and Mrs. Hipwell, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Carver, Mr. and Mrs. Goodridge, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Vail, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Soule, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. George Hall, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Shields, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Bingen, Mr. and Mrs. Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Ball, Gen. and Mrs. Flint, Mr. and Mrs. Coe, Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. Ford Hall, Lieut. and Mrs. Townsend, Capt. and Mrs. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Prussing, Miss Blanche Montgomery, Miss Hayes, Miss Middleton, the Misses Macfarlane, the Misses Raffen, Miss Goodridge, Miss Thatcher, the Misses Hawkins, Miss Weston, the Misses Flint, the Misses Sweatland, Mrs. Woodbury, Mrs. Clark, Mr. Fitch, Mr. Ord, Mr. William Morgan, Mr. Frank Anderson, Mr. F. H. McCulloch, and Mr. Carver.

LOCAL SOCIETY HAPPENINGS.

A Tea by the Friday Club—Other Pleasant Events.

One of the prettiest teas of the season was given yesterday afternoon by the Friday Club in the parlors of Unity Church, corner of Dearborn avenue and Walton place. The rooms were made attractive with a profusion of lamps with bright-colored shades, high screens, and tapestry fastened to the wall and draped over pictures and tables. At one end of the parlor was a high pyramid of palms and potted plants, and fancy jars of palms and vases of flowers were placed on tables about the room. Mrs. De Koven, President of the club, in a gown of black net made with open neck and puffed sleeves, received the guests. Assisting her were Miss Anita McCormick, in black lace, and Miss Seeberger, in a costume of white crêpe. Tea and chocolate were served at three small tables, each decorated with different colors and presided over by members of the club. Miss Katherine Isham in a gown of pink crêpe and Miss Lucy Keep in pink and white had charge of the pink table, which had for its decoration a tall lamp with pink shade, bouquets of pink tulips, and a scarf of pale pink gauze. At the yellow table the decorations were the same, and Mrs. Louis Webster in a costume of yellow and brown and Mrs. Arthur Ely in yellow and white brocade with pleatings of pale yellow crêpe served the tea and chocolate. At the red table Mrs. Dudley Winston in a combination costume of black lace and scarlet crêpe and Miss Carrie Griggs in scarlet gauze with pleatings of white mulle presided. During the afternoon Mrs. McClure and Miss Kershaw gave one or two musical selections and Miss Campbell sang. Among the members and guests present were:

Mrs. Henry Ives Cobb, Mrs. Chester Dawes, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McCormick, Mrs. Ruthven Deane, Mrs. Charles Walker, Mrs. Henry Hooper, Mrs. R. L. Davis, Mrs. McBirny, Mrs. Charles Henrotin, Mr. and Mrs. George Meeker, Mrs. F. P. Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. Payson, Mrs. Chetlain, Mrs. Edmund Norton, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Garrett, Mrs. William Waller, Mrs. Charles Dole, Mrs. James Sharp, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Lincoln MacVeagh, Mrs. Ferry, Mrs. John Gray, Mrs. Robbins, Mrs. Frederick Winston, Mrs. George Taylor, Mrs. Walsh, Mrs. H. H. Porter, Miss Cowles, Miss Bryan, Miss Cox, Miss Proudfoot, Mrs. Calvin Cobb, Miss Martin, Miss K. Lyon, Miss Allport, Miss Blackford, Miss French, Miss Cramer, Miss Katherine Porter, Miss Hill, Mrs. W. J. Goudy, Miss Harmon Brown, Mrs. Clarence Dix, Miss Ryerson, the Misses King, Miss Porter, Mrs. H. A. Knott, Miss Towner, Miss Georgie Wadsworth, Miss Marguerite Walker, Mrs. Lawrence Williams, Mrs. Angos, Miss Troost, Miss Shackford, Miss Wallace, Mr. Allidis, Mr. Jacobson, Mr. John Crerar, Mr. Ben Carpenter, Mr. Bohn, Mr. Newell, Mr. Ely, Mr. Lightner, Mr. Adrian Honoré, Mr. Bruwaert, Mr. Shufeldt.

OLNEY—SARGENT.

Mr. John Olney of South Englewood was married to Miss Cora Sargent of Fremont, O., Monday evening last. The Rev. J. M. Mills officiated. The couple will live in Chicago.

OTHER PLEASANT EVENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. Caleb H. Marshall, No. 781 West Monroe street, entertained a small club party yesterday evening in honor of Mrs. Chappell of St. Louis. Only sixteen couples were present. In the parlors that were prettily adorned with flowers eight small tables were placed for the players. Progressive euchre was the game with prizes for the winners. The first prize for ladies was a Duchesse lace handkerchief in a pink satin case; the second, a silver sugar casket. For gentlemen there were provided a fine silk umbrella with a dog's head handle, and a silver paper knife. Each guest received a souvenir tablet in the form of an easel, bearing the name of the hostess and date of entertainment. To each was tied a tiny bunch of violets. At about 10 o'clock refreshments were served on the card tables, after which the game was again resumed. The guests were:

Mr. and Mrs. Everett W. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. Simeon W. Crane, Mr. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Waters, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. James Bingham, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. George Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Waters, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Reece, Mr. and Mrs. A. Clement, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Elmer.

Mr. and Mrs. Marder of 73 Park avenue entertained a large company of children yesterday evening in honor of their daughter Frances. From 5 till 9 o'clock the young folks danced and made merry in the usual unconstrained fashion of their years. Music was provided by Fitzgerald's orchestra. Supper was served at 7 o'clock. Among the guests were:

Bennie Marshall, Alson Clark, Mancel Clark, Edwin Clark, Charlie Benson, Susie Elmer, Edith Bingham, Emma Hulbert, Carrie Watkins, Pinkie Chalmers, Cora Auten, Jessie Hutchinson, Lelia Parker, Leslie Parker, Mabel Peironet, Willie Peironet, Willie Holmes, Mattie Watkins, Sophia Harrison, Ella Bradley, Lulu and Mabel Furman, Allie Hulbert, Charlie Bushnell, Bev Waters, Willie Camp.

Mrs. George Armour, No. 1932 Calumet avenue, entertained a company of friends last evening with a 7 o'clock tea.

Mrs. George R. Thorne, Forty-seventh street and Kimbark avenue, Kenwood, entertained fourteen ladies yesterday at a violet luncheon.

Reducing the Price of Coal.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 8.—A surprise was given the coal trade today in the form of a notice issued by A. Pardee & Co., who announced that they would make a reduction of 25 cents per ton in the price of all sizes of Lehigh coal.

THE WILKESBARRE MURDER TRIAL.

The Confession of Red Nose Mike, Giving the Details of the Crime.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 8.—At the evening session of Red Nose Mike's trial Capt. Linden detailed the capture of Mike. His confession was read in evidence. Mike detailed how Antonio, Napoello Beverino, and himself were practicing with a revolver when Beverino remarked: "By G—d, we ought to get that money from that paymaster when he comes up the road." "Antonio and I said: 'Yes, we are satisfied.' Later I went to Wilkesbarre on business. Beverino went with me, and while going down the road he was looking for a good place to do the murder. He mentioned two or three places as good ones and I said 'yes.' When we got in town we bought a Winchester rifle. Then we went to Parsons and then to the shanty. I carried the rifle. It was a 44-calibre Winchester, sixteen shots. On the way to the shanty Beverino was hunting for a place to hide it. He found a place about a quarter of a mile from No. 7 shanty under a high stone. A big tree stands on the stone. He put the rifle and cartridges under the rock. He said nothing about the murder until two or three days later. Then he went away to see about work. We returned Monday. The next morning I went into Wilkesbarre with Beverino and Vicenzo Vilello. Beverino must have told Vilello about the job, as he seemed to know all about it. Nothing was said about the proposed murder until the 17th of October, when the three of us stood in No. 1 shanty. Beverino said we would have to go down the road tomorrow or next day. Then Vilello seemed to lack courage, and Beverino said the man who loses courage gets killed. I then said: 'Who is to do the shooting?' Beverino said: 'I will do it,' and he said to Vilello; 'All you have got to do is to take anything I hand you,' and he said to me, 'Mike, you go down the road and let us know when they are coming.' On the morning of the murder it was raining. I met them close by the tunnel by the bridge. When I got down to the place where we were to wait they were not there. McClure and Flanagan passed me, but I did not speak to them. When they got to a little hill they went slow and I followed them. I saw Beverino come up and shoot from the bushes. He shot McClure twice in the back. He shot the other man, and I think he hit him. Then Vilello came up in front of them and shot the other man twice in the face. I had a revolver in my hand running after them. The horse ran, and McClure was hanging with his feet under the wheel. When they had gone about twenty or thirty yards the old man fell out, and Vilello ran away down the road, and Beverino looked at me and told me to come. Beverino shot the horse and shot McClure again in the face. He then shot a good many times at the horse. I was standing still, and he cursed me and got white, and said, 'Here, you hold this gun, and if anybody comes you kill them.' He then put the valise on his shoulder. It was raining, and we hid the money two miles from the murder; I shot four times; don't know whether I hit anybody. Beverino fired about fifteen shots."

WHAT THE WEATHER WILL BE TODAY.

The Official Predictions of the Weather Bureau.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—Indications for twenty-four hours: For Illinois and Indiana, fair, colder northwesterly winds.

For Michigan and Wisconsin, generally fair, except light snow along the lake, colder northwesterly winds.

For Iowa and Missouri, fair, warmer, variable winds.

For Minnesota, Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas, generally fair, warmer, westerly winds.

For Colorado, fair, warmer, and variable winds.

Place of observation.	Hight of barometer...	Thermom'ty	Maximum temper'tre	Direction of wind......	State of weather...	Precipitat'n for 12 hours
New York.............	30.08	30	34	S. W..	Snow..	.01
Washington, D. C.....	29.98	40	44	S......	Cl'udy	....
Minnedosa..............	30.20	6	22	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Medicine Hat..........	30.08	32	44	Calm.	Clear..	....
Norfolk, Va...........	30.18	44	50	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Montrose..............	30.14	36	42	W....	Clear..	....
Charleston, S. C......	30.22	48	54	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Jacksonville, Fla.....	30.26	54	64	S. W.	Clear..	....
Pensacola, Fla........	30.14	58	58	S. E..	Cl'udy	.01
Vicksburg, Miss.......	30.06	60	64	S......	Cl'udy	....
New Orleans, La.......	30.14	60	66	W....	Cl'udy	.30
Galveston, Tex........	30.08	62	70	S......	Foggy.	....
Nashville, Tenn.......	30.06	38	40	S. W.	Cl'udy	.22
Cincinnati, O.........	29.98	36	38	S. W.	Snow..	.50
Buffalo, N. Y.........	[illegible]	28	28	S.....	Snow..	.08
Oswego, N. Y..........	29.92	24	26	S......	Cl'udy	.01
Rochester, N. Y.......	29.92	28	30	S. E..	Cl'udy	.02
Erie, Pa..............	29.88	30	30	S. W.	Snow..	.02
Cleveland, O..........	29.92	32	34	S. W.	Snow..	.02
Sandusky, O...........	29.88	32	34	S. W.	Snow..	....
Toledo, O.............	29.90	32	34	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Detroit, Mich.........	29.88	28	34	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Alpena, Mich..........						....
Green Bay, Wis........	30.00	18	22	W....	Clear..	....
Grand Haven, Mich.....	29.90	24	32	N. W.	Snow..	.01
Marquette, Mich.......	29.96	20	24	N. W.	Cl'udy	.12
Port Huron, Mich......	29.86	28	30	W....	Cl'udy	.04
Chicago...............	30.00	22	26	N. W.	Clear..	....
Milwaukee, Wis........	30.00	16	20	W....	Clear..	....
Duluth, Minn..........	30.06	18	20	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
St. Paul, Minn........	30.02	22	24	W....	Cl'udy	....
La Crosse, Wis........	30.08	22	22	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Davenport, Ia.........	30.06	26	26	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Des Moines, Ia........	30.12	28	34	N. W.	Cl'udy	[illegible]
Dubuque, Ia...........	30.06	24	28	W....	Cl'udy	....
Cairo, Ill............	30.08	36	38	N....	Cl'udy	.01
Springfield, Ill......	30.06	30	33	N....	Cl'udy	....
St. Louis, Mo.........	30.08	38	48	N. W.	Fair....	....
Springfield, Mo.......	30.16	38	50	N. W.	Clear..	....
Omaha, Neb............	30.22	30	32	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Huron, Dak............	30.24	22	26	N. W.	Cl'udy	.02
Yankton, Dak..........	30.22	26	30	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Moorhead, Minn........	30.20	8	18	N....	Fair....	.01
St. Vincent...........	30.20	8	8	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Bismarck, Dak.........	30.24	12	22	W....	Clear..	.06
Fort Buford...........	30.16	24	26	N. W.	Fair....	....
Helena, Mont..........	30.20	36	46	S. W..	Clear..	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.........	30.18	30	38	N.....	Clear..	....
Denver, Colo..........	30.20	38	46	S. E..	Clear..	....
Dodge City, Kas.......	30.30	38	48	N. E..	Fair....	....
El Paso, Tex..........	30.00	60	64	Calm.	Cl'udy	....
Salt Lake City, Utah..	30.34	30	36	S.....	Clear..	....
*Portland, Ore........	30.32	38	....	N. W.	Clear..	....
*San Francisco........	30.14	48	....	E.....	Clear..	....

*Morning reports.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

DOVER, Feb. 8.—Passed, the Bohemia, from New York for Hamburg.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Arrived, the Rhineland, from Antwerp.

BLOWN UP BY DYNAMITE.

A Bomb Thrown at a Brewery—Fortunately No One Was Hurt.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—A terrific explosion this evening blew a hole through the two-foot wall of David Stevenson's brewery and shattered hundreds of windows on Tenth avenue, in the neighborhood of Fortieth street, where it occurred. Fortunately no one was seriously hurt. Who placed the dynamite bomb—for this, it is believed, was the cause of the explosion—is a mystery. The motive for the deed is only a matter of conjecture.

Mr. Stevenson has lately been involved in labor troubles. John O'Connell, President of the Ale and Porter Brewers' Protective Association, made charges against Mr. Stevenson that he was not paying his men enough, and though the charges were disproved a boycott was ordered. This was recently removed, however, as unjust. Not one of his men left him during the fight, however, and now in the vicinity of the brewery it is thought that malice because of these facts prompted the act tonight.

Nearly opposite the spot where the supposed bomb burst is the residence of the Rev. Father Gleason. The priest was standing at the window of his study in the central front room on the second floor. He tells the story of the explosion as follows: "While I was looking out I felt a sudden shock and heard a terrific noise at the same instant. Glass was falling all around me. My first thought was that a frightful accident of some kind had happened. There was a blinding glare accompanying the sound of the explosion, but what the color of the flash was I could not say."

One of the domestics in the house said that she was in the dining-room on the street floor and looking almost across toward where the missile exploded. She said she saw something like a ball of fire, and the same instant she heard the big boom the glass flew from the window panes as if invisible sledges were hammering them. All the glass in the front of the church was broken.

Fire Chief Gicquel, who was present, was of the opinion that the bomb was thrown from the roof of a tenement across the way by a steady hand and a good shot.

Ex-Cashier Bornemann Acquitted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 8.—The jury in the case of ex-Cashier Francis G. Bornemann, charged with embezzlement of $10,000 from the United States Sub-Treasury, the alleged loss of which money was first made public Aug. 21, 1885, returned a verdict of acquittal today after ten minutes' deliberation.

Post-Office Safe Blown Open and Robbed.

WATSEKA, Ill., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The post-office in this city was entered by burglars last night and robbed of about $560 in stamps and currency. The safe was blown open. This makes four safes that have been broken into in this county during the last few weeks.

W. E. Haskell, editor-in-chief of the Minneapolis *Tribune*, has been appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of Gov. Merriam, with the rank of Colonel.

WALTZING FOR A PRIEST.

GIRLS OF ST. VINCENT'S DANCE FOR THE REV. FATHER GUEDRY.

Fair Parishioners Attempt to Convince Their Spiritual Director That Terpsichorean Pleasures Are Innocent—Indiscretion Turns to Defeat What Bade Fair to Be a Victory—Formation of Another Branch of the Arbeiter Bund—Currlin Addresses the Assembled Anarchists.

"This is not the age of Silenus. Society is not as innocent nowadays as it was when the fabled fauns introduced round dances into their sports among the groves. I forbid the waltz and all dances which bring the sexes into a similar relation."

Such was the learned Father Abbot's edict. And whenever the wicked waltz was danced in St. Vincent's Parish it was danced without the pastor's blessing—which is to say, beyond reach of his eye and ear.

But stolen sweets had their bitter for the conscience of many an honorable young man and tender maiden who knelt at Father Abbot's confessional. He was besieged first by the one and then the other to remove the ban. And as St. Vincent's Parish holds an uncommonly large number of honorable young men and tender maidens it is said that the last few years of Father Abbot's priesthood were chiefly occupied with petitions from terpsichore. But the reverend ascetic would lay a finger on the manly shoulder or take the pretty, pouting face in his hands and repeat the observation quoted above.

In December, however, there came a change. Father Abbot went to another field. Father Guedry took his place.

"Permit us to waltz," said the same young men.

"O, please," implored a chorus of the same pretty, tender maidens.

They addressed Father Guedry. He was a different man from his predecessor.

"I am open to conviction. Show me that the waltz is not harmful."

That, in effect, was Father Guedry's answer.

Such was the history which preceded the novel exhibition enacted before a most select circle of spectators last evening. The select circle consisted of Father Guedry. The exhibiters were thirty waltz loving girls of the parish. The theatre was the basement of St. Vincent's Church, Webster avenue and Osgood street. Extemporized blinds closed the windows of the basement and effectually guarded the scene within from any curious eye. An upright piano had been put in place. One of the girls sacrificed herself, turned her back on the well swept floor, and ran over the prelude to the "Blue Danube."

"Now, girls, let me see it," said Father Guedry.

Girls with handkerchiefs tied about their left arms put their right around the waists of girls who wore no handkerchiefs. There were pauses to catch step. There were little screams at the awkwardness occasioned by the handkerchiefs not being real men. Then the giddy waltz was in full whirl before the eyes of the astonished priest.

"Why, I don't see anything wrong about that," he said, giving expression to his astonishment.

"Nor we, either," exclaimed the delighted girls.

No one could have seen anything wrong. The girls, with handkerchiefs, were clasping their partners almost at arm's length. Not a couple gave way to the abandon of the true waltz.

A conspiracy was evidently afoot to throw sand, so to speak, in the eyes of Father Guedry.

But as one waltz succeeded another the more spirited dancers fell into their accustomed ways. Habit was stronger than deception. Right arms imitated the stronger and closer grasp of the real right arm. Pliant forms yielded to the grasp. Fair heads fell forward. Breath mingled with perfumed breath. Heart beat to heart.

Father Guedry's eyes began to open. At first they opened slowly. Then they opened staring wide.

Finally he said:

"The waltz in itself is not harmful. But I can see how it may be made the instrument of harm. I guess St. Vincent's parish will continue to abide by the decision of the Council of Baltimore—viz.: 'That the Catholic Church cannot afford to encourage dancing.'"

The exhibition was at an end. Thirty nerveless, heart-broken girls went home.

ORGANIZATION OF A BRANCH BUND.

Currlin Is Present and Makes the Usual Anarchistic Speech.

The organization of the Southwestern Branch of the Arbeiter Bund took place last night at Gerke's Hall, No. 650 Blue Island avenue. About 100 were present. August Brinkman was elected Chairman, and a constitution was adopted. It is the same as of the main bund. The dues were fixed at 10 cents a month. Albert Currlin spoke on the principles of the bund. He soon forgot the object of his speech and began to denounce Bonfield. He said: "Bonfield is a perjurer. He showed in his defiance of the law that it can be throttled by men who possess the force to do it. He was a good agitator in the cause of anarchy. Bonfield was for a time the only ruler in Chicago for the benefit of the capitalists. I did not believe in a litigation in the case of the Arbeiter Bund. But there was no other way to accomplish our task. We had no power and would not apply force and were compelled to go to law. The suspension of Bonfield was only a political trick of the Republican machine to secure the labor votes. Bonfield did not deserve to be suspended; he was the most faithful servant in the interest of the capitalists. He was a brutal and open enemy of the Anarchists and deserves our admiration. But his suspension is of no importance for the laborers anyway. The capitalistic system will always use force to suppress the laborers. It is only supported by force and has gone so far that it cannot exist without force. The Arbeiter Bund was organized for the purpose of uniting all the labor factions and to prevent quarrels among them. A man who does not progress but sticks blindly to his program is worse than a fanatic Catholic."

The program of the Arbeiter Bund, Currlin said, was to organize the laborers for the purpose of getting control of the force. The men who have the force in their control would control the world. A secret meeting was then held, at which was discussed the advisability of sending a delegate next year to the Labor Congress in Paris.

THEY INDORSED MAYOR ROCHE.

The Second Ward Republican Club Suggest a Colored Alderman Next Spring.

The John A. Logan Second Ward Republican Club held a well attended meeting last evening at Central Hall, Wabash avenue near Twenty-second street. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, J. H. Ransom; Vice-President, S. C. Harris; Secretary, J. E. Bish; Assistant Secretary, T. R. Brown; Treasurer, W. B. Alexander. J. E. Bish introduced a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, indorsing Dr. C. H. McAllister for reelection as South Town Clerk. T. R. Brown introduced the following resolution, which was also unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we, the John A. Logan Club of the Second Ward, indorse the wise, honest, and impartial administration of Mayor John A. Roche, and will use all fair means to secure his renomination and reëlection."

The Secretary stated that of the 3,183 Republican votes cast in the ward at the last election over 800 were cast by colored voters, and on his motion it was resolved to ask the regular Second Ward Republican Club to give the colored population a representative on the delegations to city and county conventions in proportion to their number. An invitation from the Douglas League to attend the Logan celebration at the North Side Turner-Hall was accepted. A committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Bish, Benson, and Hearsy, was appointed to arrange for a banquet and celebration on Washington's birthday. Addresses were made by S. Wright, Enos Bond, and D. L. Darrow, advocating an effort to elect a colored man to the City Council at the spring election.

The Ninth Ward Regular Central Republican Club held its first meeting of the year last evening and indorsed Mayor Roche for reëlection by unanimous vote. The meeting was held at Schubert's Hall, corner of Twelfth and Loomis streets.

Work of the Waifs' Mission.

Nearly 100 persons interested in the Waifs' Mission met in the parlor of the Grand Pacific last evening to hear the annual reports of the officers of the mission board. Judge Tuthill opened the meeting by alluding to his knowledge of criminals in Chicago since he had been on the bench. During the last six years 4,620 boys have been confined at different times in the Cook County Jail. In this State, the Judge said, there were 8,270 minors imprisoned, 783 of these being between the ages of 13 and 15. Superintendent Daniels then read a lengthy report giving in detail the figures presented by the Chairman and making a strong appeal to the friends of the mission and the public in general for an extra effort in behalf of the mission work. The Secretary's general statement was presented embodying the summary of the annual report for the year 1888, which will be issued in a few days. The figures given are as follows:

Estimated value of clothing distributed, $2,636; estimated value of food distributed, $2,161; average Sunday-school attendance, 570; number of children furnished dinners, 36,790; number for whom an effort was made to find employment, 3,399; number of those for whom employment and homes were found and those sent to asylums and hospitals, 435; visits and investigations, 1,500.

Chicago Typothetæ.

At the meeting of the Typothetæ last evening the following change was made in the scale of prices paid by the members of the society: Piece composition—Leaded matter, 35 cents per 1,000; solid matter, 37 cents per 1,000; to go into effect March 1. This is an advance of two cents per 1,000 for composition of solid matter. Several firms have announced their intention of adopting the new scale Monday. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: C. H. Blakely, President; P. F. Pettibone, Charles E. Leonard, Vice-Presidents; William Johnston, Secretary; Franz Gindele, Treasurer; Executive Committee, A. McNally, Chairman; R. R. Donnelley, Amos Pettibone, W. P. Dunn, D. Oliphant.

Items.

Lincoln avenue Clark street grip No. 419 broke one of its forward wheels at 10:30 last night while going north around the curve at Illinois street. Traffic was delayed for two hours. People emerged from the theatres just in time to get the full benefit of the accident.

HYDE PARK HIGH SCHOOL ALUMNI.

Interesting Exercises Yesterday by Former Graduates—Other Suburban News.

Exercises of a novel and interesting character were held yesterday between 12:30 and 2 o'clock p. m. at the Hyde Park High School. The entertainment was the first of a series, and its purpose was to strengthen the interest of the alumni in the institution. It has more than a local reputation, scarcely a week passing that it is not visited by educational committees from other cities of Illinois and surrounding States. The participants in the program were alumni, and in addition to the high school scholars about 150 graduates and friends of the school were present.

The topic chosen was "The Eighteenth Century." There were brief preliminary exercises, including the reading of letters from former teachers unable to be present and a few words of welcome by Principal W. H. Ray. Miss Bella Steele, '89, welcomed the guests on behalf of the undergraduates. Miss Harriet F. Gilchrist, '84, read an essay on "Handel and His Music." Miss Edith Hibbard, '75, and Miss Mary Hibbard, '88, rendered a piano duet. W. H. V. Rosing, '76, outlined the "Industrial Progress." Mrs. H. M. Wild, '82, rendered a "Song of the Time." Miss Fannie Boyd, '88, read a paper on "Methodism." "Dr. Johnson as Macaulay drew him" was sketched by Miss Leonora Root, '84. Miss Ida Pierce, '84, gave a quaint old piano solo. "The Early Newspaper" was handled by John D. Sherman, '75. Miss Mary E. Wright, '85, read a paper on "A Favorite Play." "A Song," Miss Josie Hawley, '86, was quite a contrast to the ditties of today. "Hogarth and Art" was the subject of Miss Mary H. Jacobs, '84. Miss Grace Root, '86, closed the program with a song.

At the conclusion of the program Prof. Leslie Lewis, Superintendent of Schools for District No. 1, made a brief address. Refreshments were then served. A short business meeting looking towards the enlivening and enlarging of the alumni association was held, and the rest of the afternoon was devoted to social intercourse.

A thousand citizens of Oakland and vicinity, including the northern portion of Hyde Park, gathered last evening at the handsome new armory of the Oakland Rifles at Nos. 236 to 242 Thirty-ninth street. The occasion was the dedication of the building, which has just received the finishing touches at a cost of $15,000. In September, 1886, sixteen young men of Oakland, assisted by Edgar B. Tolman, conceived the idea of organizing a militia company in this locality. The idea was a success from the start. For a time a regular weekly drill was held at the Lakeside Rink, now the Oakland Club house. As new recruits were plenty the organization increased in membership and strength. The organization of Company C followed that of Company A. Last summer, the Rifles having grown to the respectable number of nearly 160 men, the decision was reached that the organization should establish permanent quarters of their own. A lot eighty-five feet in width on the south side of Thirty-ninth street, just east of Vincennes avenue, was leased for a long term, and in October the present building was commenced.

In the meantime a company of sixty-seven men, organized from the two companies of the Rifles and known as Company C, was added to the Fourth Regiment, I. N. G.

The building dedicated last evening is a two-story brick structure, 85x185 feet in dimensions. The lower front portion is devoted to the main hall and two large company rooms on either side. The entire rear consists of a drill room 85x110 feet.

In the upper story are to be found a fully equipped gymnasium, bath and locker-rooms, and two reception parlors. The building is heated by steam, lighted by gas, and is modestly though tastefully furnished.

For last evening's event 1,500 invitations had been issued, and the attendance indicated that the acceptances had been general.

The Rifles' officers were in charge in full dress. They were as follows: Major commanding, A. J. Bradford; Adjutant, Capt. J. D. Harrick; Surgeon, Capt. W. C. Maull; Chaplain, the Rev. B. F. Fleetwood; Quartermaster, Lieut. A. F. Dow; Company A officers, Captain, Edgar B. Tolman; First Lieutenant, G. H. Orr; Second Lieutenant, J. S. Beeler; Company C officers, Captain, E. H. Switzer; First Lieutenant, C. A. Nelson; Second Lieutenant, C. H. Davis.

On the platform of the drill-hall, which was used as the assembly room, were seated Master in Chancery E. B. Sherman, Col. Fred Bennitt of the Fourth Regiment, Joliet, Maj. Monroe of the Fourth Regiment, Maj. A. J. Bradford, Capt. E. B. Tolman, Lieut. Smith, and Capt. Maull. The exercises consisted of music by Freiberg's orchestra, an address upon the condition of the State militia by Col. Bennitt, an exhibition in drumming by the Oakland Rifles Drum Corps, a short address upon the organization of the Rifles by Capt. Tolman, the silent manual by a squad of sixteen men, and an address of encouragement and congratulation by E. B. Sherman. At the conclusion of the exercises the floor was cleared and a dancing program of twelve numbers commenced. The dancers numbered several hundred young people.

The body of a man was found floating in Lake Calumet at the foot of One Hundred and Eleventh street, Pullman, yesterday afternoon. It was taken to the morgue at Kensington, where it was identified as that of James Johnson, a contractor and builder residing at Roseland, who was last seen in an intoxicated condition Tuesday night. Previous to leaving his home Johnson had declared that he intended putting an end to his life. The case is believed to be one of suicide. Johnson was 45 years of age, a widower, and leaves a daughter, who resides in Roseland. An inquest will be held today.

The Illinois Central Railroad depot at Kensington was broken into last evening by a sneak thief while the agent was at supper. The sum of $28 in cash was abstracted from the money-drawer.

John Kelley, a laborer residing at the corner of Kimbark avenue and Fifty-fifth street, was struck by a grip train which he was about to board in front of his home last evening. He was thrown to the ground, and before the cars could be stopped was seriously injured.

Mrs. John O'Leary, an eccentric old woman residing at the corner of Madison avenue and Fifty-seventh street with her daughter, Mrs. Daniel Fogarty, equally peculiar, suddenly died last evening. The daughter refused the aid of the neighbors, medical skill, and a priest, and when her mother died proceeded to bar the doors of the house and refuse admission to all. The police forcibly entered the place, removed the body of the dead woman to the morgue, and took Mrs. Fogarty to a place of safe retirement.

Ravenswood.

Crescent Council, No. 12, Royal League, gave its opening reception last evening at Bennett's Hall, Ravenswood. The hall is a new one and was arranged and fitted up expressly for the council, and the exercises last evening were in the nature of a dedication of the hall as well as a reception to the council and its friends. The hall and reception-rooms adjoining occupy the whole of the second floor of the large four-story block just erected by A. G. Bennett of Ravenswood at a cost of about $25,000.

The assembly was called to order by Mr. W. G. Stevens, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee. Mr. G. M. Ashley, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, made a report for the board and formally presented the hall and the keys to the council. Mr. C. C. Smith on behalf of the council accepted the hall and introduced the Supreme Archon of the order, Mr. Millard R. Powers, who delivered a brief address, congratulating the council on its prosperity and its elegant quarters.

Refreshments were served during the evening in the parlors of the hall. Among the many pleasant features of the evening was the presentation by Mr. Hilfert, a member of the council, to the council of a large, handsomely decorated badge of the order. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad furnished a special train to convey the numerous guests to and from the city. The entertainment closed with dancing, the grand march being led by Prof. and Mrs. Patoille.

The Northwestern Lumber Review.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The *Mississippi Valley Lumberman* in its issue of yesterday presents the annual review of the white pine production for 1888. The review practically covers all the lumber producing points west and south of the Wisconsin Valley and the Wisconsin Central Railway. The figures present some interesting facts and subtantiate the view that while there has been a large increase in the production at nearly every point the consumption was so much larger than usual that this surplus production has been largely absorbed. The figures show that there was a net increase in production of 486,965,762 feet of lumber and 203,928,682 shingles. Nearly one-half, or 190,307,222 feet, of this increase in production occurred at and above Minneapolis. There was an increase of more than 100,000,000 feet in the St. Croix Valley and in the Ashland district, so that nearly 300,000,000 of the added supply of lumber can be traced to these three named districts. There is but a slight increase in the production of lumber at points in the Mississippi Valley below Minneapolis, and even some falling of at Chippewa Valley points. There were causes which operated against a large increase of the products in the Middle Mississippi district. What is true of the St. Croix and Upper Mississippi is true of the Wisconsin Valley, where there is an increase in production amounting to 68,000,000 feet.

The Canadian Export Duty on Logs.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 8.—The Canadian Lumbermen's Association decided to send a deputation to Ottawa shortly to ask the Government to abolish the export duty on logs going to the United States. The Canadian lumbermen fear retaliatory legislation by Congress unless the duty is removed.

Sale of a Schooner.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Capt. Truman Moore and others of Lorain have purchased the schooner H. W. Sage from D. Whitney Jr. of Detroit for $26,000. The Sage is capable of carrying about 1,400 gross tons. Capt. Moore will sail her.

ON THE RACE QUESTION.

Jefferson Davis Writes Concerning the Recent Mississippi Troubles.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—In a personal letter to Park Commissioner Root of this city Mr. Jefferson Davis says concerning the race riots in Mississippi:

"The tendency to change seems to grow upon the negroes with the indulgence of their right to leave at will. The accounts of riots in this State have been greatly exaggerated. Though it may seem singular, it is true that race conflicts generally occur where the negroes are few compared to the whites and the personal association much closer than on the plantations. On our island we have 500 or 600 blacks and, say, ten or a dozen whites. There has never been a disturbance among them. We for several years had a negro magistrate. He has now gone away, but before his departure a well-behaved, sober young man defeated the negro in the last election contest, which at least shows that the negroes to a large extent are willing to trust a white man."

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MY GERALDINE
MARIE BRAINARD and an Excellent Company.
Seats on sale at box office and Lyon & Healy's.
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A VERY FUNNY PLAY
MATINEE TODAY AT 2,
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LAST TWO TIMES OF
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A DELIGHTFUL COMEDY
BY SIDNEY ROSENFELD.
Magnificent Cast.
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A BRASS MONKEY
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In Harvey's Great Drama,
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Next Week—Fanny Davenport in "LA TOSCA."
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And an Excellent Cast. New and Novel Scenic and Mechanical Effects. Next week "The Noble Outcast."

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1889.

IT is reported that the wheat boom of yesterday in this city caused the "suspension" of four bucket-shops in New York. The history of that class of institutions points uniformly to the conclusion that they close up whenever that pays better than keeping open. Their proprietors calculate on retaining the greater part of the money they receive, doling out just enough to prevent their "customers" from getting disgusted, and are ready to stop at any moment when the outgo threatens to exceed the income from the flats who patronize them. The extent to which they flourish proves there is truth in the saying that "The fools are not all dead."

RATES for money in Chicago ranged from 5 to 7 per cent. There was active trading in local securities, particularly gas bonds. Eastern bills sold at par. Sterling was firm. Wall street stocks were active and generally strong.—The Chicago produce markets were irregular. They were mostly stronger, but there was not much doing except in wheat. That cereal experienced a semi-boom, selling up to $1.05 for May, chiefly because of a rumor from New York that four men here are long to the extent of 18,500,000 bushels. As compared with Thursday pork closed 20 cents higher, lard 2½ cents higher, ribs 7½ cents higher, wheat 2¼ cents higher, corn and oats ⅛ cent higher, rye easy, barley and flaxseeds steady.

THE growing degree in which the burdens of the State Government are willingly borne by this county is not generally known. The following figures give for the years specified the proportion of the State tax paid by Cook County:

1860	11.13	1885	22.77
1870	17.30	1886	25.56
1875	19.76	1887	25.87
1880	20.63		

Instead of a ninth, as in 1860, it now pays more than a quarter, and it will not be long before it contributes a third. The sum paid by Cook is really larger than the figures show, because it gets back much less of the school tax it pays than any other county. Thus in 1887 it paid $284,000 for school tax, but got back only $184,008, the difference of $100,000 having been distributed among counties which received more than they paid. So Cook County in addition to what she pays for the education of her own children gives $100,000 for the teaching of those in other parts of the State.

THERE is danger in the multiplicity of bills introduced in the General Assembly and which are intended to reduce the rental charges of telephones. Three Cook County members have introduced measures pertaining to this matter. Two of the bills, those introduced by Senators Eckhart and O'Toole, propose to fix rates by legislative enactment. The third Cook County bill, introduced by Mr. Meyer, and which was drafted by Corporation Counsel Green, proposes to empower Councils to fix rates within a reasonable figure. Senator Eckhart's bill seems to be the most carefully drafted, and it strikes at the telephone monopoly direct. Judge Green's bill, however, is most likely to meet with favor among the members of the General Assembly, as it leaves to each municipality the right to regulate the rate. It applies the principle of home rule. The advocates of reduced rates should agree on some one of the two plans. To proceed with both will be a waste of energy and an invitation of defeat. This session should not pass without legislation restricting the exactions of the monopoly.

IT will be noticed in the Springfield dispatches that Illinois lawmakers have been presented with a series of long-winded resolutions from the Kansas Legislature attacking the alleged beef and pork combines, said to have been formed by the big packers of Chicago and Kansas City, and their cooperation is asked to crush the so-called "trust." It would be wise for the Illinois legislators not to act on mere assumptions in this matter, but to ascertain the true facts before taking any steps. They should learn whether it is not true that prices of live stock are controlled by the universal law of supply and demand. They should reflect also that of necessity Chicago and Kansas City packers must pay the highest rates for cattle and hogs, otherwise the Western live stock dealers will ship through direct to New York or some of the intermediate markets. It is nonsense to suppose the packers in the two cities could combine to depress prices on the hoof when there is such opportunity for competition. Therefore, our members of the Legislature should be careful about falling in with the errors of the Kansas lawmakers.

THE charge that the Iowa Railroad Commissioners were "influenced by public clamor" to fix unreasonably low rates for the railroads was denied expressly by Judge Brewer in his recent decision. One of the Commissioners, Mr. Dey, received a letter just before the election threatening him with the opposition of the jobbers unless a revised and reduced schedule was adopted forthwith, but Mr. Dey refused to act in the face of such a threat and declined to give his decision until after the election. No such threats were made to the other Commissioners, and it appears as a matter of fact they had approved and adopted the schedule and transmitted it to Mr. Dey for his signature five days before the threatening letter was written. They acted without being threatened, and Mr. Dey defied the attempt to coerce him. There is no reason to suppose the Iowa Commissioners were influenced in any manner into doing an injustice to the railroads, or that such will be the result of enforcing the rates they fixed. Reduced rates stimulate and develop business, and the railroads may find in this instance, as has often been the case, that rates considered ruinous at first proved the source of handsome profits in increasing the volume of traffic.

PERSONS who, like Mr. Springer, are trying to force the admission as a State of New Mexico, which will never have more than a scanty population, but whose two Senators will for all time neutralize the votes of the two representatives of New York, ought to reflect on the number of Commonwealths we would have if the country were cut up into States on the basis of population. Were Nevada, with her 55,000 people—she has less now than eight years ago—taken as the standard, we should have 1,100 States, with a Senate twice as large as the Lower House, and which could do business only after the fashion of a town meeting.

Were Delaware's population of 130,000 taken as the basis we should have 500 States, while Rhode Island, with her 350,000 people would give us 210. The one million of California would give us sixty-three, and the seventeen hundred thousand of Wisconsin would give us thirty-eight, about equal to the average of what we now have.

Then, as we come to the larger States, the figures would shrink. With either Ohio or Illinois as a standard, assuming that each of them has four million people, we should have sixteen. Iowa with her two millions would be equivalent to thirty-one; Pennsylvania, with her five millions to thirteen, while if each State were required to have the population of New York, which is now six millions, we should have but ten or eleven.

Putting it in tabular form so that it may strike the eye better, on a redistribution of the country on the basis of population the case would stand thus, estimating the Union at 63 millions at this time:

Nevada	1,100	Wisconsin	38
New Mexico	420	Kansas	52
Delaware	500	Illinois	16
Rhode Island	210	Ohio	16
California	60	Pennsylvania	13
Iowa	31	New York	10
Indiana	25	Missouri	26

QUESTIONABLE CABINET RUMORS ABOUT SHERMAN.

Rumors which appear improbable on their face and relate to certain supposed difficulties Gen. Harrison is having in forming his Cabinet continue to be repeated and to receive credence when they probably merit nothing of the sort. A striking rumor of this kind is that as to Senator Sherman's alleged implacable hostility to Gen. Alger. As the story goes Sherman has "served notice on Harrison" that he will "not tolerate the "appointment of Alger as Secretary of War "or to any Cabinet post, but will oppose his "confirmation and even break with the new "President and lead a factional fight against "him if recognition is extended the popular "ex-Governor of Michigan." All this because of "the manner in which the supporters of Gen. Alger gathered in Mr. Sherman's delegates from the South at the last National Convention."

Surely there can be no foundation for this report as to Senator Sherman's intentions. Sherman and Alger were rival candidates before the National Convention, and their supporters competed actively in the hunt for votes in the rotten borough sections of the cotton South, but what of it? No one charges that either Senator Sherman or Gen. Alger personally solicited or importuned the colored delegates from the sunny South or held out to them rewards or promises of rewards. Anything of that sort that may have been done was the work of their overzealous friends and supporters. If Gen. Alger could be held personally responsible for everything his supporters did in securing Southern delegate votes the same rule would apply to Senator Sherman, who had more support in the rotten borough South than any other candidate and who was quite successful in holding his cotton State recruits together, despite the assaults of the enthusiastic Algerites. The Alger faction tried to fish in the same waters with the Ohio delegation, but after all Sherman got the longest string. Alger did not triumph over Sherman, but both were defeated by a better man, and it would be absurd for either to harbor ill feeling against the other, as one had just as much right to be a candidate as the other.

Alger and Sherman are both men of large wealth and associated in politics and business with rich men, and it was natural that liberal funds should be raised to push their respective candidacies and liquidate all expense bills. Michigan had as good a right to present Alger as Ohio to press Sherman. If Sherman's ardent supporters in Ohio furnished money to make an active canvass in his interest it was to be expected that the zealous Algerites would do as much for their favorite. Michigan was as solid and enthusiastic for Alger as Ohio was for Sherman; but the Wolverines took their defeat gracefully and have made no complaint. If Senator Sherman should now oppose Gen. Alger's confirmation as Secretary of War the Senators from Michigan might be provoked and strike back and insist on reviewing in executive session all the acts of Senator Sherman's overzealous and indiscreet supporters in his various candidacies for the Presidency—acts which he has repudiated in some instances, but for which he could be made to take personal responsibility if he applied the same rule to Gen. Alger. A conflict like this in a secret session of the Senate would soon come to the public. The Republican party would demand the confirmation of Gen. Harrison's appointee. The Democratic Senators as disinterested spectators would take the same view, and Senator Sherman would stand in the position of a man defeated in the attempt to satisfy a personal grudge against a rival.

It is not to be supposed that Senator Sherman thinks of taking any such foolish course. He has no time for revenges, and he does not expect to be again a candidate for a Presidential nomination. He has proposed to himself certain important and statesmanlike work in the Senate with which he desires to round out his long and distinguished career in public life, and in the performance of which he will have the support and approval of the entire Republican party. Senator Sherman is too shrewd a man to miss his present opportunity for statesmanlike work to engage instead in an attempt to dictate to Gen. Harrison whom he shall not offer seats in his Cabinet, and failing in that to start a factional fight against the new President. Such a course would be sure to leave him "in the soup."

HOME RULE VS. NATIONAL RULE.

In a recent interview with the correspondent of the New York *Herald* Gov. Fitzhugh Lee of Virginia undertakes to lay down the policy which the President-elect must follow in dealing with the South. He holds that home rule is the only rule that will suit the Southern States in the management of their internal affairs, and that it will be "no part of his business as President to attempt the solution of the race problem of the South." "The race problem," he says, "is to be settled by the white and colored people of the South." In its comments upon this interview the Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier* says Gov. Lee "speaks like a man and a patriot, and has blazed out a pathway which will lead the next President to the better government of the South."

It seems to be impossible to get it through the head of a Southern Bourbon that Gen. Harrison has nothing to do with "home rule" in the South, and has no intention to try to do anything with it, and that he has nothing to do with solving the social race problem. The Republican Administration can only leave it to the sense of justice and generosity in the "South," whatever that may be, to make its home rule as little murderous as possible, and to solve the race problem on some other basis than that of butchery, if such a policy be in consonance with the civilization of that section. With this business Gen. Harrison does not intend to intermeddle. The jurisdiction of the Republican Administration will not and cannot extend beyond the regulation of the Federal elections, which have nothing to do with home rule, being related legally only to the National rule. If the *News and Courier* or Gov. Lee fancies that the President is not going to enforce National rule, let them wait and see. Gen. Harrison already has had some conspicuous experience in enforcing it in that section and was quite successful, so far as his part of the work was concerned. Whatever the cotton South may do with the race problem, or however much the Bourbons may resort to fraud in their county and municipal elections, unfortunately these considerations are outside the possibility of the Administration's interference; but that section may rest assured that the Republican Administration is going to enforce the National laws, that it will not rest until every man, black or white, votes for Congressmen as he pleases and has his vote honestly counted, and that the stealing of Republican seats in Congress will be stopped. Further than that Gen. Harrison has no power to go. While the Southrons are settling the home rule he will do whatever lies in his power to settle the National rule.

FOOLISH FEAR OF OVERFLOW.

A resolution has been offered in the State Senate asking for information as to—

> what additional legislation, if any, is necessary to enable the proper authorities of the State to take steps and measures which in the opinion of such authorities shall be necessary in case said increased volume of water contemplated in said bill shall be discharged into said river, to so construct or alter the bed of the said Illinois River from the point of said discharge to its confluence with the Mississippi, in order that the overflow of lands along its border by reason of the discharge of said increased volume of water may be prevented.

It is unnecessary to appoint a committee to make investigations. It will take but little time to convince any one that the 300,000 cubic feet a minute which this city will be required to send down the valley of the Illinois if the pending Drainage bill passes will overflow no land, will do no damage, and on the contrary will be of great benefit to the section through which it is to pass.

The width of the Illinois River below the point where the Fox enters it is from 600 to 800 feet. Therefore the quantity of water which Chicago is required to furnish cannot flood the lands along the river banks, for it will raise the level of the water only from three to four feet. That it will add more than four feet is doubtful. It must be borne in mind that while the Illinois is a sluggish stream with a slight fall, yet the 300,000 cubic feet which this city is to furnish, having a higher head than most of the other tributaries of the stream, will increase the flow and, therefore, will not raise the level of the river as much as if it had a slower current.

It is feared by some that while during the greater part of the year there will be no trouble the low lands will be inundated when the spring freshets come and the swollen waters of the Desplaines are supplemented by the 300,000 cubic feet we are to supply. There need, however, be no anxiety on that score. When the spring freshets come in the Desplaines it will be found that that stream, having the higher head, will have the right of way, and that its waters will run off before any addition can come from the Chicago River. The Desplaines waters will use the entire capacity of the channel it is proposed to make, and will not only stop the flow from the lake but will reverse the current for a few days so that some of the water from the Desplaines will flow into the South Branch, as is now always the case in freshet times, but a smaller part of it will go out into the lake.

Therefore there will be no floods in the Illinois Valley caused by the Chicago canal. If the water in the Illinois River should from other causes become too high the evil can be cured by directing the Canal Commissioners to reduce the hight of the two dams. By doing that, which is a matter of no difficulty, all possible danger will be averted.

There is also an impression in the minds of some of the valley people that the water which we design sending down-stream will be a dirty, fetid flood, and they dread an overflow all the more for that reason. But they are wholly mistaken. When the artificial channel is cut they will not see a murky, rank smelling stream crawling along between banks that it defiles, but a clear, swift flowing current, offensive to neither eye nor nose. They will get water so clean and limpid that it will take the skill of the chemist to detect the impurities which may be present in it. By the time that the water has reached La Salle, having been further purified by the process of oxygenation it has undergone, it will be about as wholesome as the water which comes down either the Kankakee or the Fox, which has been polluted with sewage and the barn washings of a well settled alluvial region.

The residents on the banks of the Illinois need have no fears of the workings of the Drainage bill. It will not flood their lands, and will give them instead of the sluggish and rather dirty stream they now have a rapid, clean-looking, and wholesome river.

CENTENNIAL OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The 4th of July, 1776, the delegates from the thirteen original American colonies signed the Declaration of Independence. The 9th of July, 1778, the colonies adopted the Articles of Confederation. The 30th of April, 1789, the people of the colonies established our National Government under the Constitution; the two Houses of Congress assembled in Federal Hall in New York City, and Washington was inaugurated as the first President of the United States of America.

By their action the 4th of July, 1776, the colonies protested against the tyranny and injustice to which they had been subjected and the still greater ignominy with which they were threatened by the home Government, and asserted their independence of the Crown and Parliament. The independence demanded by patriotism had to be defended by arms. Under the shadow of impending danger each colony looked to all the others for aid, and no one looked in vain; for the wrongs which they had suffered in common united them against their common enemy.

The Articles of Confederation were adopted by the colonies as the basis of a provisional form of government, instituted solely for the purpose of enabling the colonies to carry to a successful issue the War of Independence. By the terms of the Articles of Confederation each colony retained "its sovereignty, freedom, and independence," and as yet the people were not prepared for the establishment of a stable National Government.

At the close of the War of Independence the colonies found themselves cut off forever, not only from the oppression but from the protection of the mother country. They were burdened with debt, their navy shattered, their commerce gone, their soldiers unpaid, their currency debased and depreciated, their Congress without respect at home and ridiculed abroad. The year immediately following the close of the war was the darkest period in the history of our country. The Articles of Confederation did not give to the Continental Congress adequate powers to meet the urgent demands of the times. In this emergency the combined wisdom and patriotism of the country, represented in the Constitutional Convention, offered to the people for their approval a plan for the establishment of a National Government under a written Constitution.

The Articles of Confederation united the colonies for a single purpose as a league of independent States; the adoption of the Constitution created a Nation.

For many years after the adoption of the Constitution our form of government was looked upon as an experiment, distrusted by some and openly assailed by others; but at the close of a century of unparalleled National development we may justly regard the experiment as a success, and we will do well to pause on this anniversary and look back with thanksgiving and pride to the hundred years of our National life that have passed, while we look forward with serene confidence to the years that are to come. Throughout the land the day will be observed by all citizens who love their country and prize the blessings of liberty under a free government, beneath the security and protection of the law.

So long as loyal American citizens celebrate with joy and enthusiasm the fervid spirit of freedom that glows in the Declaration of Independence let them commemorate with pride and reverence the fortitude and endurance of the heroes of the Revolution and the lofty patriotism and sublime wisdom of the framers of the Constitution and the founders of our National Government.

THE Las Vegas (N. M.) *Optic* prints the full text of the protest against Statehood which has been sent to Congress and to which frequent reference has been made. The document is a remarkably forcible one and is signed by all the leading merchants of Las Vegas and Albuquerque, with "thousands of others if necessary." It confirms what has so often been urged by THE TRIBUNE—namely: that New Mexico is unfitted for Statehood; first, because the greater part of her population is unfamiliar with the English language and would be at the mercy of unscrupulous rings of politicians; second, because the political power of the Territory is controlled by dishonest men; third, because any code of laws made would be a disgrace to the State should it be admitted; and, fourth, because its political leaders are leaders for revenue only, the only limit of whose rapacity has been the amount of money raised by taxation. In addition, the memorialists urge that before the Territory is admitted the conditions of land titles must be settled fairly and justly, the Territorial officers must transact business and keep the records in English, the English language must be taught in the schools, and it must be made a qualification of teachers, jurymen, and officials that they shall be able to speak and write English. Until these conditions are met they protest against the admission of the Territory. The Kingston (N. M.) *Weekly Shaft* also states the case forcibly in a leading article. After going over much the same ground as the memorial, it says:

> So far as the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo is concerned there is no special pledge to grant to this portion of New Mexico the rights of Statehood. While it is true that the native people by the terms of that treaty have become American citizens, yet they have failed to assimilate themselves to the spirit and genius of our institutions; for forty-two years they have been under the protection of the American flag. During that time a generation of people has grown up that are ignorant of the language of their country, nor do they wish to have it taught to their children.
>
> Arizona today is better qualified to become a State than New Mexico. Its jury and school systems are much better, yet the press of Arizona is almost unanimous in its opposition to the admission of Arizona as a State.
>
> Let us remain four years longer under the protection of the Great Jehovah and the American Congress and see if we can grow large enough to wear long dresses.

A DISPATCH from Annapolis announces that the Thurlow gun, cast by the Standard Steel Casting Company of Thurlow, Pa., stood the Governmental test Thursday at the naval proving grounds, twelve rounds having been fired safely and successfully. We are as yet without the details of the test, but the result is a decided victory for the first time for the cast steel guns and will rejoice the advocates of this kind of ordnance, who have been sorely disappointed at the failure of the Hainsworth Bessemer steel gun in December last, which, it will be remembered, exploded at the first shot with the regulation charge. The Thurlow, like the Hainsworth, is a cast steel gun, but the difference in the method of manufacturing the material, this being a gun of "open hearth steel" cast in the Siemens-Martin furnace, is shown to be a vital one by the manner in which it has stood the tremendous strain. This test was even more thorough than that of the Hainsworth gun, as it was stipulated it should begin considerably below the regulation charge and work up to it. The result probably will cause Commodore Sicard, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, to take back his statement that "cast steel has not the resisting power sufficient to withstand the service charge" and that "the first or second discharge of such a gun would make a crack at the muzzle which would widen with each successive firing until the gun would be shattered." The Thurlow gun has been fired a dozen times and answered the test, as well as the Commodore. If the dispatch is correct it indicates a revolution in ordnance-making, for the cast steel gun can be turned out in a short time at comparatively small expense, while the built-up gun is expensive and requires months for its construction.

THE apparently causeless strike of the employés of the New York City surface roads is "declared off" at last by the men themselves after an eight days' struggle, in which they were firmly met by the companies and the authorities, and in which, also, they were at the disadvantage in not having the public sympathy. From the moment the strike was declared on until the present time the men have made no clear statement of their grievances. At the outset they claimed certain of the companies had not adhered to the contracts made with the Executive Board a year ago, and insisted that the companies should negotiate with the board. The managers of the roads refused to negotiate with any persons except their own men, whereupon the central junta ordered them to strike, and the foolish drivers and conductors obeyed. What have they gained? They have lost in money over $100,000. Large numbers of them have lost their situations. They have been compelled to give in, as they might have foreseen, at a disadvantage. When their delegations were sent to the officers of the roads to ask that the men be taken back they were told they could make application as individuals, and if satisfactory to the company they would be reëngaged, but they would not be taken back as a body, inasmuch as the new men who had been engaged would not be discharged under any circumstances to make room for the old ones. The strikers have learned the lessons, at the cost of a hard experience, first, that a strike without cause is a senseless proceeding, and, second, that they cannot accomplish anything without the moral support of the public. Perhaps they will learn some day the folly of listening to the orders of the so-called Executive Boards and "walking delegates" who have nothing at stake themselves.

THE handful of people of Nevada are getting scared and demoralized at the steady decrease in population in their so-called "State," and are casting about to devise some method of getting "an unearned increment" from the outside. Their latest scheme was to send a legislative committee to California and submit a proposition for the annexation of three of the eastern counties of that State, but the Californians manifested no disposition to part with any of their area. Their feelings are thus stated by the San Francisco *Bulletin*: "We are not giving part of California away to any State or Territory. Not a rod or rood of our territory will be detached. The men who should sanction such a proceeding would in time find it judicious to emigrate. The committee of the Nevada Legislature may therefore consider that it is wasting its time. Mileage may come of its visit, but nothing more." There is nothing left for the fistful of people of Nevada except to make a choice between annexing Idaho or Utah, and they should not wait too long in making up their few minds.

A WALL STREET man was talking about trusts the other day and told a story which lets in a flood of light upon the construction of these ingenious schemes for drawing interest on fictitious capital. He said a friend of his paid $60,000 for a sugar refinery. It lay idle for a time, and then the owner was asked how much he would take for it. The reply was $120,000. The property was transferred at that figure, and soon after was put into the Sugar Trust at $750,000. This is a little more than the usual trust ratio of increase, the multiplier of value being generally four or five. The calculation is to begin with a profit of about 4 per cent on this inflated amount and work up to something better, if possible, in the near future. Of course the extra profit comes out of the enhanced prices which consumers are forced to pay over and above what it costs to shut off competition by those who are sufficiently honest to want to do business without recourse to trust methods. And the public is asked to wait patiently to see if this illegitimate plan for getting rich will not die out of its own accord. It is pleasant to notice that the advice is being taken, if not in the sense intended by those who have given it. The financial portion of the public is holding aloof from investment in several of the trusts since Justice Barrett rendered his decision in the case of the sugar men. Investors are fighting shy of the certificates, and only those which are tightly held by men vitally interested in perpetuating the trust remain firm at former figures. It is quietly hinted that in more than one direction trust certificates are almost unsalable, and that at least one instance of exceptional strength is due to judicious bidding by holders who are suspected of being anxious to sell a part of what they already have instead of taking on more. There is yet room for an appeal to the laws which provide in some of the States that no issue of capital stock shall be authorized unless the same be for the actual extension of property or its betterment. The insisting on that principle might cause some of the trust fabrics to collapse as readily as a cardboard castle fails before a puff of wind, and when that comes the innocent investors in their alleged capital will wish they had stood from under.

ANOTHER improbable rumor is that Indiana is to have two places in the Cabinet, the second to be filled by John C. New, and that Gen. Harrison is now trying to overcome Mr. New's objections and prevail on him to accept a portfolio. Republican Presidents have adhered generally to the sensible precedent set by Lincoln, who held that the State which got the Presidency had representation enough in the Cabinet. Lincoln, when urged to give Illinois a Cabinet appointment, said "he would try to represent this State himself, and with the unofficial aid of his friends and the advantage of a thorough acquaintance with the needs of Illinois thought he could succeed. If not he would then call some Illinois man to his assistance." Grant and Garfield took the same view. Hayes appointed Sherman Secretary of the Treasury, but it was because he properly mistrusted his own ability to represent Ohio and keep harmony in the party there, and for that reason the country acquiesced in his deviation from the excellent Lincoln precedent. As respects Gen. Harrison there is a strong conviction that he is entirely competent to represent Indiana in the Cabinet and will need no colleague to aid him in the performance of that duty. It seems unlikely Gen. Harrison is urging Mr. New against the latter's inclinations to leave his present post, to the injury of the leading Republican paper of Indiana, and take a seat in the Cabinet in order that he might fight the Secretary of State.

EVEN the New Orleans *Picayune* is moved to censure Gov. Lowry of Mississippi for his leniency towards the savages of that State who were engaged in the recent Kemper County outrages. It says:

> Just now it has become the fashion to eulogize Gov. Lowry of Mississippi for some recently reported act or declaration against lawlessness in his State. We would be glad if this new departure on his part could be declared of his general policy towards criminals in the past. Few executives in any State have been more lenient than he has. We do not impugn in any manner his integrity or excellent disposition in the premises, but he has been unfortunately carried away by sentimental sympathies to pardon criminals who, if they had been made to suffer the full penalties of their misdeeds, would have contributed to make evil-doing and acts of outlawry far less frequent in Mississippi than they have been.

The comment of the *Picayune*, though gentle, is to the point. Not one of the Kemper County savages has been punished, and none of them ever will be, though they are well known. But let the *Picayune* first get the beam out of the eyes of the Governor of its own State before it gives further ocular attention to Gov. Lowry. What has been done to the New Iberia savages? And now the savagery has broken out in Lafayette County. What will be done in that case? What has ever been done to any white man who kills or whips negroes in the cotton States, burns their homes, and steals their property?

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* is once more engaged in its old childish chatter about lawlessness in Illinois as an offset to the Southern political savagery. Upon every occasion when THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has denounced political crime in the South it hunts up some personal crime or labor quarrel in the North—this time in Illinois—and parades it as an offset to the atrocious, devilish political conspiracy in the cotton States, which is trampling on the rights of millions of men and whose agents are lynching, assassinating, and torturing innocent men, burning their homes, and driving off their women and children. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has made no reference to the domestic crimes of the South or of Kentucky. As compared with Mr. Watterson's State Illinois is a paradise of social safety, and what crimes we do have are punished. Courts are not suffered to be paralyzed by assassins as in Kentucky. There is no excuse for such miserable quibbling as the *Courier-Journal* sets up to offset the political devilishness of the cotton States, and whoever is writing such stuff should be laid off permanently by Mr. Watterson. It is making both his paper and himself ridiculous.

MASSACHUSETTS is soon to vote on the question of a prohibition amendment to the Constitution. In all probability the amendment will be defeated by the large adverse vote in Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Fall River, Lowell, Lynn, Lawrence, Fitchburg, Haverhill, Holyoke, Pittsfield, Taunton, and other large cities. It is one thing to carry prohibition in Maine and Vermont, with their comparatively sparse population, the most of which is American, and another to carry it in Massachusetts, where one-third of the population is foreign. Even should prohibition be carried, how is it going to be enforced in Boston for instance? The only possible result of the success of the Prohibitionists would be that the rural districts would have prohibition and Boston and other large cities would have free whisky instead of a traffic restricted by a license tax, as now.

IT is "Old Rosey's" fault if his prospect of being placed on the retired list is not in all respects as rosy as he would like. Chickens are not the only things that come home to roost.

THE Toronto *Mail* thinks it would not be surprising if one of the earliest acts of President Harrison's Administration were "a proposal to Great Britain that the two nations should take steps to adjust at one time and by one comprehensive arrangement all their disputes, instead of pottering indefinitely over separate treaties, thus keeping open sores which should long since have been healed." The *Mail* might have stated all this in much fewer words by simply saying "marry the girl," and this is what it probably means. It is sensible advice, and if Miss Canada is willing Uncle Sam can easily ask the old man, John Bull, who would doubtless like to marry off his expensive daughter. She can never marry as well, and she will never prosper as an old maid. It would be a benefit all round, and undoubtedly the old man would give his consent with a blessing on the children.

MR. THURMAN is apprehensive that President Harrison will have a great deal of trouble with his Cabinet. If the General can say anything to quiet the uneasiness of the good old man he ought to do so.

MR. CLEVELAND has given his last state dinner as President of the United States. This remark holds good for all time to come.

THE Washington correspondents of the able Democratic papers are occupying a large amount of space in telling what they don't know about the Cabinet.

> ALL the strikes of any consequence (the cigarmakers excepted) since the Presidential election have come to grief. Does this indicate that labor has gained anything by the election of a Republican President and Congress?—*Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.*

It indicates with striking clearness that the editor of the *Journal* is painfully hard up for political capital.

FRIEND BISMARCK: Send your spies over here about a year from now and I'll take pleasure in showing them a navy.—*Uncle Sam.*

A GENIUS in Pennsylvania claims to have invented a machine or apparatus which will locate reservoirs of electricity, and alleges his belief that they can be controlled and utilized by man. Probably an apparatus for locating the position of the atmosphere or the ocean would be equally serviceable, and the much talked-of Keely motor not less so. The electricians find no difficulty in obtaining the force. The great problem with them is how to cause its passage from one place to another on the most economical plan possible and utilize it while on the way.

SPEAKING of Cabinet positions, it appears to be generally conceded that Senator Cullom would not accept one if offered to him, and that he could not be spared from the Senate if he would.

A SMOKY pall as dense, black, and forbidding as the cloud that rests upon the title of Congressman Breckinridge of Arkansas to his seat overhung Chicago yesterday.

AT this season of the year the Mississippi is usually frozen hard enough to afford a ready means of escape from Iowa and Missouri into Illinois, but no ice of any consequence has formed on its surface this winter, and the only thing that vexes its turbid current is an occasional steamboat that wheezes asthmatically along on its lonesome way up or down stream. Navigation is not entirely suspended on the grand old highway of commerce.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND cannot gracefully withhold his signature from the Nicaragua Canal bill. The late President Monroe, we feel authorized to say, would have given his warm approval to such a measure.

WHEN history takes its pen in hand, as it will sooner or later, to record the fact that Congressman Holman of Indiana was the most gifted man of his time in the faculty of making the country tired, he will not be on hand to object.

IT is no secret that Senator Sherman continues to entertain serious doubts as to the all-rightness of Gen. Alger.

A PARAGRAPH is on its travels that there is a man in Chicago who claims to be living on eight cents a day. We see no improbability in the statement, wherever it may have originated. A man can almost live on Chicago's glorious lake breeze.

ALL right, Portugal. I have checked you off. Are there any other little kingdoms that want to kick me before I climb down?—*Bayard.*

TOMMY MORGAN and his followers have passed a resolution asking the American Socialistic party to remove "Prof." Garside from the place of "official lecturer" or authorized preacher of Socialism. The petitioners say that he is teaching Anarchism, and thereby damaging the cause. For a man who professes to be opposed to force in all manners, shapes, and forms, favoring only the most peaceful methods of converting the world to Socialism, Garside is certainly most unfortunate in his utterances. He has delighted the Anarchists and has scared the Socialists. The reasonable presumption is that he does not know what he is talking about, and is not fit to be a prophet of the creed he professes.

WHY should St. Louis papers emit a howl of distress whenever anything is said concerning the annexation of a suburb to Chicago? Why should the growth of this city concern them any more than that of New York, London, or Paris?

THE unusual incident of a Chinaman robbing a fellow Celestial of $100 is reported from Kansas City. The extent to which the business activity of the real estate dealers of that enterprising city is sometimes felt and manifested by others of her citizens is indeed remarkable.

THE New York *Voice*, the leading organ of the Prohibitionists, quotes without comment an extract from an editorial in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of a recent date setting forth that the indignation of the *Voice* at the purloining of a copy of its subscription list was natural enough and that it was exasperated "because more harm was not done to the Republican ticket and more help was not given to the Democratic." Is this one of those cases where silence gives consent? Did THE TRIBUNE state the case so correctly that the *Voice* has lost its tongue?

IN A MINOR KEY.

He Got It.

Applicant—Can you give me a pass to——

Railway passenger agent (angrily)—You're the forty-seventh man that has asked me for a pass since morning. The only pass I'll give you is one to the infernal regions?

Applicant—That will suit me exactly. I want to go to St. Louis.

The Only Refuge from Her.

Congressman (in Washington hotel corridor)—Who is that man coming this way?

Senator—That man? That's Dr. Mary Walker. Have you a match? Quick! Thanks! (Lights stub cigar.) Saved! Saved! She has turned back!

The Present Outlook.

Conductor of ice cream excursion train next summer (to crowd of millionaires bidding good-by to friends)—All aboard for the North Pole!

The Quicker the Better.

Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle*: There is one thing that we need much and that we can command for ourselves, and that is toleration for honest differences between men of the same political faith and for those who belong to different political parties.

Sad Effects of Judge Tuley's Decision.

Peoria *Transcript*: Another attempt will be made to close the saloons in Chicago Sunday. But it will fail. When Judge Tuley decided that the Anarchists could meet and talk Sunday he settled that question. Every time an Anarchist crooks the pregnant hinges of his mouth a rum hole is open.

He Would Clog the Wheels of Justice.

Kansas City *Journal*: Senator Evarts is beyond doubt an accomplished lawyer, but would he do for Attorney General? It should be borne in mind that the Supreme Court is already several years behind time.

Hampered by His Environments.

Detroit *Tribune*: We have a good deal of sympathy for Dan Lamont. We think he would have been a much better President if he had not been so badly hampered by Mr. Cleveland.

Bayard's Beautiful Souvenir.

Omaha *Republican*: The fragments of the American flag which was burned at Apia should be presented to Secretary Bayard as a fitting type of his services in the State Department.

PERSONALS.

Vice-President-elect Morton is an accomplished whist player.

Mr. Stanley Brown, who married Miss Garfield, will soon take a position in the Geological Survey at Washington.

King Malietoa of Samoa draws a salary of $20 a month. But then he isn't much of a King, and his wardrobe is neither extensive nor expensive.

Mrs. Phelps, wife of the late Minister to England, is bringing home a trunk full of photographs of the royal family, presented on her recent visit to Windsor.

Mr. J. W. Clarke of the Boston *Globe* is lecturing on the "Romances and Humors of Journalism." Boston editors generally are much better up on romance than on humor.

President Cleveland may occupy a flat in New York after March 4. He will find it difficult at first, after governing a great Nation for four years, to submit gracefully to the despotic rule of a janitor.

Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain delights in music, is herself an accomplished harpist, and has a highly cultivated voice, which, strange to say, is well preserved, notwithstanding the Queen's age and the emotional life she has led.

Senator Palmer of Michigan recently gave a dinner to seventeen of the most prominent newspaper correspondents in Washington. The Senator prefers to go into retirement with the good wishes of these molders of public opinion.

Albert Hawkins, the White House coachman since Grant came in, whose ebony majesty is the model of all the colored coachmen in Washington, expressed himself with dignified calmness as "willing to remain" in his present position.

Secretary Fairchild, Dan Lamont, Roswell P. Flower, and William L. Scott are members of a new trust company which is being organized in New York. This is not a "public trust" concern, but a Democratic private syndicate for personal gain.

Ebenezer Burgess Ball, the nearest living relative of George Washington, occupies a stall in the south corridor of the Pension Building at Washington, where he sells cigars and fruit to the clerks. He is nearly 80 years old, and bears a striking resemblance to the father of his country.

Miss Mary R. Fleming that was, Mrs. Mary Rose that is, has planted a thorn in the side of the Hon. John J. Patterson, ex-United States Senator from South Carolina. It is in the shape of a suit for $50,000 for breach of promise, and the question is whether Mr. Patterson or Mr. Rose has the best right to feel aggrieved.

Mr. William Bigger of Redbank, N. J., claims to have caught a rabbit with two tails on a farm once owned by Gen. Harrison's grandfather. Mr. Bigger will have the left hind foot of the rabbit preserved and mounted and will send it to Mr. Harrison, both as a memento of his grandfather's farm in New Jersey and as a symbol of good luck.

CURRENT NOTES.

The more we see of others the more respectfully we bow to the looking-glass.—*Puck.*

The piece that passeth understanding—A piece of bakery mince pie.—*Terre Haute Express.*

"Just think, here I have been paying for my nephew's lessons in singing, and what do you suppose he does in return? He always sings his songs to me!"—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Funny barber—I hope this razor is all right, Mr. Figgle. You see, I shaved a dead man with it this morning. Figgle (placidly)—Did it wake him?—*Terre Haute Express.*

First little girl (on railroad train)—"My home is in Philadelphia; where is yours?" Second little girl—"I haven't any home." "Haven't any home?" "No; we board in New York."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Their wedding journey: He (prosaic)—Let's go to Niagara Falls. She (tender)—O, it's too cold there. Let us hie southward to—to that sweetly named place in Florida? He—What place? She (archly)—To Kissimee. (They go.)—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

Alarmed mother—Why, my daughter, weeping? What's the matter? Daughter (bride of a month)—I-I have been shopping, or trying to. Alarmed mother—Well? Daughter—I find my husband has always paid cash and hasn't any credit anywhere.—*Time.*

"Faith, an' I think there do be somethin' burnin'," whispered Mrs. Brannigan to her husband at the theatre. "What meks yez think thot?" asked Dennis. "Sure, an' didn't I hear that mon ez jist wint out say he wuz going to the foyer."—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

A correspondent speaks of "the work of disintegration at Niagara Falls." Let the falls disintegrate. The work doesn't cost visitors anything. It is the disintegration of the contents of a man's pocketbook at the falls that is so expensive.—*Norristown Herald.*

Van Loon—Say, Jimmie, I made a bet the other day. Do I look to be a bigger fool than I am or am I a bigger fool than I look? Jimmie—Now see here, Loony, my son; you want to have that bet declared off, or else bribe the referee, because you'll lose it in either case!—*Time.*

"We should never complain, whatever may befall us," said the minister. "The moment we grow dissatisfied we become unhappy." "Do you really think so?" she sighed. "Yes," returned the good man; "the first woman who complained of her Lot was turned into a pillar of salt."—*Life.*

"How do the Indians sharpen their scalping knives?" asked Rollo. "With the Indian file," said his uncle George, before Rollo's father could reply. Had Rollo's father been given an opportunity of replying he would have said that the scalping knives were held by the Indians in severalty, consequently each knife was honed by the Indian who carried it.—*Burdette.*

Mrs. B.—That couple across the street are going to celebrate the anniversary of their wedding. I wonder how long they have been married. Mr. B.—This must be the first anniversary, because I notice that she sits at the window every evening and waits for him to come home. Mrs. B.—If they had been married as long as we have the poor thing would have to wait for him all night.—*Life.*

MUSICAL.

Mr. Frederick Boscovitz gave his second lecture recital last evening at the Art Institute. The subject of the lecture was: "How to Interpret Chopin." The first part of the program was devoted to remarks upon the composer, his style, etc., as indicated by the title of the entertainment. Following these was a recital program embracing nocturnes, the A flat impromptu, barcarolle, fantasie, and Kujaviak, the latter played in the original form as played by Chopin at his first concert in Warsaw in 1816; a prelude, polonaise, several waltzes and mazurkas, the last named being unpublished compositions. Mr. Boscovitz is at his best in the most delicate portions of the Chopin numbers, his technique being especially suited to rapid passage work in which refinement of touch is required rather than brilliancy and power. The third of the series, a miscellaneous concert, will be given next Tuesday evening at the same place. Numerous requests having been received for a repetition of the "Spinet and Harpsichord" lecture it will be given at the Madison Street Theatre next Thursday afternoon.

President Cleveland's Habits.

Boston *Globe* (Dem.): It is probable that President Cleveland has never crossed the threshold of more than two Washington homes outside the Cabinet circle. In other words, he has not seen the interior of ten residences in Washington. He has never seen Congress at work, and I am assured that in four years he has not once entered a department building. The Treasury, State, Navy, War, and Attorney General Departments are all within a stone's throw of the White House, but Mr. Cleveland never opened their doors. Mr. Cleveland never walked upon Pennsylvania avenue as Grant was in the habit of doing, and surely he never took a drink across a Washington bar as Buchanan did more than once. He rarely goes to the theatre, not caring much for the plays. Probably there has now and then been an entire week he has not once put on his hat and gone out of doors. All he knows about Washington and its ways he has heard.

Take a Day Off and Build a Navy.

Utica *Herald*: The best that can be said is that progress in the matter of getting a navy has been made during the last four years. If the Democrats in Congress will aid Republican efforts to build up the navy as heartily and liberally as Republicans have aided Secretary Whitney's efforts continued progress will be the report four years hence.

Bright Outlook for Ireland.

Boston *Globe*: All the omens point to the speedy success of the Irish cause. Every day's new cruelty is one more nail in the coffin of Irish landlordism, as well as a guarantee of the world's renewed sympathy in the cause of justice for Ireland and ultimate home rule.

They Can't Down Chicago.

Toledo *Blade*: Chicago is too central in situation for a seaboard city to attempt to compete with her for the Western and Northwestern trade in ginghams or anything else.

No Scarcity of Good Material.

Omaha *Republican*: The Republican party can put as strong men into the Senate as Harrison takes out, and he can grab blindfold and not make a worse choice than Cleveland did.

MR. BALFOUR'S BACKDOWN

PUBLIC OPINION WAS TOO STRONG AGAINST HIM.

He Is Constrained to Give Up His Harsh Treatment of Mr. O'Brien—Le Caron, the Irish Informer, Continues His Testimony—What Patrick Egan Says of Him—Confirmation of the Story About Prince Rudolf and the Beautiful Baroness—Foreign Notes.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1889, by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Feb. 8.—We have passed through a week of some strange and unlooked-for events. To begin with, Mr. Balfour undoubtedly capitulated to Mr. O'Brien. Put what gloss one may upon the occurrence there is no misunderstanding its real character. The surrender was made at a time when a great outcry was raised throughout a large section of the country respecting Mr. O'Brien's treatment, so that it must inevitably appear that the Government gave way in alarm; that it dreaded public opinion, which it felt was condemning its proceedings. These inferences must be drawn, and they cannot be drawn without injuring the Ministry. Mr. Balfour is credited with infinite courage because he will not back down, but here he is backing down in a most signal manner, for to vow before all the world that a man shall wear prison clothes, and strip him nearly naked, and knock him senseless on the floor, and then put him on his feet again, restore his clothes, and conduct him to a nicely warmed chamber without even a doctor's certificate to give a plausible excuse for the change of treatment—all this tells its own tale.

Deprive Mr. Balfour of his reputation for heroism and firmness and I really do not know what would be left of him. It is quite obvious, however, that if he had not given way in this case, and if Mr. O'Brien had fallen seriously ill, the existence of the Ministry itself would have been imperiled, for, although Mr. O'Brien and his clothes are only regarded as subjects for derision in London, the people of England generally take a much more serious view of the matter, and do not approve of a man being treated like a murderer for making an indiscreet speech. That is one of the week's events, and, although you know all about it, yet I desire to call your attention to it again, because I think it is destined to produce most important consequences. Undoubtedly many Conservatives who are dead against Mr. Gladstone's home rule scheme, but who are equally against the policy of inflicting harsh personal indignation on men who have been sentenced, mark you, under an exceptional law, whose offenses are not offenses at all under the ordinary law of the land, from these Conservatives we will no doubt hear in course of time. As for the Liberal Unionists, they are much more Tory than the Tories themselves, and therefore they will doubtless go in for a clothes stripping, hair cutting policy pure and simple.

DR. LE CARON'S TESTIMONY.

The next event is the evidence given by Maj. Le Caron, or Beach, in reference to the Fenian organization in the United States. This also is destined to lead to permanent results. He is a man who entered the organization with a settled resolve from the first to betray all its secrets, and who from day to day and hour to hour did so betray them to the British Government, and yet who to the last managed to retain the confidence of the men whose lives or liberties he had sold. Wherever there is a secret society there is an informer, as we all know, but that the Irish leaders can ever again have any traffic with such societies, at least until they give up the constitutional plan altogether, is utterly inconceivable. Observe what is happening now. At the moment the reaction in public feeling was setting in on the Irish question through popular sympathies being aroused for Mr. O'Brien and other prisoners, evidence is given to the effect that the chief home-rulers were holding communications with the Fenian organization, well knowing what their plans were—namely: to stir up a revolution, to destroy property in England by dynamite and otherwise, and to overthrow the Empire. Le Caron may, of course, have invented all this, but he cannot so easily have invented the documents which he transmitted from time to time to the British Government. The details of his conversation with Mr. Parnell in the corridor of the House of Commons are remarkably circumstantial. It is clear that if any uprising had been attempted in Ireland the Government here would have had ample notice of it beforehand. Has it not always been so? Will it not always be the same? Who, then, can doubt that Mr. Parnell was right in declaring long ago that constitutional methods were the surest and safest, and that he himself was only in danger when he departed from them. MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

LE CARON'S TESTIMONY CONTINUED.

The Informer Talks of the Social Position of Some Chicago Irishmen.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The cross-examination of the informer Le Caron was continued by Sir Charles Russell before the Parnell Commission today. The court-room was overcrowded. Mr. Parnell was not present. Le Caron, in reply to questions, said that during the last fortnight he had got documents relating to the case from Mr. Anderson, an official of the Home Office, who at his private residence allowed witness to see the whole of the latter's past correspondence with the Home Office authorities. The witness then went to Col. Houston with an unsigned letter of introduction which Anderson had given him to Mr. Houston, the Secretary of the Loyal Patriotic Union. In November, 1888, witness read the reports of the proceedings before the commission, and they gave him the impression that the British prosecution was lamely presented.

"That's hard upon the Attorney General," said Sir Charles Russell, the remark causing much laughter.

Le Caron said that during the first three years of his service as a spy he received no payment from the Government, and that at present he was receiving only a part of his pay.

"Mr. Anderson," witness said, "opposed my testifying. He said that if I testified it would be on my own responsibility. The letter that Anderson wrote to introduce me to Houston was signed with his initials, 'R. A.'"

"Why did you not make that statement before?" asked Sir Charles Russell.

"I just now remembered the fact," replied the witness.

Replying to further questions, Le Caron said that Sullivan was a lawyer who did not mix in the best society in Chicago. Finerty was an Oil Inspector. Judge Moran was much respected. Judge Prendergast was respected by one side and not by the other. Michael Boland was a lawyer; his position was not good. Dr. Cronin was an eminent man, and Borrelly a respectable one. Gen. Collins was a man of undoubted respectability.

WANTED TO SEE THE LETTERS.

Sir Charles Russell asked that witness' letters to the Government be produced. The witness asked: "Do you wish to risk men's lives?"

Sir Charles replied: "The Judges will see the letters first, and they will decide whether the names shall be published."

The court here took a recess. Upon the reassembling of the commission Sir Charles handed up to the bench a paper which he stated contained such a grave statement that he wished to take the Judges' opinion whether it should be noticed. The cross-examination of Le Caron was then continued. Witness said that Mr. Parnell's only public visit to America took place early in 1880, when he attended meetings in Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati, to witness' own knowledge. In the West the demonstrations were exclusively and in the East mainly in the hands of the revolutionary party. Members of Congress were connected with the revolutionary party. He could not mention the names of the persons who gave him information regarding the Eastern meetings. Mr. Parnell attended only three meetings to which witness could positively speak either from his own knowledge or from information. These were the meetings at St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati. At most of the meetings the Mayor of the city met Mr. Parnell and presided. Respectable people attended the meetings. Before the Chicago meeting in 1880 a Reception Committee was appointed, of which Mr. Stone, a respectable American, who was not a member of the "U. B.", was Chairman. Several reverend gentlemen, none of whom was a member of the U. B.", met Mr. Parnell. The Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements and the Chairman of the meeting did not belong to the "U. B." Witness saw many members of the "U. B." at the meeting, but he could not mention one by name. Only a few "V. C." men took part in the proceedings at Cincinnati.

"Would it be correct to say that Mr. Parnell's reception showed that he had the sympathy of Americans as well as of the Irish?" asked Sir Charles Russell.

"It would," responded the witness.

Sir Charles asked to be permitted to inspect the documents sent by witness under cover.

Sir Henry James and Mr. Reed, in the interests of third parties, opposed the application.

Sir Charles Russell, replying to Chief Justice Hannen, said that he would like to inspect all the documents, but would be satisfied with permission to inspect the covering letters if he was assured that the other documents had no bearing on the case.

The court decided that Sir Charles Russell, for the Parnellites, and Sir Henry James, for the *Times*, should consult together as to which documents might be inspected. The court then adjourned.

PATRICK EGAN ON DR. LE CARON.

He Thinks the Informer Was a British Spy During the Civil War.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 8.—Patrick Egan today in a conversation regarding the testimony of Beach before the Parnell Commission yesterday said: "I met Beach in Paris in the early part of 1881 under the name of Dr. Le Caron. Having letters of introduction to me from acquaintances on this side I treated him kindly, but there was no special confidence between us whatsoever. He told me then that he was a native of France, that his family had emigrated to America when he was quite young, but that he had gone back and studied medicine in Paris and then settled in America. He certainly spoke French like a native and had all the appearance of a Frenchman. Under those circumstances it is not probable that even if I had such confidences to give I would have intrusted them to a comparative stranger, and as to Mr. Parnell having talked to this man in the way he describes the idea is simply ridiculous. I met Le Caron in America on three or four occasions, but our meetings were entirely casual. It seems to me that his evidence is made up of about 5 per cent of truth and 95 per cent of fiction. He made one important admission. He said he had only received a portion of his pay from the English Government. Of course, the payment of the other and, no doubt, more important portion would be contingent upon the completeness of the case he would be able to make as a witness. During the Civil War in America England had her spies in the Union army so that she might have information to enable her to cripple the Nation at some critical moment by extending recognition to the Confederacy, and from all I can learn I have reason to believe that Beach was one of those employed by England on that service."

LE CARON WAS A G. A. R. MAN.

He Was a Member of Hancock Post No. 560—He Fought for the Union.

The astonishment evoked in numerous quarters of Chicago by the revelation that Dr. Le Caron has been all these years a British spy centres in Hancock Post No. 560, G. A. R., of which the doctor was a regular and prominent member. The old veterans are highly excited, and of these Charles A. Constantine, barber on North Clark street, famous as "the boy soldier," is the most deeply affected.

Le Caron lived first at No. 195 and later a few doors south in No. 177 La Salle avenue, which is practically just around the corner from the shop. The doctor was one of the barber's most regular patrons. He was a sparkling little fellow. One day while in the chair he dropped a remark about having been in the army. As he always said he was from Belfast, and talked with an English accent, Charlie thought he referred to her Majesty's service. A few days later, however, the doctor came in with honorable papers showing that he had enlisted in 1861 and served first as a private in Company A, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and later as First Lieutenant in Company C, Thirteenth United States Colored Infantry.

Charlie persuaded the doctor to join Hancock Post, and thereafter while in town Le Caron was among the steady and popular attendants at post meetings. He told stories by the yard, the best remembered of which was to the effect that once during a picket truce on the Chickahominy he traded the shirt off his back to a rebel for a live chicken and had the chicken subsequently confiscated by his Colonel for foraging against orders.

Le Caron's story as it is unfolded before the London courts continues to excite the keenest interest among Chicago Irishmen. It largely concerns some of the so-called leaders. Dr. P. H. Cronin was referred to yesterday by the spy in a way that Cronin must despise. According to the cable accounts Le Caron says that he was on the committee which tried Cronin "for treason to Ireland and violation of his oath of obligation."

The story as it is told in the dispatches is calculated to injure the musical doctor. The latter was one of the moderate men in the Clan-na-Gael who wanted the organization to support Parnell without embarrassing him with entangling alliances. He antagonized the "extremists," of which Le Caron was one, and it is said made charges reflecting on the financial record of some of the leaders. These were made the ground for Cronin's indictment. Le Caron's committee, which was set up by the party whom Cronin accused of malfeasance, of course found Cronin guilty. He was expelled with a number of others.

DETERMINED TO DIE TOGETHER.

Confirmation of the Story About Prince Rudolf and the Baroness Vetsera.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1889, by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The *Chronicle* contains the following dispatch from Paris dated Friday:

Two letters which appear in today's *Figaro* go to confirm the version of a double suicidal tragedy at Meyerling. The first is a short note to the Duke of Braganza, which is as follows:

"*Dear Friend*: I must die. I cannot do otherwise. Keep well and happy.
"THY RUDOLF."

The other letter is from the Baroness Vetsera to her mother, and says:

"*Dear Mother*: I die with Rudolf. We love one another too much. Forgive me and farewell. By unhappy MARIE."

The *Figaro* adds that the Crown Prince actually asked the Emperor to allow him to renounce his rights to the throne in order to marry the Baroness Vetsera morganatically. When the Emperor refused he informed the Baroness, and they both resolved to die together.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Boulanger Wants the American Constitution for France.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—Gen. Boulanger, in an interview today, declared that his program was the adoption of the American Constitution, but with a ten-year Presidency; the formation of a Council of State to prepare and submit laws to a non-deliberative National Council of 500 members, half to be elected by universal suffrage and half to be chosen by the provinces, and to sit only one month in the year, and the granting of limited local government to the provinces.

Mr. Parnell's Health Failing.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Although Mr. Parnell has been present at the sittings of the Parnell Commission the last two days, the Dublin *Express* says his health is in a precarious condition. The carriage of Mr. Parnell's physician, the *Express* says, is often seen standing before the door of Mr. Parnell's villa at Streatham, and Mr. Parnell seldom emerges from the house.

Failed to Form a New Company.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—The attempt of the Banque Parisienne to found a new company has failed despite the extension of the date for the issue of a new loan. Panama Canal shares today touched 67.50 on the report that M. Brunet, the official liquidator of the old company, was negotiating with the Crédit Foncier.

Mr. O'Brien Must Appear.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Court of Queen's Bench has granted a writ of habeas corpus for Mr. William O'Brien in order that he be arraigned in the Killarney court Tuesday next on the charge of inciting tenants to adopt the plan of campaign.

Japan Will Have a Constitution.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Emperor of Japan will Monday next at Tokio publicly promulgate a Constitution for the Empire. The promulgation will be attended with great pomp and ceremonies.

A Poet Fights an Editor.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—Angry at a personal and sarcastic article in *Gil Blas*, the poet Catulle Mendes challenged the writer, Le Blanc. The two fought with swords and Le Blanc was wounded twice on the upper lip.

WILL TALK ABOUT SAMOA

THE CONFERENCE WILL BE RESUMED IN BERLIN.

President Cleveland Transmits to Congress the Protocols of the Samoan Conference Held in Washington in 1887—Bismarck Disavows Any Intention of Taking Possession of the Islands—The Official Documents.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—The President today transmitted to Congress the proposal of Prince Bismarck for a resumption of the Samoan conference on the basis of native independence and equality of rights among the treaty Powers, and the President's response.

The Secretary of State says that the Governments of Germany and Great Britain have consented to the publication of the protocols of the last convention.

In his acceptance of Prince Bismarck's proposal to renew the conference Secretary Bayard requests a truce, and that the German officers at Samoa be directed to cease belligerent operations pending the decision of the conference.

The "protocols" (or official minutes) of the conferences on Samoan affairs held in this city in 1887, together with additional correspondence on the subject, were laid before Congress this afternoon. In his letter of transmittal President Cleveland says the Governments of Germany and Great Britain have consented to their publication.

Secretary Bayard, in his letter to the President, says:

The subject of our relations to Samoa and our rights and duties under treaty stipulations with that country, and with the other treaty Powers of Great Britain and Germany under the comity of international law, having been placed by you before the Congress, it seems proper that the fullest information in the hands of the Executive should be furnished, and the agreement to consider the discussions of the conference of 1887 as confidential has alone caused the papers now sent to have been up to this time withheld from publication.

The first inclosure is a telegram from Minister Pendleton to Secretary Bayard, dated Berlin, Feb. 1, in which he says that the statement made to Secretary Bayard by Count Arco Valley (announcing that the German Government had rebuked its officers for the declaration of martial law against foreigners) had anticipated the statement he (Pendleton) had been instructed to make to the German Government.

Feb. 1 Secretary Bayard wrote as follows to Count Arco Valley, the German Minister at Washington:

BAYARD TO ARCO VALLEY.

Referring to my note of yesterday I have now the pleasure to inform you that a telegram just received from Mr. Pendleton at Berlin states that the subject of my instruction to him in reference to the declaration of martial law by the German Consul at Apia had been anticipated, and at the Foreign Office he had been informed that the assumptions of the German Consul at Apia were disavowed, and that such action if it had been taken was regretted and rebuked by the German Government. This is wholly in the line of the note verbal you read me this morning.
T. F. BAYARD.

The memorandum of instructions of Prince Bismarck to the German Minister at Washington, read by the latter to the Secretary of State Feb. 4, is as follows:

BISMARCK'S PROPOSITION.

The present situation in Samoa regarding the interests of the three treaty Powers renders it necessary to renew the attempt to bring the future of these islands to an understanding. The position of the three treaty Powers of the civilized world makes it their duty to stop the bloody combat accompanied by barbarous customs of those not numerous tribes for whose welfare, according to the judgment of the civilized world, it is a duty of the treaty Powers to provide.

Prince Bismarck in consequence considers it a duty of the participating Governments to put an end by the agreement of the treaty Powers to the troubles which originated in Samoa by the restitution of peace among the Samoans themselves, and so make an end of future bloodshed and the horrors of a civil war conducted with barbarous cruelty among the natives. The best remedy seems to be a resumption of the consultation which took place between the representatives of Germany, England, and the United States in the year 1887 at Washington, and at that time adjourned without any possibility of their representatives coming to an agreement. In consequence I have been requested by Prince Bismarck to propose to you to resume with Germany and the British Government the consultation regarding the Samoan question.

The last conference took place at Washington. According to the equal rights of the three treaty Powers it seems proper that the place for the negotiations should change in regular turn. Based upon this opinion, I am directed to invite the Government of the United States to a conference regarding Samoa to take place at Berlin, and a similar invitation has been sent to the British Goverment.

I am also directed to declare that any supposition that Germany would not feel satisfied with a neutral position in the Samoan Islands is unfounded, as we have already declared in the last conference (of 1887) it is neither our intention to put in question the independence of the island group nor the equal rights of the treaty Powers. We simply desire to create a condition which offers permanent security for bringing to an end bloodshed and decapitation, and which grants permanent safety to the commercial interests of the three treaty Powers in Samoa.

Feb. 5 the Secretary of State sent a communication to Count Arco Valley stating that the President fully shares in the desire expressed by the Prince Chancellor to bring the blessings of peace and order to the remote and feeble community of semi-civilized people inhabiting the Islands of Samoa, and that he clearly recognizes the duty of the powerful nations of Christendom to deal with these people in a spirit of magnanimity and benevolence.

BAYARD ACCEPTS.

"On behalf of the United States Government," continues the Secretary, "the President instructs me to express his acceptance of the proposal of the Government of Germany to resume the consultation held in this city between the representatives of the United States, Germany, and Great Britain which was suspended the 26th of July, 1887—such consultation to be renewed as it was undertaken, for the purpose of establishing police and an orderly and stable Government in the Samoan Islands on the basis of their recognized independence and the equal rights of the three treaty Powers. The resumption of such conference as is now proposed by Prince Bismarck upon the general lines advanced by each of the three Powers, as set forth in the protocols of the conference as far as it has progressed and embracing certain points of agreement, appears to present a hopeful prospect for securing the welfare of the Samoan people and such a neutralization of territorial jurisdiction as will prevent preponderent control by any nation and secure equal rights of commerce and navigation to all.

"The sooner this conference can be resumed the better. And in view of the late deplorable scenes of bloodshed which have been exhibited upon Samoan soil, entailing deeply regrettable loss to Germany, it appears to be essential that a truce should be forthwith proclaimed and further armed action should be arrested. A contention of arms by such a scanty band as the Samoans against the vast armament of Germany has, of course, but one result assured in advance, and would be manifestly futile. There is no feature of equality in such a struggle. As the assurance of Prince Bismarck that the pacification of the Samoan group and the occupation of a neutral station are his only objects is as frankly accepted by the United States as it is tendered by Germany, it is suggested in furtherance of the desired result of the conference that instructions to suspend belligerent action and await the action of such conference should at once be telegraphed to the respective officers in Samoa by the three treaty making Powers.

"To continue to prosecute a war of destruction and reprisal even upon admitted provocation would surely not consist with the objects of any of the three Powers. It is hoped, therefore, that orders of the nature indicated will be forwarded to Samoa without delay. The announcement of the conference between the treaty Powers, it is confidently expected, will at once cause a cessation of hostilities among the natives, and their speedy election of a King would certainly be a long step towards harmony. Except as the conditions may be changed by a fair election of a King by the natives it is deemed essential that affairs in Samoa should remain in statu quo pending the conference. If we may indulge the hope which the adoption of this suggestion promises for a successful issue of the conference this Government will at once take steps to be properly represented at the meeting of such conference in Berlin.

"The statements you read to me as emanating from the German Consul at Samoa, in which he finds fault with the conduct of Capt. Leary of the Nipsic and of Mr. Blacklock, the United States Consul, as violative of the instructions of this Government to maintain an impartial attitude in the conflicts in Samoa, do not appear to be substantiated by an averment of any personal knowledge of the facts, but must have been based on information and belief only, or are repeated at second-hand and must be classed as merely hearsay evidence. These conflicting statements of the German Consul will be brought to the attention of Capt. Leary and Mr. Blacklock and their reply will be communicated. Much allowance must be made for the excitement prevailing in Samoa, which is not favorable to accuracy or moderation of statement, especially of those concerned as actors.

THE PROTOCOL OF THE FIRST CONFERENCE.

The protocol of the first conference, at which were present Secretary Bayard, Mr. Alvensleben, and Sir Lionel West, contains the propositions of the three diplomats as to the form of government that should be provided for Samoa. The German representative set forth that Malietoa, having notoriously violated his treaty rights with Germany and having but a small minority of followers among the natives, Tamasese having the support of a great majority, an election of a new King must take place. Then in order to secure peace and order in the islands a foreign representative should be appointed as adviser to the King and to act for the three treaty Powers. He also suggested a renewal of the principle of absolute equality of the three Powers in the islands.

Secretary Bayard suggested a scheme of constitutional government for Samoa, with a native Legislature, securing its independence and autonomy, including an acknowledgment of Malietoa as King and Tamasese as Vice King.

The English Government, through Sir Lionel West, suggested an agreement among the treaty Powers that one of them should, as the mandatory of the other two, act as adviser of the Samoan Government, and, in view of the preponderance of German interests there, was willing to let Germany have the first term of five years. England agreed with Germany in acknowledging the necessity for the election of a new King. All the representatives proposed the organization of a land court or commission to settle the question of titles. No discussion occurred at this conference.

At the second meeting Secretary Bayard stated the points upon which he understood all were agreed.

Then followed a long discussion of the details of the government to be created. Secretary Bayard consented to a new election, but insisted that it should be a native election, free and unawed; that the customs of the Samoans should prevail in it, and the result of the election should be announced to and declared by the three Consuls, who should not otherwise participate in the proceedings.

Sir Lionel West said he could assent to that proposition. The natives must elect a King and the election must be free. Mr. Von Alvensleben inquired whether they should not take into consideration the probability of the natives not arriving at an election. Should not a certain time be fixed within which an election should take place? If it should not take place within that time then the three Powers should agree upon a King. Mr. Bayard thereupon proposed to continue Malietoa in office, but Mr. West and Mr. Von Alvensleben united in opposition to this. The latter also inquired whether the newly-elected King should not be approved by the Powers, to which Mr. Bayard replied in the negative, insisting that there must be a free election.

GERMANY'S POSITION.

Mr. Von Alvensleben then read a formal statement of the position of his Government, in which he says there is only one course left, to place one foreign officer at the head of the administration, and to invest him with sufficient powers to take measures required for the maintenance of peace and order, as well as for the prosperous development of commercial intercourse. Germany having the largest interests should nominate the official. Mr. Bayard said the native Government was to preserve its own existence. The idea of the United States was that there should be an equality of rights between the powers.

Mr. Von Alvensleben said that was intended.

At the third meeting Mr. West read a paper in support of the mandatory scheme, and said that the British Government was willing that the German representative should act as the mandatory of the other two Powers for the first term of five years. At the next session Mr. Bayard said he had not the slightest desire to exercise any preponderance over Germany and Great Britain, but he did desire to see the native influence upheld by the three Powers equally and for a common purpose. He desired also to advert to the importance of the practical neutralization of the islands.

At the fifth meeting Mr. Bayard declared that the German plan would result in an inequality which would grow larger, but Mr. West would not concede this point.

At the last session, July 26, Mr. Bayard, in reviewing the German proposition, said:

The plan as proposed and explained by Mr. von Alvensleben is substantially a foreign autocratic government based on mercantile interests; and all experience has shown what must necessarily result from such an attempt, and that under it the defeat of the object we have all distinctly proposed is certain. I do not see why we should not recognize at the outset and encourage in Samoa a spirit of self-governing freedom and self-respect. Germany and the United States have heretofore given strong indication for their desire for this by their prompt disavowal of the arbitrary and unauthorized acts of their respective Consuls (Steubel and Greenbaum), and it is noticeable that the conduct of foreigners has been the cause of more disorder and discontent in Samoa than any spontaneous action of the natives, who, whenever they have acted improperly and immorally, would appear to have done so upon the instigation of some foreign agent. We cannot, therefore, condemn native self-government in advance, for it has not been tried, and a plan containing such an element is entitled to favorable consideration and should be fairly tested. Would it not, therefore, be well for us to adjourn this conference until the autumn and thus give time to the Ministers of Germany and Great Britain to submit the protocols to their respective Governments in order that instructions may be received by them of a more definite character, by aid of which we may be enabled to come to an agreement?

Mr. Bayard's proposition to adjourn until autumn was agreed to.

The Conference Will Be Held Soon.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 8.—Secretary Bayard said to a representative of the *Sun* today that a date for the meeting of the proposed conference had not been determined as yet. It will doubtless be held soon, as the Administration is now near the close of its official life. The points to be contended for by this country will be the pacification of Samoa, the restoration of the autonomy of the islands, and the protection of American interests. There is reasonable ground for hoping that these will be secured. It would be unfortunate if personal spite or partisan jealousy should succeed in throwing any obstacle in the way of so desirable a consummation. Prince Bismarck has shown a disposition to settle the matter amicably.

Germany Approves of It.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1889, by James Gordon Bennett.]

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—The recall of Mr. Sewall from Samoa has made a good impression here because it is considered to prove the willingness of the United States Government to enter into the discussion of the Samoan question with a good will, as the German Government does, and also because this recall will have a beneficial effect on affairs in Samoa itself.

The Report Said to Be Incorrect.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—The report that the Samoa conference will meet in a few days and that the German proposals for a settlement have already been approved in principle is declared in well informed quarters to be totally incorrect.

KILRAIN WILL FIGHT SMITH.

The Terms of the Fight Agreed On and the Forfeit Money Deposited.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1889, by the Press Pub. Co., N. Y. World.]

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Since the arrival of Mitchell in England he and Smith have been saying nasty things about each other, and this afternoon a meeting took place and preliminaries were arranged for what promises to prove a genuine match between Smith and Kilrain. In addition to Smith and Mitchell only a sprinkling of the cream of English aristocracy was present. After mature deliberation Smith said: "Well, verbally, the match is made; but when the fight will take place is, of course, rather indefinite."

Mitchell—It is just this way: I named a month not suited to you, and consequently the match cannot take place until October or November. Will you put up a forfeit?

Smith—Yes.

Mitchell—Will you put up $1,000?

Smith—Yes.

Mitchell—Very well. Win or lose. Sullivan and Kilrain will fight in October or November.

Smith—It is too early to anticipate matters, but I am prepared to meet you later and sign articles for a fight, subject to the prize-ring rules.

A thousand dollars was then handed a well-known sporting man, Pony Moore finding the bullion for Kilrain, and Fleming performing a similar act of kindness for Smith. Then negotiaands were entered into for a match between Mitchell and Smith. Brief as the previous business was, this did not occupy even half the time. It was finally agreed to box ten rounds for $1,000 a side and the boxing championship of the world in London or the provinces, and to put up $500 forfeit money next week. In sporting centres tonight the matches are the subject of animated talk, and there is a strong belief that the contests will ultimately be decided.

WILL JOIN THE COLONY.

ANOTHER CASHIER WHOSE BOOKS WON'T BALANCE.

His Name Is A. S. Gookin and He Was Employed by the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company—The Separation of Gould and Hopkins Creates a Sensation in Wall Street Circles—Speculation as to the Cause—Other New York News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—[Special.]—It has been discovered that A. S. Gookin, for several years cashier of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company, is a defaulter to an amount variously estimated at from $10,000 to $50,000.

Three days ago Mr. Gookin failed to appear at the company's offices, No. 79 Broadway, and an examination of his books resulted in the discovery of the defalcation. Mr. Walter Marcus, the assistant cashier, was at once placed in charge of the cashier's office. Nothing more definite could be learned at the company's head office than the mere fact of the defalcation and the appointment of Mr. Marcus as cashier. Gookin appears to have accomplished the defalcation by doctoring the pay-rolls of the company. One of the attachés of the office stated that he had heard that Gookin's defalcation was discovered several days ago, and that when he was quietly questioned about it by his superiors he admitted his guilt. Then, it was said, he had an opportunity to resign on condition that restitution should be made by his friends. Mr. Gookin has not been at the office since Tuesday, however, and the company's officers solemnly declare that they are entirely ignorant as to his whereabouts. Mr. Gookin was popular with the officers and employés of the company, and the latter invariably spoke of him today in terms of the greatest admiration while regretting his fall from grace. He had been in the employ of the company for several years. He was the head cashier and had numerous assistants, none of whom would today give any information concerning their ex-chief. No one connected with the company in any capacity whatsoever, however, would deny that the facts presented are true.

Vice-President Gallaway of the Manhattan Company said tonight that there was a "small deficiency" in Gookin's account, but that there was ample security, and the company would not lose a dollar. Gookin's bondsmen are the Fidelity & Casualty Company of No. 216 Broadway. The officers of that company declined to say anything definite in regard to the matter. The general impression is that Gookin has joined the Canadian contingent, but his friends claim that he is still in the city and is in constant communication with his bondsmen with a view to settling his shortage, which they say will not exceed $10,000. Gookin is about 40 years old, is married, has three children, and lives in New Jersey. He once resided in this city. An acquaintance said that the money had gone in high living and gambling.

JAY GOULD AND HOPKINS.

Their Separation Is a Great Surprise to Wall Street Men.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The announcement that Amos Lawrence Hopkins had severed his relations with Jay Gould was a surprise to Wall street and created much comment. Mr. Hopkins' relations with Mr. Gould were known to have grown so intimate since Washington E. Connor and Giovanni Morosini were deposed from positions of confidence with Mr. Gould that the sudden termination of this last close alliance with the great financier was looked upon as significant. A prominent broker, speaking of the matter today, said:

"This news, if true, is significant. We all know that Mr. Hopkins has been Gould's right-hand man of late, and that he should thus be suddenly cast off must be attributed to some serious development in Mr. Gould's affairs. The explanation suggested that Mr. Gould, in a systematic curtailing of the expenses of his roads, had cut down Mr. Hopkins' salary and that the latter became angry and determined to look for employment elsewhere is trivial and absurd. Jay Gould quite likely is cutting down the general office expenses of his roads, but he is not the man to sacrifice as valuable a man as Mr. Hopkins for a matter of dollars and cents."

Neither George Gould nor Mr. Hopkins could be seen this morning in regard to the report.

Washington E. Connor, who was for a long time known to be Mr. Gould's most active agent in Wall street, said that while he did not know what foundation there was for the report he did not believe that the separation was due to any personal misunderstanding between the two men, but that it was by mutual agreement.

With those who discussed the question this morning George Gould's influence was a large element in the explanation of the occurrence. It was asserted that the cutting of salaries among the officers of the Gould railroad companies was the work of the younger man, and that in this way he may have come between Mr. Hopkins and his father.

It is not recently alone that Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Gould have had intimate relations. Back in the days when Mr. Gould's scheme for wrecking the elevated railway corporations here was just budding Mr. Hopkins had so won the admiration and confidence of his employer that Mr. Gould obtained from his friend Judge Westbrook an order making Hopkins coreceiver of the elevated roads with Judge John F. Dillon. Mr. Hopkins, not much more than 25 years old then, was already so high in the Gould favor that he was Vice-President of the Wabash and conspicuous in the direction of other Gould corporations, controlling millions of capital. In later years Mr. Hopkins has been with Mr. Gould in the directory of nearly or quite every corporation of consequence where Gould has figured. From every one of these he now resigns, all at once, quitting forthwith official relations with them.

RETURNED FROM CAPE HAYTIAN.

The Captain of the Olgama Says There Is No Attempt at a Blockade.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—[Special.]—There was considerable stir among the down-town merchants interested in the Haytian trade when the tape announced the arrival of the Clyde steamship Olgama, the vessel the Haytian gunboats expected to send to the bottom if found in Haytian waters. But the Olgama had not only been in Haytian waters, but she remained two days at Cape Haytian and took on a full cargo of coffee there. She had on board, moreover, two Haytian passengers, Z. A. Arnold Laroche, a young man, and his sister Eugenie. They were en route to Paris, they said. Of the eighteen other passengers some came from Turk's Island and others from San Domingo. One of the latter was Gen. Segundo Imbert, Vice-President of the Republic of San Domingo. He spoke little English, and left the vessel shortly after arrival. He will visit a son who lives in Brooklyn, and subsequently depart for Paris. Gen. Imbert, it is said, did not leave San Domingo of his own accord. Gen. Henreux, the President of the Republic, suggested that his presence was not desirable and placed $2,000 at his disposal, requesting him to make immediate arrangements for his departure.

The Olgama arrived at Cape Haytian the morning of Jan. 30. The American steel cruiser Atlanta, which had arrived that morning, was lying off Fort Picolet. Maj. Colvill of the Olgama said there was not the slightest pretense of a blockade.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Bank Robber Henry F. Harding Caught—Two of His Crimes.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Bank robber Henry F. Harding has been arrested in Philadelphia by two of Inspector Byrnes' detectives and will be brought to New York for trial as soon as a requisition is procured. Oct. 2 last Harding leaned over the railings of the Fifth National Bank and snatched $2,000 in cash, and the same day stole $8,700 in a similar manner from the counter of the Commercial Bank. When a policeman endeavored to arrest him as he was leaving the last named bank he promptly fired his pistol at him, but was chased and made a prisoner. Harding was indicted, but escaped from the Court of General Sessions when he was awaiting trial. Harding is an athlete, 24 years of age, and is regarded by the police as one of the most dangerous of his class of criminals.

Nearly Died from Inhaling Gas.

The service gaspipe from the street main in the cellar of the four-story tenement No. 241 East Seventy-fifth street leaked during the night and the insidious poison filled the building. When daybreak came five of the tenants were found senseless in their beds and a dozen ill without knowing the reason why. James Reagan and his wife Mary, young married people on the fourth floor, and their boarder, Alice O'Neil, an unmarried girl, were taken out to all appearances dead. On the first floor May and Ruth May, 17 and 15 years old, respectively, lay unconscious in their beds. They will all recover.

Bet on the Suburban Handicap.

Probably the first bet of the year on the Suburban Handicap was made at the St. James Hotel tonight. Dave Johnson, the bookmaker, thinks there is no horse in the world to compare with The Bard. W. C. Lyon of Chicago, who is stopping at the hotel, believes that the Chicago horse Terra Cotta is as fast an animal as ever stood on plates. The two men had an argument about the merits of the two thoroughbreds, which culminated in Johnson betting Lyon $500 that The Bard would beat Terra Cotta.

Waterlogged and Abandoned.

The steamer Pomona arrived from St. Ann's Bay today. The 5th inst. she passed close to the schooner James W. Drury of Boston, waterlogged and abandoned. The Drury was abandoned some time in January while en route to Boston from Pensacola. Nothing is known as to the whereabouts of the crew, although it is presumed they were saved and are now in some vessel that has not yet arrived in port.

Stake Race for 4-Year-Olds.

In addition to the two stake races of $5,000 each, one for three minute and the other for the 2:30 class, to be trotted over the track of the Driving Stud of New York next fall, the Executive Committee of the club have decided to give a 4-year-old stake race for foals of 1885, $100 entrance, and the club will add $500 to the stake.

Making a Corner in the Tea Market.

Joseph J. O'Donohue & Sons have made the largest purchase of "Ping Sueys" green tea on record. It amounts to 60,000 packages, 30,000 of which are actually in this country. This practically corners the market in this special grade of tea. It has cost Messrs. O'Donohue & Sons about $500,000.

Col. John C. New at the Gilsey.

Col. John C. New of Indianapolis arrived in the city today and is registered at the Gilsey House. In reply to a question he said that he knew nothing whatever concerning Gen. Harrison's Cabinet or other plans. He says his visit here is on purely personal business, and that there is no politics concealed about his person.

Broke the Pole-Vaulting Record.

At a pole-vaulting contest here tonight H. H. Baxter of the New York Athletic Club vaulted eleven feet three inches, breaking the best indoor record, made by himself in Philadelphia in 1886, by ten and a quarter inches. The best outdoor record of America is eleven feet five inches.

Notes.

Mrs. John Bigelow died today at her residence, No. 21 Grammercy park.

Richard S. Newcombe, in behalf of his client, the accused boodle Alderman, Arthur T. McQuade, made an application for a change of venue this morning before Justice Morgan T. O'Brien. Decision was reserved.

The death of E. O. Lamson, one of the earliest members of the Produce Exchange, was announced upon the exchange bulletin today. Mr. Lamson was about 65 years old. He died suddenly of heart-disease yesterday evening.

Count Tolstoi Said to Have Resigned.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8.—It is stated that Count Tolstoi has tendered his resignation as Minister of the Interior and that it has been accepted by the Czar.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and expels all poisonous elements. Sold by druggists.

A Chance to Put
More Dollars Into Your Pocket.

An opportunity of this kind wants to be clinched at once. Don't wait for some other fellows to step in and spoil your chance. Hundreds of our best—think of it—our best and newest made Overcoats, Ulsters, Cape Coats, Fur Coats—Men's, Youths', Boys', and Children's sizes—all going at extraordinarily low prices. The windows are full of them; just satisfy yourself before you come inside that they are cheap. We can show a positive saving of from $5.00 to $25.00.

Is it any wonder we keep on praising those $8.00 made-to-measure Trousers, with a six weeks' record of continuous selling back of them—isn't that conclusive enough that they are pre-eminent?

Our new lines of made-to-measure Trousers at $5.00 and $6.50 grow in favor daily; they were $6, $8, and $10 earlier in the season.

Make it a point to see our 50-cent Neckwear in window today. Handsomer patterns you never saw.

We can tell all you want to know about Men's and Boys' Shoes—the quality and prices will win you.

Wanamaker & Brown,
State and Adams-sts.

W.T. MOORE & Co
122 and 124 State-st.

GREAT
KID GLOVE
SALE.

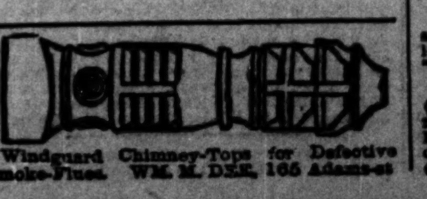
All our elegant 4 and 5 button Plain and Embroid'd Kid Gloves to go at

50c.

Also all long lengths of SILK MITTS, in all shades, at 50 cents on the dollar.

The Kid Gloves, worth one Dollar and more, in all shades and sizes, only

50c.



Windguard Chimney-Tops for Defective Smoke-Flues. WM. M. DEE, 165 Adams-st.

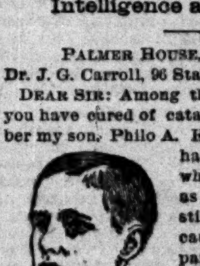
Dr. Carroll's Treatment

Recommended by Two Well-Known Chicago Daily Newspaper-Men Who Realize Its Benefits.

A Strong Indorsement from Gentlemen of More Than Average Intelligence and Experience.

PALMER HOUSE, CHICAGO, Jan. 30, 1889.
Dr. J. G. Carroll, 96 State-st.:

DEAR SIR: Among the many persons whom you have cured of catarrh I am happy to number my son, Philo A. Keefe. For some time he had an attack of catarrh which, while not so severe as in many of your patients, still was serious enough to cause me some uneasiness, particularly as it was gradually growing worse.



MASTER P. A. KEEFE.

Some months ago my attention was directed to your successful treatment of diseases of the head, throat, and lungs, and after a personal consultation I placed my son in your care. The result has fully justified my confidence in your skill and ability. Philo improved from the beginning of your treatment. He is now cured of catarrh and is one of the healthiest and liveliest boys in Cook County, if not in the entire Northwest.

Again expressing my confidence in your professional ability and my grateful satisfaction with your treatment in my son's case, I remain yours truly,
T. H. KEEFE,
Room 492 Palmer House.

The foregoing letter is from the pen of a gentleman well known in Chicago newspaper circles, and explains itself. Col. T. H. Keefe has for years been closely identified with the business management of the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, and his indorsement of Dr. Carroll's treatment speaks volumes for that physician's skill and ability, besides being a graceful and kindly acknowledgment on the part of the Colonel.

Another well-known figure among Chicago newspaper-men is that of Mr. B. Meuser, formerly with the *Times* of this city, who is at present connected with the business management of the Chicago *Daily Globe*. Mr. Meuser has until recently been under Dr. Carroll's treatment at 96 State street, and yesterday addressed the following letter to the doctor:

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 8, 1889.
Dr. J. G. Carroll:

DEAR SIR: It is now nearly a year since I had the pleasure of making your acquaintance—a pleasure indeed to me, since today I am practically free from that terrible malady, catarrh, which formerly gave me not only a continual tiredness and a hacking cough—in fact, threatening me with consumption—but was a never-ending expense, owing to my trying almost every advertised remedy and continually drugging myself with the same. (While in some cases I found temporary relief, this result depended entirely upon the quantity of the obnoxious stuff I used, which in many cases was worse than the disease.)

MR. B. MEUSER.

My faith in catarrh-cure advertisements was completely shaken, as you may easily understand. Though making your acquaintance about a year ago, and though having been recommended by a personal friend to see you, I didn't place myself under your care until four months ago. My only regret now is that I did not call upon you earlier.

I will say, in closing, that too much cannot be said in praise of your method of treatment, of which all who place themselves in your care will at once be convinced. I believe it is not only the correct but positively the *only* effective method by which the cure of catarrh can be accomplished.

I will consider it a pleasure at any time to give my name as indorsing you both as a skillful physician in your specialty and as a gentleman in every respect. Respectfully yours,
B. MEUSER,
188 N. Clark street.

DR. J. G. CARROLL,
No. 96 State-st., Chicago,
N. W. Cor. State and Washington
(Opposite Marshall Field's).

OFFICES: Rooms Nos. 304, 305, and 306.
OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., and 7 to 9 p. m. On Sundays, only from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Chronic Diseases Successfully Treated.

SPECIALTIES: Diseases of the Ear, Throat, and Lungs (Consumption, Asthma, and Bronchitis), Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys.
PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE successfully treated by mail.

DR. CARROLL CURES CATARRH

Consultation at office or by mail, $1. Correspondence invited, but no letter answered unless 4 cents in stamps are sent.

Waterproof Linen Collars and Cuffs
(Celluloid). Retain shape and finish through months of wear. No laundrying required. Illustrated Price-List free by mail. Address J. S. BARNES & CO., 85 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

RADICAL CHANGE IN ITS MANAGEMENT NECESSARY.

A Chief Appraiser Who Passes Upon Millions of Dollars' Worth of Goods Paid a Mere Pittance of $4,000 a Year—The Great Temptations to Commit Frauds—All Interior Ports Interested in Seeing an End to the Undervaluation.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The first step for the incoming Administration of Gen. Harrison to take, if the New York Custom-House is to be reformed, is not only to reconstruct its official roster but to cut off its ten sub-heads. At present it is a hydra-headed monster. There is by law one Appraiser of the Port of New York, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and there are ten Assistant Appraisers, also appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. By statute these ten Assistant Appraisers are made the subordinates of the Chief Appraiser, but they are so in name merely, for the Chief cannot even suspend them pending an investigation of their conduct under charges of misfeasance or malfeasance in office. And what is the salary of this Chief of Appraisers? The beggarly pittance of $4,000 a year.

The Appraiser of this port passes upon several hundred million dollars' worth of goods annually, their value, composition, and character, and receives the salary of a first-class clerk constantly under the eye of his employer! He supervises the classification, with a view to the collection of $175,000,000, of such vast quantities of merchandise as to require the assistance of 250 subordinates, and receives $4,000 a year compensation! He is six hours away from his chief, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary does not, probably, see him once a month, and yet he receives the pay of a good clerk instead of that of a first-class executive upon whom vast responsibilities are imposed. His position subjects him to daily and almost limitless temptation to bribery at the hands of aliens whose principals are citizens of foreign lands, and yet the Government of the United States raises for the protection of the integrity of the Appraiser the feeble barrier of $4,000 a year. I knew an Appraiser at a small port who was offered $50,000 a year bribe money by a single importer. But the temptation to which the Appraiser of the Port of New York is subjected is doubtless a thousand-fold greater than that of any other Appraiser in the country, and he is more likely to yield, inasmuch as the honest administration of his office is rendered next to impossible, since he is practically incapable of controlling his subordinates. In other words, the Appraiser of this port might be honest and yet his subordinates be guilty of monstrous frauds. Hence the necessity, as the first step to reform of the custom-house here, of recasting completely the law under which it is administered. The Appraiser should be made supreme in his great office and held responsible to the Secretary of the Treasury for its proper conduct.

NO INTERFERENCE TOLERATED.

New-Yorkers resent, with much assumed indignation, any interference with the conduct of their custom-house. But the administration of the New York Custom-House concerns the extreme Western frontier of the United States as much as it does any citizen of this city. The merchant in Chicago who desires to import merchandise should be able to do so at precisely the same rate accorded the New York importer. But this is impossible if frauds exist at this port which do not exist elsewhere, and if undervaluations are permitted here that are prevented at other ports. And this is the fact—namely: that nearly all the undervaluation frauds from which the revenue suffers are committed here, and they are committed by aliens. Foreign manufacturers place their goods in the hands of agents here at undervaluations, and so rob the revenue and compel merchants who decline to resort to such thieving to buy goods of them. Does any one believe that these undervalued goods are permitted constantly to pass through the Appraiser's office without the bribery of officials!

If a New York Custom-House official is asked whether there is still fraud by undervaluation he will reply, "Doubtless some." "But why is it not stopped!" is asked. "O, goods are advanced," the official proceeds, "but they may not be raised enough." This is precisely the way the frauds are continued. The foreign exporter or manufacturer invoices his goods say at 60 per cent of their value, falsely swears that the invoice expresses their true value, and consigns them to his agent here. His brother, cousin, or son, the agent here, knowing that the goods will not pass at the sworn foreign value, advances them on entry, say, to 65 per cent of their value, or just enough so that a further advance by the Appraiser—if one be made—will not carry the consignment above the penalty limit, swears to his false entry, and presents it at the custom-house, and finally the Appraiser passes it or further advances it, but still not to the penalty limit, and so, after a series of false oaths and a variety of misrepresentations, the goods steal in at a sufficient undervaluation to drive from the foreign market all honest importers.

INTERIOR CITIES DEEPLY INTERESTED.

Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and every small port in the country are interested, properly interested, in seeing that frauds by undervaluations, by excessive damage allowance, and in every other way be absolutely brought to a full stop in the City of New York, and if the people of the cities named will put their hands to the plow and turn not back till the furrow be turned the New York Custom-House can be made as clean as the friends of fraudulent importers here say it is now.

Let me say right here that if any man says the New York Custom-House is clean, that it is honestly administered, he may be set down as in error. He may be lying out of whole cloth, as the saying is, or he may be an innocent deceived by an alien importer of the Continent of Europe, or he may be simply mistaken, or he may be merely "standing up" for his darling city. But at all events he is not stating the exact truth. Go to any honest Chicago importer and ask him if he can compete with the foreign manufacturer who imports through the Port of New York and he will say "No"—say it bluntly and flatly, because he is not an innocent, he has not been deceived. He has tried the experiment and been robbed for his temerity. Go to Marshall Field & Co. and ask them if they can import silks. They will say "No." Ask them how they know it and they will say: "We try it periodically and fail." Ask John V. Farwell & Co., or Mandel Bros., or Carson, Pirie & Co., or J. H. Walker & Co., or any one of a dozen other honest, strong houses in Chicago, and the same question and the same reply will be given. Is it because these lack either the capital or facilities to import? No; it is because certain classes of goods are systematically imported at this port fraudulently. Certain houses in interior cities import through the Port of New York to get the peculiar advantages of this port—excessive damage allowances, for example—but many great houses in Chicago, houses that would pay millions into the Chicago Custom-House if they were not prevented by fraudulent practices here, refuse to soil their hands by taking part in the scheme of revenue robbery through collusion with foreigners who hate our country and its institutions, but who are willing to fatten on its resources by stealing.

WILL THE INVESTIGATION GO ON?

A great silence has fallen upon everybody and everything about the custom-house here. Nobody knows whether the investigation is dead altogether or is to be resumed. It is generally believed that Secretary Fairchild entered upon the work in good faith, that the nature and extent of the frauds forced him to take action, but that he met, as every reformer who undertakes to purge this sink of iniquity meets, with such well organized opposition that he became discouraged, and that he will drop out of office the 4th of March, leaving an incompleted task on the hands of the Treasury Department to be taken up by his successor. It is said here that the Appraiser's office—indeed, all the offices—are to be reorganized and filled with new men with a view to Republican success in 1892. But this is, of course, the talk, as it is the wish, of the agents of the fraudulent importers. Such men are always ardent Republicans under a Republican Administration, or ardent Democrats under a Democratic Administration. They are small Jay Goulds—Republicans in a Republican district, Democrats in a Democratic district, and doubtful in a doubtful district.

The sad feature of the general situation is that honest men, good citizens of New York City, will be likely, as heretofore, to join forces with the masses of importers, whether American citizens or aliens, as most of them are, in opposing such a reorganization of the custom-house here as will alone secure a faithful administration of its affairs. It is doubtless too much to expect that the Secretary of the Treasury will be chosen with a view to the clearing out of these Augean stables. But what a splendid augury of Republican administrative success such a step would be. There would be no surer road to Republican victory in 1892 than through an absolutely honest administration of the New York Custom-House. CHARLES H. HAM.

THE DAY'S DOINGS IN MILWAUKEE.

A Two Million Dollar Mining Deal—Death of J. P. C. Cottrill.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—A two million dollar mining deal is said to have been consummated here today, but the interested parties are reticent about giving any of the details. The deal is the sale of the Chapin Mine, on the Menominee Range, known as the best equipped iron mine in the world. The Chapin Mining Company is composed almost entirely of Milwaukeeans, the principal stockholders being Albert Conro, J. J. Hagerman, and J. H. Vandyke. The new purchasers are a European syndicate and Ferdinand Schlesinger of this city, through whom the negotiations have been made. Mr. Schlesinger is largely interested in other mining properties, and it is said will be the President of the new company. The purchase price of $2,000,000 includes the entire property of the Chapin Mining Company, with the steamships Progress and D. W. Rust. Mr. Vandyke said tonight that none of the details could be given out before tomorrow. Mr. Schlesinger said that his option for the purchase of the property had not expired as yet, so he could not say that the sale had been consummated until the transfer was made.

J. P. C. Cottrill, a former leading attorney of this city, died this morning of consumption, aged 56 years. Owing to illness, Mr. Cottrill retired from practice four years ago. He had the reputation of being an exceptionally learned lawyer, and was one of the three attorneys who compiled the Revised Statutes of Wisconsin. He was a Mason of high standing and is survived by his wife, two grown sons, and three brothers. Mr. Cottrill had been a resident of Milwaukee since 1855 and held the office of District Attorney for two terms.

Mayor Brown, having thoroughly suppressed gambling, has now turned his attention to the disreputable houses. The keepers of twelve of these places were today fined $50 and costs each for selling liquor without a city license, and twenty-three others will be arraigned tomorrow.

The case of Mrs. Johns of Waupun, charged with sending obscene letters to prominent business-men of Waupun, was given to the jury at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and at a late hour tonight there was little probability of their agreeing.

TO DISCUSS THE SACKVILLE INCIDENT.

President Cleveland Wants Congress to Consider the Matter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The dying Administration has another legacy of foreign complications for its successor to disentangle. It transpires tonight that Minister Phelps is expected in this city within a few days, and that after his arrival the President will send to Congress a full history of the Sackville incident and the complications growing out of it. This statement is made on the authority of Assistant Secretary of State Rives, who was also asked if it is true that this Government has received official information of the refusal of Lord Salisbury to appoint a new Minister to Washington while Mr. Cleveland remains President. The diplomatic Secretary refused to answer, but there is no doubt Salisbury has so refused, and that in a rather caustic correspondence he has given this Government the reason for his decision. President Cleveland also has a great deal of feeling on the subject and is expected to add to the mass of interesting correspondence some sharp comments of his own. He is said privately to take the refusal of Salisbury to send a Minister here during the Cleveland reign as an insult to himself, though of course he will in his public comments assume it to be in the nature of an affront to the United States Government. Mr. Cleveland has already developed in this Sackville affair a tendency toward considering himself and his political fortunes the embodiment of the dignity of the Nation, and there is no reason to expect that he will in this hour of bitterness be less modest or more generous. The President's message to Congress transmitting all the correspondence which has passed between the two Governments, both before and after Sackville's recall, will reach the Capitol so late in the session as to leave all the difficulties growing out of it for the next Administration to cope with. It is possible that Cleveland's rancor and personal humiliation may lead to an international complication requiring all the firmness and skill of President Harrison and Premier Blaine to smooth away. W. W.

FOR MURDER COMMITTED TWO YEARS AGO

A Man Alleged to Be a Kansas Murderer Captured in Missouri.

GARDEN CITY, Kas., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—A Deputy Sheriff arrived here today from Sullivan County, Missouri, with Ed Vandever, charged with the murder of W. R. Davis. In July, 1886, Vandever and a companion named C. F. Brown committed the murder to get a team of mules owned by Davis, which they brought to town and sold to a dealer. The two men were chased by a Sheriff's posse and Brown was overtaken in Morton County, where he resisted arrest and was riddled with Winchester bullets. Vandever has not been heard of since until last Saturday, when a telegram was received from the Sheriff of Sullivan County, Missouri, asking if he was wanted here. The prisoner protests that he is not the man.

FOR PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

A Pretty Young Girl Arrested in Hutchinson, Kas.

HUTCHINSON, Kas., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—A pretty 18-year-old girl who gives her name as Cora Wilson has been arrested here for passing counterfeit money. She claims to have come from Salina recently, but the crime for which she is awaiting final hearing was committed at Lendsborg, Kas., where, it is asserted, the fair Cora had been making havoc among the susceptible young men attending the Swedish Lutheran College at that place. The girl admits that her name is not Wilson, and says that she is the daughter of a Presbyterian minister in an Ohio village, but refuses to give her father's name. She refuses to talk concerning her guilt.

An Important Supreme Court Decision.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court today decided a case involving the validity of paving contracts in this city. It is incidentally remarkable for the fact that, while nominally a victory for the petitioners, it denies what they wanted and grants what they did not want. They appealed to the court to restrain the city from levying an old two-mill tax for intersections of paving and other purposes, when by a new law the cost of intersections is charged direct to the property-owners. The Supreme Court holds that the two-mill levy is all right, but that the whole paving is illegal, on the technicality that when advertising for bids for paving the City Council did not specify which particular kind of paving would be used. So it overthrows and declares void all the assessments for all the paving done in Des Moines in 1886, 1887, and 1888, including several miles of paving, valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars.

A Bid for the National Encampment.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The Indianapolis Board of Trade today adopted a resolution inviting the National Encampment, G. A. R., to meet here in 1890, and promising to raise the money necessary to pay the expenses of the encampment. It is expected that the new soldiers' monument, now being built at an expense of over $300,000, will be completed at that time.

To Commute the Bald-Knobbers' Sentence.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 8.—S. H. Boyd, Judge Hubbard, and T. D. Delany, prominent citizens of Springfield, Mo., were before Gov. Francis this afternoon with a petition to commute to life imprisonment the death sentence of Bill Walker and Wily Matthews, the Christian County Bald-Knobbers. They are under sentence to be hanged at Ozark the 15th inst.

Roaches, Buffalo Bugs, Beetles,

Water bugs, croton bugs. For two or three nights sprinkle Rough on Rats dry powder in, about, and down the sink drain pipe. First thing in the morning wash it all away down the drain pipe, when all the insects from garret to cellar will disappear. The secret is in the fact that wherever insects are in the house they must drink during the night. This being a poison, it should be used only at night and washed away early every morning down the drain. Fifteen-cent boxes at druggists. Send for circular, "How to Destroy All Kinds of Bugs, Insects, Vermin, etc." E. S. Wells, Chemist, Jersey City.

The most severe cases of scrofula readily yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies the blood.

SOME CHINESE HISTORY.

AN EYE-WITNESS RELATES THE STORY OF A RIOT AT CHIN KIANG.

A Turbulent Sort of People, Who Are Ready to Run Riot at a Moment's Notice—Accounts of Other Disturbances—The Tragic Murder of a Young Emperor by a Jealous Brother—The Chinese Soldiery—A Coincidence.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 7.—The whole of the foreign community of Chin Kiang Foo, with the exception of a dozen customs and consular officials, have arrived here safely. They report that the foreign concession has been almost destroyed, that the American mission chapel outside the concession has been burned, and that the place is in the hands of the Chinese. It is stated that the Chinese officials and soldiers abetted the conspiracy. American and British men-of-war have arrived there.

Chin Kiang Foo, or Chin Kiang without the "Foo," as it is usually called, is a walled city, about two miles square, containing 300,000 native population, and about 100 foreigners. It is situated on the right or south bank of the Yang-Stze River 156 miles from Shanghai, and 450 miles below Hankow. It is at this point that the Grand Canal crosses the river, cutting the empire in half, north and south, much the same as the Yang-Stze River does east and west. Chin Kiang, translated, means "Guard of the River." It derives the name from the fact that about three miles below the city is the famous Silver Island. The river at this point is about three-quarters of a mile wide, with a good channel, except at Silver Island, where it is confined to a space about 250 or 300 yards wide, between the island and the south bank of the river. The water between the island and the north bank is shallow on account of sandbars. Both on the island and on the mainland are erected large forts, equipped with the most approved Krupp and Armstrong guns of large calibre. These forts are absolutely impregnable to armament carried by any man-of-war in the world, and consequently constitute a formidable barrier to any hostile fleet attempting to pass up the river in the event of a war. Hence comes the name, Chin Kiang, or "Guard of the River."

The city is situated in the midst of one of the most fertile valleys in the world, of great area, and tributary to the trade of this port, and makes the latter of considerable commercial importance. I had the honor to represent the United States there as Consul for about five years—from 1874 to 1879. The present Consul is Alexander C. Jones.

THE INNOCENT CAUSE OF A RIOT.

It is a turbulent sort of place, much given to riots and serious demonstrations against foreigners. We had a riot there in 1875, of which my wife and I were the innocent cause. It was just at the close of the war between China and Japan down at the Island of Formosa. A steamer had arrived in port with several hundred Chinese braves or soldiers on board en route to Scezchuen, their native province. Naturally many of them came ashore. My wife and I had started out for a walk on the hills in the rear of the city. Some of these soldiers, who probably never had seen a foreigner before, especially a lady, followed us. They were quite annoying in their manner, and their language, which of course we could not understand, being in Chinese, seemed to be insulting. These soldiers persisted in following us, and while passing through the English concession (I should here remark that all foreigners live outside of the city walls), where there was a small native police force under the control of an English constable, the native policemen remonstrated with the soldiers, but the latter were saucy and impudent to them, who, as policemen usually are in all climes, were anxious to assert their prerogatives. They attempted to arrest the soldiers, four in number, and with the assistance of the English constable succeeded in doing so, carrying the recalcitrants to the English jail. Meantime my wife and I had passed on. Shortly we saw runners coming toward us in great haste, who informed us of the arrests and said that the Chinese had tried a rescue of their companions—in short, that there was a riot on, and for us to come to the rear entrance of the British Consulate, where we would be admitted for safety. We lost no time, you may well believe, in getting there, where we found nearly all the foreigners assembled; the men all armed, the women all in hysterics. Outside was a howling mob of three or four thousand Chinese demanding the release of the criminals. Mr. Baber, the English Consul, a brave and discreet man, kept the mob in parley as best he could while awaiting the return of his ting-chi (a Chinese messenger), whom he had sent out of a side gate to the Toatai for succor. It was not long before the Toatai's Chief Wic-Yuen (Deputy) arrived, with a squad of soldiers well armed, who soon dispersed the mob, and all was well. But for the timely arrival of the Wic-Yuen I make no doubt that we would all have been massacred. The next day we had the United States war vessel Palos and the English man-of-war Thalia in port, Mr. Baber and myself having sent a runner to Shanghai for help in case of a renewal of the trouble. As a finale the four soldiers were tried, convicted, terribly whipped with a bamboo on their bare backs, and cangued for three months, the latter consisting in having a board about two feet square slipped over their heads resting on their necks with their offense written in Chinese on the board. They were then publicly exposed, chained to a tree on the concession daily, until the expiration of their sentence as a warning. I judge that this last riot has been more serious than ours, but as to the cause advices are silent. Most citizens will remember the Rev. Dr. Hudson Taylor, who lectured here last summer. I know Dr. Taylor well, and have often visited his mission and church at Chin Kiang, and this is no doubt looted and destroyed with other foreign property. Dr. Taylor is a noble man, a fervent missionary, and doing immense good to the heathen.

THE RIOT OF 1870.

Yung Chow, the seat of the famous riot of 1870, is only twelve miles from Chin Kiang up the Grand Canal. During the Taiping rebellion Chin Kiang was the headquarters of the rebels, and on the adjacent hills are thousands of little mounds indicating graves wherein repose the remains of rebel soldiers. Nanking, forty-five miles up the river, the old Capital of the Empire during the Ming dynasty, and where are the justly celebrated Ming tombs, was their objective point, but the rebels never succeeded in capturing Nanking; it was bravely defended behind walls thirty feet thick, against which the arms and prowess of the rebels could not prevail. Everybody knows that the present ruling power in China is Tartar, and has been so for about 275 years. As before stated, Nanking was formerly the Capital of the Empire, the transfer of which to Peking, together with the succession of the Tartar reign, was somewhat tragical. Upon the death of the elder Ming his oldest son of course became Emperor, and as such took possession of the Royal Yamen, which was then, the same as now, within the sacred city. It was and now is a walled inclosure within the city wall proper and into which no common mortal, Chinese or otherwise, is permitted to enter. The young Emperor's brother, next older to himself, became jealous and envious of his more fortunate brother, and, being of an ambitious nature, long sought for means to dethrone him that he might become the Emperor.

THE FOUL MURDER OF AN EMPEROR.

One night the Royal Yamen was razed and destroyed by fire, and in the débris were found the remains of the young Emperor, who had been foully murdered. The ambitious brother of course became Emperor and moved the Capital to Peking. He did not, however, live long nor happily, with the weight of his crime upon his conscience. He did not make either a wise or virtuous ruler. Dissensions and turmoils were frequent among his subjects. The Tartars, being a bold, brave, and warlike people, taking advantage of the discontent prevailing among the Chinese, made a breach in the great wall of China, and descending precipitately upon Peking captured the city. The Emperor, recognizing the hand of destiny, retired to the royal gardens and hung himself upon an apple tree. Since then the Tartars have held complete sway in China, giving, however, about one third of the public offices to pure-blooded Chinese. They also keep a small force of Tartar soldiers, with a Tartar General in command of them, in every city, as a sort of loyal nucleus around which may be gathered a larger army in case of a general rebellion against their Government. By the way, here is a singular coincidence: The steamer Glencoe, which was sunk by the British bark Largo Bay off Beachy Head the day of the Chin Kiang riot, is the identical steamer upon which myself and family came home via the Suez Canal to New York City.

J. C. S. COLBY.

BELLE STARR'S MURDER.

The Story of the Death of This Notorious Woman.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Bill July, better known as Sam Starr, the tall, swarthy Indian husband of Belle Starr, who rode out from this city last Tuesday swearing vengeance upon his wife's murderer, came in today from the Indian Territory with the alleged murderer himself.

On the day Sam Starr left his home for this city Belle accompanied him about fifteen miles down the road, where she bade him good-by and started to return home alone. She stopped at Jack Roe's house on the way and after getting a drink again started out. After riding about ten minutes a shot was fired from the bushes along the road and a charge of buckshot struck the left side of her head and neck. The position of the body would indicate that she instantly grasped her Winchester, but the plunging of her horse threw her from the saddle, and she soon died with the rifle firmly grasped in her hand.

This occurred about half a mile from the Canadian River on the Choctaw side. A minute after the shot was fired the two ferrymen, Miles Hoyt and Charles Afton, who were waiting to carry her across, saw her horse come tearing down the hill covered with foam and blood, plunge into the river, and swim to the opposite bank. The animal neighed, as if in great fear, and, after reaching the other bank, resumed its breakneck speed. The two ferrymen at once got a horse and rode cautiously up the road to see what had happened. They found the dead body of Belle Starr lying prostrate in the road, covered with blood and dust, a dozen ghastly wounds in her head and neck. Hoyt and Afton did not wait to remove the body, but went across the river to notify the dead woman's family. The horse had gone directly home. Pearl, Belle's daughter, suspecting something wrong, mounted the frightened animal and rode back to the scene of the murder.

As soon as morning dawned a searching party consisting of Ed Reed, Belle's son, Turner England, Rich Hays, and Jack Roe found foot tracks in the bushes fifteen feet from the corpse. A space about three feet square had been trodden down, indicating that the murderer had stood there for some time waiting for his victim. The tracks were easily followed in the soft ground. They led directly to the house of E. A. Watson, a white man. Another track was found leading from Watson's house into the woods around the base of a mountain, thence to the spot in the bushes from which the fatal shot was fired. On the morning of the murder Watson and Belle Starr had a dispute over some money Watson owed Sam Starr, and some lively words were exchanged. Watson was angry and threatened to kill the woman if she ever crossed his track. Jack Roe and Bill England both heard Watson threaten to kill her before night.

Tuesday night the dead woman's husband, Sam Starr, arrived from Fort Smith, having ridden eighty miles in twelve hours. He at once buried his wife, arrested Watson, collected evidence, and returned to the United States jail in this city with his prisoner, having been absent but seventy-five hours. This record is unprecedented in the history of this court, and the long-haired Indian looks as fresh as if just starting out. Watson says he is not guilty. He says Belle Starr visited his house the day before she was killed, but they parted good friends, and he never had anything against her. He was sitting in his house when the shots were fired, and distinctly heard two reports of a gun, but was afraid to go out.

Several days before she was killed Belle Starr, dressed as a man, rode into Eufala, armed to the teeth, and before the terrified inhabitants could collect their senses she had robbed two grocery stores, held up a prominent citizen and relieved him of his watch, shot a Creek Indian in the neck, and disappeared in the mountains. Watson says the people were afraid of her and had become so accustomed to these little interruptions that no effort was made to arrest her, but he thinks some one of the outraged people armed himself and laid in wait for her by the roadside. The woman's death is generally regretted in the Indian Territory, for, notwithstanding her record for lawlessness, she had developed that bravado and recklessness dear to the people of that country. Watson will be examined as soon as witnesses can be summoned.

FUNERAL OF THE REV. CANON STREET.

Impressive Services at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul.

The remains of the Rev. Canon Street passed forever from the doors of the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul yesterday at 12 o'clock. The many people to whom when alive he had so often spoken words of consolation and Christian advice had assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to the departed. Before the altar rested the casket, guarded by tall tapers, which intensified the solemnity of the scene. There were few floral offerings, and these were plain and unostentatious, in perfect keeping with the life of him for whom they now did service. The Rev. George S. Todd, in surplice and cassock, knelt and watched beside the bier, and read in silence the offices prescribed for the dead.

The Holy Eucharist was celebrated at 10:30. The solemn mass was celebrated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop McLaren, with the Rev. Dr. Vibbert as deacon and the Rev. Luther Pardee as subdeacon. From the east transept came the surpliced choir of forty men and boys, preceded by a crossbearer, and proceeded up the epistle aisle to the chancel. Then followed the clergy in surplice and stole. Bishop McLaren, wearing the robes of his office, followed. On reaching the altar the office for the dead was intoned by Dr. Larrabee, the clergy and choir responding. The Rev. Dr. Leffingwell read the lesson, which was from the Epistle of St. Paul to the Ephesians, "Christ is arisen." The Epistle and Gospel of the day were read by the Rev. Drs. Pardee and Leffingwell, respectively. The funeral psalms were chanted to a Gregorian tone, except the "Sanctus" and the Agnus Dei. The former was Stainer's sanctus in B flat, and the latter was from an Agnus Dei by Mozart, arranged for male voices. The choir sang "Jesus Lives" after the consecration, and "As the Saints Fought" after the episcopal benediction. The canon's wife, son, daughters, brother, and son-in-law were the mourners. The Rev. Dr. T. N. Morrison, W. H. Vibbert, Clinton Locke, C. W. Leffingwell, and the Revs. E. A. Larrabee, L. Pardee, and J. H. Knowles were the pallbearers. The Revs. Leverson of La Grange, Dyer of Naperville, Little of Evanston, L. A. Arthur, W. H. Moore, Joseph Rushton, W. J. Petrie, A. E. Feely, Walter Delafield, C. C. Tate, James E. Thompson, L. I. Osborne, and G. H. Barry were among the clergy present. The interment was at Graceland.

Fond of Fresh Air.

It is said that Queen Victoria is so fond of fresh air that she is in the habit of sleeping with open windows even in the dead of winter, and that during the daytime her apartments at Windsor Castle are so cold that her attendants and visitors are almost frozen. The Empress Maria Theresa of Austria was more peculiar in this respect. Her apartments were rarely heated. She exposed herself to draughts without falling a victim to rheumatism. Her writing table, even in winter, was close to the open window, and the falling snow often drifted into the apartment and fell on the paper on which she wrote. It frequently happened that the hands of the hairdresser were partially frozen whilst attending her Majesty's coiffure, and that the ladies surrounding her august person literally trembled from cold.

Drunkenness in Belgium.

Belgium still holds its own as the most drunken country of Europe. On an average each man, woman, and child consumes yearly 240 quarts of beer and thirteen quarts of spirits. It may be that Bavarians drink more beer than that, and Russians more spirits, but taking both together the Belgian record is unrivaled. The Government is at last aroused to a sense of the evils of the situation, and some restrictive laws are to be put in force. The right to collect by legal process debts incurred in drinking-houses has been abolished; it is forbidden to sell drink to persons under 16 years of age, and to sell anyone liquor until he is drunk is made a crime.—*New York Tribune.*

Rearrested for the Same Murder.

DANVILLE, Ill., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Samuel Fisher, a railroad brakeman of this city, was arrested today for the murder of Osborne during the political row at a depot here last fall. He was arrested at the time, but was discharged for lack of evidence.

Scenes in Indianapolis.

The coming President may be seen quite frequently walking briskly about the business portion of the city, but still oftener you may see unfortunate victims of accidents wending their way to the office of the National Benefit Association, where they realize handsomely on the amount they have invested in an accident policy. R. N. Anable, 87 Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Agt.

TALK ABOUT THE CABINET

WARNER MILLER AND THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

If the Pending Bill Becomes a Law the New York Man Will Probably Be Selected for the Head of the Agricultural Department—Gen. Stevenson Would Like to Go on the Bench—Bishop Oberly's Successor—General Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Warner Miller went over to New York this afternoon to confer with John C. New. A positive statement was made in some quarters that he had been offered a place in the Cabinet, either the Navy or the new Agricultural Bureau. This was discredited by the fact that there is yet no Agricultural Department to offer him. The bill creating one has been referred by the President to the Attorney General for an opinion on its constitutionality. Mr. Cleveland is inclined to veto the measure, and if the Attorney General gives the kind of an opinion which the President wants a veto can certainly be looked for. Gen. Harrison does not offer places which do not exist. He did not tender anybody a place in the Cabinet until the Electoral College of the different States had declared his election as President, and no doubt exists that Gen. Harrison has been equally careful in waiting for the new Cabinet office to be created before filling it. Many circumstances, however, lead to the belief that if provision be made for a Secretary of Agriculture Warner Miller will be called upon to take the place. Senator Teller went with him to New York this afternoon, and Teller has been one of the strong advocates of the new department.

The report from Indianapolis that Senator Aldrich's name had been presented to the President-elect for the Treasury Department met with a favorable response among Congressmen. The objection to giving the two leading places in the Cabinet to New England was thought to be the main obstacle in his way. If this could be overcome Aldrich would be a good deal of a possibility. He shared with Senator Allison the labors of the Senate Tariff bill and in most points showed himself in touch with Western Republican sentiment rather than with the ultra-high protectionists of the East. He holds a leading place on the Finance Committee and has the entire confidence of his colleagues.

Gen. Adlai Stevenson is a candidate for the place on the Supreme Bench of the District of Columbia made vacant by the death of Justice Merrick. Gen. Stevenson had expected to return to the practice of law at Bloomington after March 4, but his friends say he would naturally prefer a life position on the bench. He has some pretty strong backing and is well thought of by President Cleveland. If he could secure assurances of confirmation it is possible that Gen. Stevenson would be nominated for the vacancy. But on this point there is little room for doubt. It is not the policy of the Senate in the three weeks that remain of Cleveland's Administration to confirm nominations, except where the office demands it. For a life office there is not the slightest possibility of a confirmation. Bloomington already has one citizen who has a high judicial position. This is Lawrence Weldon of the Court of Claims. Gen. Stevenson, when asked today about the reports coupling his name with the District Judgeship, said: "I was surprised to hear my name mentioned in connection with this appointment. If it comes to me it will be an honor that has been entirely unsought."

The Inter-State Commerce Commission continued its hearing of the complaint of Coxe Bros. & Co. against the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The complainants' witnesses were called one by one, and after being questioned by Mr. Gowen, counsel for the Coxe Company, were cross-questioned by Mr. Johnson for the railroad company. The witnesses were for the most part wholesale and retail coal dealers and some of them operators of collieries. They all testified to the displacement of anthracite by bituminous coal. The principal reason for this, as brought out in the testimony, was that the prices of anthracite coal fluctuated. George C. Haddock of Pennsylvania, an operator of extensive mines in Glen Summit, Wyoming County, testified that manufacturers in towns where cotton and textile fabrics were manufactured would rather use the clean anthracite than the dirty bituminous coal in their factories. He said that the bituminous coal now occupied the field, though, and competition was cut off by such high tolls charged by the railroads for transportation of anthracite coal. Should a regular, reasonable rate be given on anthracite the same as on bituminous coal by the railroads the former would not be driven from the market in large manufacturing towns where thousands of tons of coal were consumed. Most of the witnesses agreed that this fluctuation was the cause of the driving of anthracite coal out of the market for manufacturing purposes. The hearing continued until 5 o'clock, when adjournment was taken until tomorrow.

The President is putting out feelers to know whether the Senate would confirm a Civil Service Commissioner to take Oberly's place. The Bishop no longer has any idea of going back, and Mr. Cleveland wants to have W. L. Thompson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, made the permanent member of the commission. Thompson was Governor of South Carolina and resigned in order to take the place he now holds in the Treasury Department. Efforts have been made to secure the resignation of Judge Edgerton from the commission and to appoint Thompson in his place, but Edgerton will hold on until a Republican Administration comes in. Republican Senators do not give encouragement to Mr. Cleveland that Assistant Secretary Thompson will be confirmed if nominated. They say the commission is to be reorganized, and it will be just as well to let President Harrison pick out his own Democratic member. When Cleveland came in he reorganized the commission and never put a straight-out Republican on it at all. He took mugwumps and labeled them Republicans.

A local paper says of the tariff outlook that the indications now warrant the statement that there will be no revenue legislation at this session of Congress and possibly none within a year. It is not probable that the Ways and Means Committee will bring in any measure which differs materially from the original Mills bill, report to the contrary notwithstanding. Members say, however, that they will surely make a report to the House in time for action at this session. The committee at this time does not know what form of report it will make. If the matter is brought to a vote in the House, of which there is some doubt, the leaders of the Mills faction think that they can hold all but a few Democrats to the support of their bill, in which case both the Mills bill and the Senate substitute will go to a conference committee and most likely expire there with the Fiftieth Congress. The members of the Ways and Means Committee excuse their decision not to bring in a compromise bill by the assertion that no offer of a compromise has come to them from the friends of the Senate bill. Such an offer, if it comes at all, will probably come after the committee has made its report and the matter is in the hands of the House.

Vice President-elect Morton has bought from Secretary Whitney his pew in St. John's Episcopal Church. This is the ultra fashionable church of the Capital. Its capacity is limited, and usually there are 200 or 300 applicants waiting a chance to buy the privilege of worshiping. Room, however, is usually found for people who are high enough up in official life. Recently a gentleman and wife advertised in one of the local papers for the opportunity of sub-renting a part of a pew in St. John's. The advertisement contained the information that they could give the highest social reference. Chester A. Arthur was the last Vice President who attended St. John's.

The Commerce Committee of the House recommend that the lighthouse to be built on the outer breakwater at Chicago be built contemporaneously with the construction of the substructure of the breakwater. It is estimated by the committee that the expense to the Government will be lessened by about $15,000 if the lighthouse be built without waiting for the completion of the superstructure of the breakwater.

It is understood that Gov. Andrew Shuman, who is now in Washington, is not averse to accepting a foreign mission from the new Administration, though he is not seeking any office.

DR. BERRY, THE SPECIALIST

His Phenomenal Success in the Treatment of Chronic Diseases,

Especially Catarrhal, Skin, and Nervous Diseases.

A History of his Life and His Peculiar Method of Treatment, and Interviews with His Patients.

Dr. Berry was born in New York State forty-five years ago, and, receiving a preparatory education, he entered the University of Michigan, graduating with high honors. He walked the hospitals and practiced medicine in New York, where in a short time he built up an excellent practice. Ten years ago Dr. Berry came to Chicago and opened his offices where he now is, and, as previously, phenomenal success rewarded his labors. Today he stands in the medical profession with no superiors and but few equals in his particular line. The subject of the above sketch is indeed a pleasing specimen of physical manhood, weighing about two hundred pounds, standing five feet ten inches in height, wearing full beard, and possessing a pair of bright, twinkling blue eyes. In short, he is of prepossessing appearance, and a person brought in contact with the doctor at once becomes attached to him as if drawn and held by magnetism.

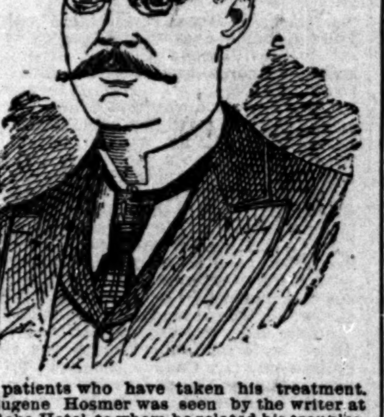
A WORD TO INVALIDS.

"What, Doctor, is the cause of chronic disease, and what your method of treatment?"

The above question was asked by the writer when he called upon Dr. Berry yesterday.

"The one and only cause of all disease to which flesh is heir," replied Dr. Berry, "is inflammation, either acute or chronic; either mild, severe, or violent. The common term for inflammation is catarrh. Catarrh simply means a *running* or *flowing* of mucus or matter, and is the marked symptom of all inflammations. We therefore have inflammations or *catarrhs* of the stomach, kidneys, bladder, bowels, nasal passages, ear, skin, etc., and, strange as it may seem, catarrh of the nerves (remembering that catarrh is an inflammation), producing the various pains and neuralgias that rack our poor bodies. The mild and severe types of skin disease are nothing more nor less than mild or violent inflammations or catarrhs of that tough, elastic, and resisting, but, nevertheless, most delicately formed covering for the body—the skin. Even the mildest form of skin disease, freckles, is caused by a mild and scarcely noticeable form of catarrh of the skin, producing as a result a deposit of the coloring matter of the blood in the delicate meshes of the skin.

"Nasal Catarrh, probably the most common form of all catarrhs, everyone is familiar with; but all are not aware of its insidious dangers, of its liability to extend and involve first the throat, next the bronchial tubes, and lastly the lungs themselves, ending in consumption and death. Ear disease is likewise always due to Catarrh, either originating in the ear itself or else extending to the middle of the ear from the back part of the nostrils. Bronchitis and Consumption begin always with a catarrh, 'a cold on the chest,' and are, like all catarrhs, curable in the first and secondary stages. The starting point of Bright's Disease is catarrh of the kidneys, which, if recognized for what it is, is no less curable than catarrh of the nasal passages. The diseases of the stomach, liver, and bowels have been given various names by physicians, but all have started in an inflammation or catarrh; the prolapsuses, the piles, are due to and kept up by a chronic catarrh. The loss of strength and vitality, the backaches, the headaches, the weaknesses of the different organs, the shooting and darting pains, the neuralgias, all, in the same way, depend upon hidden and insidious inflammations or catarrhs of the nerves. This one all-embracing disease is always curable when not in its last stages. This statement all physicians must acknowledge; but the thousands of unsuccessful results are due to the fact that the large majority of physicians have failed to recognize catarrh as the one great cause of all disease. They are fighting shadows and allowing the substance to escape them." That Dr. Berry has recognized the latter fact and treats his patients accordingly, with such phenomenal success, is proven by the following interviews, obtained by the writer, with patients who have taken his treatment.



Mr. Eugene Hosmer was seen by the writer at the Globe Hotel, to whom he related his troubles, arising from that which is the most prevalent of all chronic diseases—nervous or general debility.

"I suffered for three years," said the gentleman, "from general debility, which came on me gradually, until it had gained such a hold that at times I was incapacitated for work of any kind.

"My entire system was broken down. I lost all color and it seemed as if my blood had turned to so much water. I lost in weight until I near became a skeleton. No matter how much rest I would take I would have a continual feeling of languidness, having scarcely any ambition left. Severe pains existed all through my body, but principally in my back. My appetite failed me to such an extent that at times I would not eat what one would call a hearty meal in two days.

"My nerves were so unstrung that the least noise would make me tremble like a leaf when it is touched by the wind. It seemed as though I cared to do nothing but to remain in bed the greater part of the time. At nights I could not sleep soundly, and for hours I would lay awake. Toward daylight I would go to sleep, and sometimes sleep all day—in fact, I have slept so long during the day that when I did awake I would have a splitting headache.

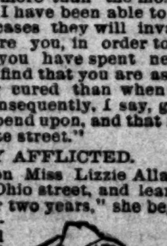
"I tried innumerable tonics and medicines of that kind, but all to no advantage. Last September I was advised to go to Dr. Berry and try his treatment, and I did.

"Shortly after the first visit to his office I began to improve, gaining blood and flesh. The languid feeling left me and my rest was more natural and refreshing. Day by day I gained in strength, and was enabled to attend to my profession, that of a musician. Since I placed myself under the doctor's care I have not had any further trouble, and today I am fully recovered from one of the worst attacks of general debility that a man ever had.

"I am pleased to say that my recovery is due to the excellent treatment of Dr. Berry, and I recommend his treatment to all of my friends, for he is a man that you can depend upon what he tells you. After you state your condition to him he will tell you frankly whether or not he can cure you. This is more than the most of doctors will do, so far as I have been able to find out. In the majority of cases they will invariably tell you they can cure you, in order to get your money, and after you have spent nearly every dollar you got you find that you are as far, if not farther, from being cured than when you first went to them. Consequently, I say, go to the man that you can depend upon, and that man is Dr. Berry, No. 103 State street."

DIFFERENTLY AFFLICTED.

The writer called upon Miss Lizzie Allan at her home, No. 696 West Ohio street, and learned the following: "For over two years," she began, "I was troubled with pimples, blackheads, and blotches. At first I paid but little attention to them, thinking in time they would disappear. But in this I was greatly disappointed, for instead of disappearing they began to increase and became very annoying and troublesome. I would pick them with needles and squeeze the matter and blood out with the ends of my fingers, but I shortly found out that it made them worse, because then they would become sore and fester, so that my face was covered with scabby sores, and it presented a sight not in the least pleasant for any one to look at.



"You ask me if I tried any of many so-called remedies for facial abrasions?

"I do not think it is exaggerating to say that I tried almost every lotion and preparation which can be obtained at the various drug stores, but with the same result; they would still remain.

"Finding all these experiments unsuccessful I concluded to call upon Dr. Berry, whom I learned had been very successful in numerous cases of the same nature as my own. Accordingly I went to his office and began with his treatment, and in a short time these skin abrasions began to disappear, until at last not one could be seen, nor have I been troubled in any way with them since.

"My face is now as free from these annoying disfigurements as the day I was born, and when I see an acquaintance or friend who is troubled as I was I recommend Dr. Berry's treatment to them, feeling confident that it will cure them."

WILL STAND INVESTIGATION.

"It was in the early part of 1884 that my trouble first began to make itself manifest, gradually growing worse until it became well nigh unendurable. How long the fearful disease had been coming on me I cannot say."

The above are the words which fell from the lips of Mr. Charles Ferguson, the prominent cornetist at the People's Theatre, this city, the other day, when asked concerning his case.

"The first intimation of the malady," he continued, "I experienced was a severe cough, which steadily grew worse in time until I thought I had consumption. When attacked with these spells of severe coughing, at times I would raise with no little difficulty a tough phlegm of a yellowish and greenish color; at night more so than during the day. When in bed I would be annoyed by the dripping of mucus from the head into the throat. This dripping matter sometimes was watery and acrid, sometimes thick and hard, so it would choke me. I experienced great difficulty in breathing, which was followed by a whizzing sound. My sleep, what little I would get, was broken, and in the morning I would feel more languid and tired than when I went to bed the night previous.

"There was a constant dull pain in my forehead, a ringing and buzzing sound in my ears, eyes very weak, so that at times I could not see, partially deaf, and severe pains in my chest extending through to my back and shoulder blades. This state of things had existed until I was almost a wreck of humanity."

"During this time were you treated by any physician?"

"O, yes. I spent enough money in paying doctors' fees and buying medicine to buy a small house. I was treated by so many reputable physicians without getting scarcely any relief that I began to have but little respect for the profession."

ALMOST DESPAIRED OF LIFE.

"My life was so wretched all of the time, even when under a doctor's care, that I became discouraged, concluding that my days on earth were indeed very few. Finally I made up my mind to give up trying to rid myself of the fearful disease, and resign myself to fate, which I felt confident awaited me."

THE ADVICE PROVED PROFITABLE.

"About this time a friend advised me to go to Dr. Berry, but I laughed at the idea, saying that death alone could cure me.

"As a last resort, after considerable persuasion by my family and friends, I concluded to see the doctor, with the resolve that if his treatment failed I wouldn't try again.

"Satisfied that it was simply throwing money away, I called on Dr. Berry at his office, No. 103 State-st., and after stating to him my condition he assured me that if I would take his treatment and follow his directions he was confident I would be restored to my former good health.

"Then and there he prescribed for me, and from the start, to my astonishment, I began to gain in strength and health. The cough—which by that time had become a racking one—left me; my head and throat became clear, and in a short time I felt like a different man.

"Today I can truthfully say that I am enjoying excellent health, and I think my present appearance will bear me out in this [which the writer assured him it did], and I owe it entirely to the treatment received from Dr. Berry."

In concluding, Mr. Ferguson continued: "I cannot speak of Dr. Berry's treatment too highly, and to all who are troubled with catarrh and lung disease I unhesitatingly recommend the treatment which saved my life when it was on the verge of the grave."

DR. BERRY,

Rooms 24, 25, and 26,

103 State Street,

CHICAGO, ILL.

⁂ Take Elevator.

Specialties—All Chronic Diseases, including treatment and cure of Pimples, Freckles, Blotches, Salt Rheum, Eczema, Tumors, Scrofula, and all Skin Diseases, Diseases of Ear, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Nose, Throat, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder; Loss of Strength and Vitality, Backaches, Headaches, Weaknesses of different Organs, Neuralgia, and all Diseases of the Nervous System.

DR. BERRY CURES CATARRH.

DR. BERRY CURES SKIN DISEASES.

DR. BERRY CURES NERVOUS DISEASES.

Consultation at office or by mail, $1.

Office hours—9 a. m. to 1 p. m.; 3 to 5 p. m.; daily except Sundays.

Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, 6 to 8 p. m.

Don't forget the evenings.

TESTIMONIALS UPON APPLICATION.

Correspondence will receive prompt attention. No letters answered unless accompanied by 4 cents in stamps. Address all mail to Dr. Berry, 103 State street, Chicago, Ill.

The application of electricity in nerve diseases is a special feature of Dr. Berry's practice.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS:

Letting for the Furnishing of the New Capitol Building of Georgia at Atlanta.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Commission up to 12 o'clock m. Wednesday, the 20th day of February, 1889, for the furnishing and complete outfitting of said Capitol Building, as follows:

Class 1st. Includes all the wood furniture necessary for Senate Chamber and House of Representatives, Desks, Chairs, etc., etc.

Class 2d. Includes all Roller Book-Shelves, Document Files, and Files Cases with bases, for which bids will be received in both wood and metal.

Class 3d. Includes Floor Coverings, Carpets, Draperies, etc., etc.

Class 4th. Includes all Gas Fixtures, Fixtures for Senate Chamber, House of Representatives, Governor's Reception Room, and Corridors, to be combination gas and incandescent lights.

Class 5th. Includes all Office Furniture, such as Desks, Book-Cases, Letter-Files, Chairs, etc., etc.

All bids for the whole or any part of said work must be for delivery, put in place, and ready for use. Each bidder will be required to file with the Secretary of the Commission a bond, with security, to be approved by said Commission, in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars, conditioned that he will, in the event of the acceptance of his bid and within ten days after said award, enter into a contract for said work under the conditions prescribed by said Commission for its faithful performance.

Schedule of Specifications will be furnished by the Secretary of said Commission on and after the first day of February, 1889.

Contractors must furnish their own designs and samples of finish and work.

Samples of Members' Desks and Chairs, for both Senate and House, Roller Desks, Rotary and Office Chairs, Carpets and Draperies, Metallic Shelving, and Files will be required.

The Commission reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

J. B. GORDON, Chmn.
F. G. DU BIGNON,
A. S. CLAY,
FRANK P. RICE,
JOS. R. LAMAR,
WM. A. WRIGHT,
R. U. HARDEMAN.

R. U. HARDEMAN,
Secty. of Coms.

PROPOSALS

For Lighting Street Lamps With Other Material Than Gas.

In compliance with an order passed by the City Council Feb. 4th, 1889, proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 m. of the 15th inst. for furnishing the city with gasoline, naphtha, or other equally as good illuminating agency, and for furnishing all the labor and material necessary for lighting, extinguishing, cleaning, and repairing such of the street lamps as are lighted with other material than gas.

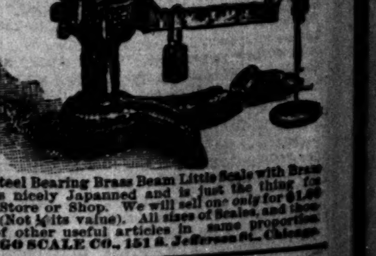
All proposals must be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of five hundred dollars ($500) as surety that the party making the bid will enter into the contract and give good and sufficient bond, to be approved by the Mayor, for the faithful performance of the same should it be awarded to him or them.

The bids received will be submitted to the City Council for action thereon.

Right reserved to reject any and all bids.

A. H. BURLEY, Comptroller.

Only $1.00 for this "Little Beauty."



Weighs from ¼ oz to 4 lbs.

This Steel Bearing Brass Beam Little Scale with Brass Scoop is nicely Japanned and is just the thing for House, Store or Shop. We will sell one only for $1.00 Cash. (Not ½ its value). All sizes of Scales, and thousands of other useful articles in same proportion. CHICAGO SCALE CO., 151 S. Jefferson-st., Chicago.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC has cured me of a malignant breaking out on my leg, which caused intolerable pain. It was called Eczema by the doctors—four of whom treated me with no relief. I candidly confess that I owe my present good health to S. S. S., which in my estimation is invaluable as a blood remedy.

MISS JULIA DEWITT,
2227 N. Tenth-st., St. Louis, Mo.

Our baby when two months old was attacked with Scrofula, which for a long time destroyed her eyesight entirely, and caused us to despair of her life. The doctors failed to relieve her, and we gave SWIFT'S SPECIFIC, which soon cured her entirely, and she is now hale and hearty.

E. V. DELK, Will's Point, Texas.

☞ Send for book giving history of Blood Diseases and advice to sufferers, mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

TRADE S. S. S. MARK

DYERS and CLEANERS

Weber & Pfeiffer

Lace Curtain Cleaners

PROPOSA
ARE INVITED FO
PURCHASE O
$300,00
Lawrence Co., D
Refunding Bon
Full particulars furnished
cation to the undersigned,
D. A. McPHERSO
Ch'n Board of Co. Commi
Deadwood, Dak., Jan. 31, 1889

ILLINOIS
Trust and Savings
S. E. Corner La Salle and Ad
Cash Capital....... $500,
Surplus.............. 625,
Capital Invested in Government B
Stockholders' liability in addition to st
Interest paid on Deposits. Accounts
Foreign Exchange and Cable Trans
Letters of Credit, for Travelers, availab
cipal cities of the globe.
This Bank is directly under the jurisdi
pervision of the State of Illinois, is a leg
for court moneys, and acts as executo
for estates, individuals, and corporation
DIRECTORS—John McCaffery, John B
Sturges, L. Z. Leiter, Wm. H. Reid, Wm
John Crerar, John J. Mitchell, C. J. Blair

Edward L. Brey
& Co.,
81 and 83 Washingto
Members N. Y. Stock Exch
Bankers and Br
Choice Securities for Inves
Money to Loan on Approved C

WM. B. WALKER. JNO. H
Walker & W
Stock Broker
225 La Salle-st., Cor. Qui
Buy and sell on commission Railw
and Bonds on New York Stock Exc
Grain and Provisions on Chicago
Trade.
Members New York Stock Ex

JOHN ROE. A.
ROE & WALK
Real Estate and L
122 La Salle-st., Chica
The management of Estates and the c
erty for non-residents a special feature.
We have the Agency for a large amo
Property and Pine Lands.
Correspondence solicited.

MONEY TO LO
On Real Estate at 5, 6, and 7 p
Special attention to makin
BUILDING LOA
BAIRD & BRADLE
90 La S

Money to Lo
On Improved Chicago Rea
H. A. HURLB
88 Washing
REED & HURLBUT,
11 Pine-st., New

The Real Estate & Timber
Land Investment C
196 La Salle-st., Room
BARGAINS IN AC
IN COOK COUNTY.

NOTICE.
The annual meeting of the stockhol
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railw
will be held at the office of the compa
of New York Wednesday, March 13, 18
meeting thirteen Directors will be elec
for the ensuing year. The polls will be o
o'clock m. to 1 p. m. The transfer books w
from March 4 to March 14.
W. H. LEWIS,

MONEY TO LOA
On Improved City Property
est rates. MEAD &
149 La S

$30,000 Wanted at
On $85,000 business block.
OWNER, A 145, Trib

Established 1874.
CHARLES A. WIL
94 DEARBORN-ST.,
Illinois Mortgage Loans for sa

BUSINESS

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of
States yesterday and a week ago wer

	Feb. 8.
New York	$118,228,841
Boston	14,863,414
Chicago	9,188,000
Philadelphia	10,343,569
St. Louis	3,314,884
Baltimore	1,743,076
New Orleans	1,992,129

New York exchange was quoted as
terday: Chicago, par; Boston, par to
St. Louis, 65c premium.

The local money market was qui
and rates were easy at 5@7 per c
tendency of things seemed to be so
in the borrower's favor than in the
January. City merchants were as
said from the banks, and brokers fou
ficult to pick up good paper in the
The improvement in the demand, how
no stiffening of rates. Borrowers
lateral found an abundance of 6 pe
at their disposal, and some was obt
at a lower rate. Transactions in N
change were light and were made on
Sterling was firm, with sixty-day a
ter of a point advanced.

The lively interest in gas securiti
unabated yesterday, and brokers
orders were numerous. The trust
active in New York, where the
seems to have been done mostly by
insiders, and were not in great dem
though owners did not lower their fi
of yesterday's business was done
Exchange. Following are the sales

$10,000 Gaslight 5s, seller 30
$2,000 Gaslight
$15,000 Gaslight
$5,000 Gaslight
$20,000 Gaslight
$1,000 Gaslight
$5,000 Consumers
$3,000 Consumers' 5s
100 shares N. Chicago St. R. R. b. 3
25 shares N. Chicago St. R. R. b. 60
$5,000 Board of Trade 5s
$1,000 Board of Trade (small)
$1,000 N. Ch. City Ry. 6s
$1,000 Traders' S. & T. 6s
$2,500 City Ry. 4½s
$500 West Div. Ry. coup. 5s
$3,000 Passenger Ry. 6s

Fort Dearborn National Bank stoc
at par. First National Bank was
in a small way. Counter sales in
Gaslight & Coke 5s at 87½, buyer
Consumers' 5s at 82¼, buyer 30. Ga
bid 83½ and were offered at 40.

Manitoba earnings for January a
hind those of January, 1888. Omaha
December show a falling off of $
the year of $529,000.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The
the day's business in stocks was that o
most active stocks twenty-five closed
nigh and five higher. The stocks of
Chicago received a shock in the aftern
report of the large decrease in the
Omaha for December and for the
general decline of from ¼ to ¾
stocks in the last hour, and affected
to some extent. During the forem

Dr. Berry's treatment to
hat it will cure them."
NVESTIGATION.
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became well nigh unen-
fearful disease had been
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and greenish color; at
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ore languid and tired than
night previous.
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in my chest extending
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AIRED OF LIFE.
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RRY,
and 26,
Street,
O, ILL.
nic Diseases, including
Pimples, Freckles,
ma, Tumors, Scrof-
Diseases of Ear, Ca-
onsumption, and all
t, Lungs, Stomach,
Bladder; Loss of
aches, Headaches,
rgans, Neuralgia, and
ous System.
RES CATARRH.
S SKIN DISEASES.
NERVOUS DISEASES.
or by mail, $1.
1 p. m.; 3 to 5 p. m.;
Saturday evenings, 6
APPLICATION.
eceive prompt attention
nless accompanied by 4
ss all mail to Dr. Berry,
Ill.
ctricity in nerve diseases
. Berry's practice.

TRACTORS:
rnishing of the
ilding of Geor-
Atlanta.
received at the office of the
ssion up to 12 o'clock m.
of February, 1889, for the
outfitting of said Capitol
e wood furniture necessa-
d House of Representa-
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with bases, for which bids
od and metal.
Coverings, Carpets, Drap-
as Fixtures, Fixtures for
Representatives, Gover-
Corridors, to be combina-
ights.
Office Furniture, such as
Files, Chairs, etc., etc.
any part of said work must
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in the sum of Five Thou-
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Desks, Rotary and Office
ies, Metallic Shelving, and
s the right to reject any
J. B. GORDON, Chmn
F. G. DU BIGNON,
A. S. CLAY,
FRANK P. RICE,
JOS. R. LAMAR,
WM. A. WRIGHT,
R. U. HARDEMAN.

OSALS
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will be received by the
he 15th inst. for furnishing
tha, or other equally as
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y for lighting, extinguish-
such of the street lamps
terial than gas.
companied by a certified
hundred dollars ($500) as
the bid will enter into the
sufficient bond, to be ap-
e faithful performance of
ted to him or them.
submitted to the City
ny and all bids.
BURLEY, Comptroller.

"Little Beauty."
Weighs from
¼ oz to 4 lbs.
am Little Scale with Brass
nd is just the thing for
will sell one only for $1.00
sizes of Scales, and thou-
es in same proportion.
8. Jefferson St., Chicago.

has cured me of a
out on my leg, which
pain. It was called
ctors—four of whom
relief. I candidly con-
resent good health to
estimation is invalu-
ly.
SS JULIA DEWITT,
th-st., St. Louis, Mo.
o months old was at-
ia, which for a long
eyesight entirely. The
air of her life.
eve her, and we gave
which soon cured her
ow hale and hearty.
Will's Point, Texas.
giving history of Blood
to sufferers, mailed
IFT SPECIFIC CO.,
rawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Weber & Pfeifer
ace Curtains Clean'g
Dearborn-st.

PROPOSALS

ARE INVITED FOR THE PURCHASE OF

$300,000

Lawrence Co., Dakota, Refunding Bonds.

Full particulars furnished on application to the undersigned,

D. A. McPHERSON,
Ch'n Board of Co. Commissioners.
Deadwood, Dak., Jan. 31, 1889.

ILLINOIS

Trust and Savings Bank,

S. E. Corner La Salle and Adams.

Cash Capital....... $500,000.00
Surplus 625,000.00

Capital Invested in Government Bonds at Par.
Stockholders' liability in addition to stock, $500,000.

Interest paid on Deposits. Accounts solicited. Foreign Exchange and Cable Transfers, Circular Letters of Credit, for Travelers, available at all principal cities of the globe.

This Bank is directly under the jurisdiction and supervision of the State of Illinois, is a legal depository for court moneys, and acts as executor and trustee for estates, individuals, and corporations.

DIRECTORS—John McCaffery, John B. Drake, Geo. Sturges, L. Z. Leiter, Wm. H. Reid, Wm. H. Mitchell, John Crerar, John J. Mitchell, C. J. Blair.

Edward L. Brewster & Co.,

81 and 83 Washington-st.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,

Bankers and Brokers

Choice Securities for Investors.

Money to Loan on Approved Collaterals.

WM. B. WALKER. JNO. H. WRENN.

Walker & Wrenn,

Stock Brokers,

225 La Salle-st., Cor. Quincy.

Buy and sell on commission Railway Stocks and Bonds on New York Stock Exchange and Grain and Provisions on Chicago Board of Trade.

Members New York Stock Exchange.

JOHN ROE. A. E. WALKER.

ROE & WALKER,

Real Estate and Loans,

122 La Salle-st., Chicago.

The management of Estates and the care of property for non-residents a special feature.
We have the Agency for a large amount of Real Property and Pine Lands.
Correspondence solicited.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate at 5, 6, and 7 per cent.
Special attention to making

BUILDING LOANS.

BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st.

Money to Loan

On Improved Chicago Real Estate.
H. A. HURLBUT,
88 Washington-st.
REED & HURLBUT,
11 Pine-st., New York.

The Real Estate & Timber
Land Investment Company,
196 La Salle-st., Room 14.

BARGAINS IN ACRES
IN COOK COUNTY.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company will be held at the office of the company in the City of New York Wednesday, March 13, 1889, at which meeting thirteen Directors will be elected to serve for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock m. to 1 p. m. The transfer books will be closed from March 4 to March 14.

W. H. LEWIS, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved City Property at lowest rates. MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

$30,000 Wanted at 4 1-2

On $65,000 business block.
OWNER, A 145, Tribune office.

Established 1874.
CHARLES A. WILSON,
94 DEARBORN-ST.,
Illinois Mortgage Loans for sale.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Feb. 8.	Feb. 1.
New York	$118,228,841	$109,869,179
Boston	14,868,414	14,334,558
Chicago	9,188,000	9,559,000
Philadelphia	10,343,569	11,828,981
St. Louis	3,314,884	2,625,125
Baltimore	1,743,076	2,090,486
New Orleans	1,992,129	....

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, par; Boston, par to 3c discount; St. Louis, 65c premium.

The local money market was quiet yesterday and rates were easy at 5@7 per cent, but the tendency of things seemed to be somewhat less in the borrower's favor than in the latter part of January. City merchants were asking for more aid from the banks, and brokers found it less difficult to pick up good paper in the open market. The improvement in the demand, however, caused no stiffening of rates. Borrowers with good collateral found an abundance of 6 per cent money at their disposal, and some was obtainable even at a lower rate. Transactions in New York exchange were light and were made on a par basis. Sterling was firm, with sixty-day actual a quarter of a point advanced.

The lively interest in gas securities continued unabated yesterday, and brokers with buying orders were numerous. The trusts were less active in New York, where the recent buying seems to have been done mostly by professional insiders, and were not in great demand here, although owners did not lower their figures. Most of yesterday's business was done at the Stock Exchange. Following are the sales:

$10,000 Gaslight 5s, seller 30	86¼
2,000 Gaslight	86¼
15,000 Gaslight	86⅜
2,000 Gaslight	86½
20,000 Gaslight	87
1,000 Gaslight	87⅛
3,000 Consumers' 5s	82
63,000 Consumers' 5s	82¼@⅜
100 shares N. Chicago St. R. R. b. 3	113⅝
25 shares N. Chicago St. R. R. b. 60	113½
3,000 Board of Trade 5s	103¾
1,000 Board of Trade (small)	103½
1,000 N. Ch. City Ry. 6s	113½
1,000 Traders' S. & T. 6s	101¾
2,500 City Ry. 4½s	100⅜@⅜
500 West Div. Ry. coup. 5s	102
3,000 Passenger Ry. 6s	110

Fort Dearborn National Bank stock was offered at par. First National Bank was wanted at 270 in a small way. Counter sales included $40,000 Gaslight & Coke 5s at 87¼, buyer 30, and $10,000 Consumers' 5s at 82¾, buyer 30. Gas Trusts were bid 38⅝ and were offered at 40.

Manitoba earnings for January are $85,000 behind those of January, 1888. Omaha earnings for December show a falling off of $141,839 and for the year of $529,000.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The net result of the day's business in stocks was that out of the thirty most active stocks twenty-five closed lower than last night and five higher. The stocks of roads west of Chicago received a shock in the afternoon from the report of the large decrease in the earnings of the Omaha for December and for the year 1888. This caused declines of from ⅛ to 2⅛ in the Granger stocks in the last hour, and affected the whole market to some extent. During the forenoon the market was active but unsettled, and while the sentiment of the street and the board-room was bullish the quotations did not correspond to it. Out of 60 of the most active stocks 17 opened ⅛@¾ higher than they closed, 28 ⅛@1¼ lower, and 15 practically unchanged. At 12 o'clock 16 out of the 60 were still higher than they closed, 30 were lower, and 14 were unchanged. The stocks which advanced were the Richmond Terminal, common and preferred; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, "Big Four," and Chicago & Eastern Illinois, common and preferred. These seven furnished 49,000 shares up to 12 o'clock, or just about 33 per cent of the whole business, and were 1 to 2 points higher during the forenoon, the latter on the "Big Four." On the other hand Northwestern, St. Paul, Burlington, Rock Island, Atchison, Missouri Pacific, Lackawanna, Erie, Jersey Central, and Reading, which together furnished 40,000 shares or 25 per cent of the whole forenoon's business, were all from ⅛ to ⅝ lower throughout the forenoon than they closed last night. It is apparent from these figures that while there is a great desire to speculate on the bull side of the market it is not in the usual standard and leading stocks, but is making great activity in some of the specialties which are not usually active. The stocks of the roads east of Chicago in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio are the special favorites because they are not only earning largely, but they are in a territory which can scarcely be disturbed by the troubles of either the other Western roads or of the Eastern trunk lines. Their prosperity is based on their local business in the wealthiest and most populous part of the whole country. The Richmond Terminal stocks were higher on expectations of largely increased business from the rumored connection with the Missouri Pacific system. In the hour to 1 o'clock Chattanooga was a special feature, having sold at 86, 88, 86¾, 87⅛. The general market was lower, Burlington selling at 106¼, 106⅛, 105⅞, 106¼; Rock Island, 97⅞; Atchison, 53⅜, 53⅝, 53⅛; Missouri Pacific, 73⅛, 73⅛; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, 73⅛, 73⅜, 73⅜; Canada Southern, 54⅝, 54½; Lake Shore, 103⅞, 104; Michigan Central, 90⅛, 90; Lackawanna, 104⅜, 104⅝, 104⅛; Erie, 29, 28⅞; Reading, 48⅛; Richmond Terminal, 27, 26⅞, 27⅛; St. Paul, 64⅛, 63⅞, 64; Northwestern, 106⅞, 107, 106⅞.

The bears made a determined attack upon the Granger stocks in the last hour and succeeded in securing a reaction through the market. There were evidently good buying orders on hand, however, which steadied the market toward the close, leaving nearly all stocks above the lowest figure of the afternoon. Important net declines from opening prices: Chicago, Burlington & Quincy ¾, Delaware & Hudson 1¼, Erie 1, Hocking Valley ¾, Lake Erie & Western ⅜, Louisville & Nashville ⅛, Michigan Central 1, Missouri Pacific ½, New Jersey Central ¾, New York & New England ½, Northwestern ⅝, Oregon Transcontinental ⅛, Pullman 1¾, Reading ⅛, Rochester & Pittsburg 1, Rock Island 1, St. Paul ¼, St. Paul preferred 2¼, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha ⅛, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha preferred 1¼, Western Union ⅛. Advances were: Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis 1¾, Nashville & Chattanooga 1½.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Feb. 8.	Closing Feb. 7.
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	12,633	57¼	56¾	56¾	57¼
Atlantic & Pac.	200	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	....
Atchison	15,540	54⅛	52⅞	53⅜	54⅛
Alton	100	138	138	138	....
C., B. & Q.	5,030	107	105¼	105¾	106¾
Canada Southern	4,719	54⅝	54¼	54⅜	54⅞
Canadian Pacific	100	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅝
Ches. & Ohio	200	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅝
Do 1st pfd	100	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	19
C., C., C. & I.	11,949	74⅜	72⅞	74	72¾
Con. Gas	510	82½	82	82½	82⅝
Col. Coal & I.	3,750	36	35¼	35¾	35
C., St. L. & P.	500	19	19	19	19¼
Do pfd	250	41	41	41	42¼
C., W. & Balto.	100	1	1	1	⅞
C. & E. Ill.	3,500	44¼	43¾	44¼	43¾
Do pfd	2,745	100	98½	99½	99
C., I., St. L. & C.	5,023	106	102½	105	102
Chic. Gas Trust	310	38¾	38½	38¾	39
Cam. C. & I.	1,000	30½	30	30½	29¾
D., L. & W.	14,150	142⅜	141⅛	141⅝	142⅜
Del. & Hud.	1,000	137	136⅛	136⅛	136⅞
Den. & R. G.	200	17	17	17	....
Erie	2,210	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	28⅝
Do pfd	1,100	68¾	68⅜	68⅜	68¾
Do seconds	11,000	103¾	103¼	103¾	103¼
E. T. & G. 1st pfd	800	71	70	71	69
Do 2d pfd	625	23¾	23¼	23¾	23¼
Hocking Valley	910	27⅞	27	27	27⅝
H. & Tex	100	12	12	12	....
Jersey Cent	200	98⅝	98	98	98⅝
K. & T.	300	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	12⅝
Lake Shore	3,475	104⅛	103⅝	104	104⅜
Louis. & N.	2,862	60⅛	59⅝	60	60⅛
L. E. & W.	1,065	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜
Do pfd	4,050	57⅞	56⅝	56⅝	58
L., N. A. & C.	200	43	43	43	41¾
Mo. Pacific	5,020	73⅜	72⅞	73	73¾
M., L. S. & W.	100	69	69	69	69
Do pfd	400	101	101	101	102½
Mich. Cent	2,955	90¼	90	90¼	90¼
Minn. & St. L.	200	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	....
Do pfd	500	13	13	13	....
Manhattan	200	95	95	95	....
Mob. & Ohio	300	10	10	10	....
Northwestern	8,549	107⅛	106⅛	106⅛	107⅜
Do pfd	100	141½	141½	141½	141
New England	25,905	48⅛	47⅜	47⅜	48¼
Northern Pacific	1,925	27⅛	27	27	27
Do pfd	11,295	62⅛	61⅜	61⅝	62¼
Nor. & W. pfd	400	52⅛	51⅝	51⅝	....
N. Y. Central	100	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	110
Nash. & Chat	10,400	87⅝	85⅛	87⅝	85¼
N. Y., S. & W.	650	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
Do pfd	300	35	34⅞	35	....
N. Y., C. & St. L.	100	19	19	19	19
Do 1st pfd	100	75½	75½	75½	....
Do 2d pfd	400	44¼	44	44¼	44¼
Oregon Impvt	1,000	72	70⅝	72	72⅝
Oregon Trans	10,860	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	33⅛
O. Ry. & N. Co.	1,786	97⅛	96	96	97
Ont. & W.	3,250	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	19
Ohio & Mississippi	600	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	23¾
Omaha Com	865	32⅜	32	32⅜	33⅛
Do pfd	308	92	91⅞	91⅞	93
Pacific Mail	1,810	39	38	38⅛	38⅞
Pullman	895	202¾	200½	201	202
Peoria, D. & E.	1,600	26	26	26	25⅞
Reading	13,650	49⅛	48⅛	48⅜	49⅜
Richmond Term	49,405	27⅞	26⅞	27⅞	26⅞
Do pfd	6,374	82	81	81⅜	82
Rock Island	2,754	97⅞	97	97⅛	98⅛
Rome & W.	100	101	101	101	101⅞
St. Paul	16,330	64⅛	63¾	63⅞	64⅜
Do pfd	6,900	102	99	99⅞	101⅞
St. P. & Duluth	100	40	40	40	40
St. P., M. & M.	900	104⅞	103⅞	104	104⅞
St. L. & S. F.	100	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	26
Do pfd	710	65⅞	64⅞	65⅞	65⅛
Do 1st pfd	100	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	....
Texas Pacific	1,300	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	22⅛
Tenn. Coal	1,400	34⅞	34⅛	34⅛	34⅞
Union Pacific	4,370	64⅞	64⅛	64⅞	64⅝
W. & L. E. pfd	715	67⅞	67⅜	67⅞	67⅝
Wabash	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	14
Do pfd	400	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	28
Western Union	9,523	86⅛	85⅝	85⅞	86⅛

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	152	Fargo	140
American	113	United States	78

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg	128⅛	U. S. 4½s reg	107⅛
U. S. 4s coup	128⅜	U. S. 4½s coup	109

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

7 Shoe&LeatherBk 152
8000 BCreek 1st....86¼
4000 Can So 1st gtd....108¼
2000 CanSo 2d....95⅝
3000 CNJ g m 5s....108¾
4000 CPa bds of 1898....107⅛
67000 C&O cur reorg ctf....34⅛@34⅜
15000 C&O cp 4s reor ctf 86¼
5000 C&O 5s 1911.... 117
8000 CBQ—D Div 4s....93@93¼
73000 CB&Q—NebEx 4s....94½@94⅝
2000 CB&Q deb 5s....105⅜
11000 C&EIll gn 5s....104⅝
25000 ChiGT&CCo 1st 5s....87@87½
5000 C&IndCoal 1st....105
3000 Clev&Can 1st....95⅝
15000 CC&I 6s....101¾@101⅞
22000 CHV&T 5s....85
1000 D&RG 4s....77
50000 D&RG W 1st....88⅝
9000 D&RGW1st astd....78@78¼
25000 DM&FD 1st 2⅛s....54@54⅛
5000 DBC&A 1st....104⅜
22000 ETV&GRy en g 5s....105@105¼
4000 ETV&G 1st....121
10000 EL&BS 6s....104
3000 Erie 3d mtg....112
1000 F W & D 1st....94⅝
3000 GH&SA—WD 1st....95⅜
10000 GH&SA 2d....101⅜@101⅝
5000 JC&SF gld 6s....83
5000 IaCen 1st....84
1000 KPa 1st con....115⅛
7000 KyCen 1st 4s....79⅜
1000 LongIsland gm 4s 97½
15000 L&N col tr 5s....98⅞
5000 L&N-N & Dist....122
33000 LNA&C con....97¾@98
2000 MLS&W con....97
8000 M&StL 1st....93
2000 MK&T gn 5s....53
5000 M&O g m....48
5000 M&E 2d....107
25000 NYC&St L 4s....94⅛
1000 NYLE&W n 2d cn 103⅝
1000 NYS&W 1s ref 5s 98⅝
3000 NW 25 yr deb 5s....106⅝
1000 NW con....144⅛
6000 OhioSo inc....40@40½
1000 OSo 1st....105
2000 OR&N 5s....108
14000 OSL 6s....111⅝
3000 Ogn T 6s....103⅝
25000 PacfMo 1st 4s....
27000 P&R 2d pfd inc....73⅝@73⅞
1000 P&R g m 4s....89⅝
10000 R&A 1st-D&M ctf 63⅝
170000 R&A 2dDrexM ct....29⅝@30⅛
10000 R&WPTerm tr 6s 97
14000 StLA&T 1st....97¾
2000 SLA&TH 2d pfd....106
2000 StLA&THDv bds 44
4000 StL&IM-CA&T 1s....105
5000 StL&IM 5s....86⅝@87
34000 SPM&M 1s cl tr 5s 97
12000 StPM&M 1s—Mon Ex 4s....89@89⅜
6000 SPs of NMex 1st....108
1000 TexPa 1st 5s....91
5000 TAA&N M 1st....105
1000 UPs 1 g....103⅝
8000 WStL&P-Chi Div trst....93@93⅛
73000 WS gtd 4s....106⅛@106⅜
8000 WNY&P 2d....43@43⅜
2000 W U Col tr 5s....103

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

10000 US 4s reg....128⅛
15 Contl Bk....130¾
5000 La con 4s....87½
10000 SoCar 6s—Br Ch....105
2000 AC&P 1st....101⅜
16000 A&P gtd 4s....81½
3000 BHT&W 5s....102⅛
4000 Can So 2d....96
12000 CP bds of 1898....107@107½
20000 C&O cur reorg ct....34⅛@34⅜
8000 C&O cp 4s rg ctf....86¼
11000 CO&SW mtg....107
5000 CB&Q-Neb Ex 4s....94⅝
25000 C&EI gn 5s 103⅝@104
1000 CGL&C Co 5s....87
14000 CC&I 6s....101¾@101⅞
15000 CHV&T 5s....85@85½
5000 D&RG W1st astd 78
6000 EL&BS 6s....103¾@103⅞
5000 GBW&StP 1st cp off....84
22000 GC&SF 1st....115½@116
13000 H&StJo cn....122⅝
15000 H&TC g m trst....75⅜
8000 ID&W 5s....90
10000 K&O 1st....103⅛
15000 L&Ntr bdds....111⅛
9000 LNA&C cons. 98@98⅛
63000 M&O g m....48⅛@50⅛
15000 M&SP 1s-C&PW 5s....105½@106
12000 NPa 1st cp....117@117⅛
2000 NPac 3d cp....102⅛
7000 OSL 6s....111⅝
1000 OT 6s....108
45000 Pa of Mo 1st 4s....98½@98⅝
33000 P&R gm 4s....90@90⅛
30000 R&A 1st-DM ctfs. 64
67000 R&A 2d-Dx-M ct. 29....30½@31
15000 R&WPt Tm tr 6s....96½@97
5000 SL&IM 5s....87
10000 StL&SF g m 5s....102⅛
5000 SPM&M1stColT5s 97
2000 StPM&M 1st-Mon Ex 4s....89⅛
2000 ShenV g m tr....34
30000 Shen Val 1st trst....92@92⅛
7000 TCI&R 6s-BDiv 1s 98
43000 TAA&NM 1st....105½@106
10000 TStL&KC 1st....98
7000 WStL&P-Chi Div trst....93
8000 WU Col trst 5s....102¾@103

1 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

8000 NCar spcl tx-WN CR issue....6
10000 NCar spl tax-WR R issue....6
7000 NCar con 4s....98⅛
10000 A&P inc....21½@22
12000 C&O cur reorg ctf 34⅛
25000 CB&Q deb 5s....105⅜
25000 CGL&C 1st 5s. 87@87½
10000 CSL&NO TL 7s....120
25000 CC&I 6s....101⅞@101¾
31000 CHV&T 5s....85¼@85⅝
4000 C H V & T gm 6s. 85
17000 EL&BS 6s. 104½@105
15000 FtW&D 1st....94⅝
43000 GBW&SP in 21½@23
18000 GC&SF 1st....117
10000 H&TC g m trst....76
9000 MK&T gn 5s 53¾@54
5000 MK&T gn 6s....56⅜
20000 OSo inc....49
5000 OgnT 6s....103⅝
7000 P&R 2d pfd....73@74⅛
10000 StLA&T 1st. 97⅛@97⅜
9000 StL&IM 2d....107
8000 StL&IM 5s....87@88
17000 TexP 1st 5s. 90⅛@90⅜
5000 T&W con cnv trst 88⅛
2000 UPs 1st-'96....113
2000 UPs 1st-'97....113⅝
4000 Va Mid g m....82
5000 WStL&P—Chi Div trst....93
10000 WNY&P 1st....98
4000 WS gtd 4s....106

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 8.—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	13,450	54⅛	54⅛	53⅜	53¼
Union Pacific	100	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
Bell Tele	25	217	217	217	217
C., B. & Q.	870	107¼	107¼	105¾	105¾
Mexican Central	300	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
C., B. & N.	600	53⅜	53⅜	52	52
Santa Fe	550	2 5-16	2 5-16	2¼	2¼
Cal. Southern	200	21	21	21	21
O. S. Line	400	44⅛	45	44⅛	44⅛
Wis. Central	150	17	17	17	17

Bond sales and quotations:

25000 C B Q Den 4s	93	15000 Atch Tr 6s	101½
3000 C K & W inc	25	10000 N Eng 7s	127⅛
8000 Cal So inc	50	23000 Mex Cen 4s	70⅝@71

Money at the clearing-house is 1½ per cent. Call loans at 2½@3½ per cent and time paper is 4@6 per cent.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Consols closed at 98 13-16 for money and 99 for the account.

United States bonds—4s, 131⅜; 4½s, 111¼. Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 34⅝; Canadian Pacific, 55⅝; Erie, 29¼; do seconds, 105⅞; Illinois Central, 117⅛; Mexican ordinary, 42⅜; St. Paul common, 65⅜; Pennsylvania, 56⅝; Reading, 25; Mexican Central firsts, 73.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today is £18,000.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—Three per cent rentes, 83f 5c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Mining quotations closed: Amador, $1.50; Bodie, $1.50; Caledonia B. H., $2.70; Consolidated California & Virginia, $8.50; Deadwood, $1.50; Gould & Curry, 65c; Hale & Norcross, $4.50; Homestake, $13.00; Iron Silver, $3.40; Mutual, $1.45; Plymouth, $8.50; Standard, $1.60; Small Hopes, $10.50; Yellow Jacket, $4.25.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 8.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining Company (new), $3.87½; Calumet & Hecla, $279.00; Catalpa, $16.00; Franklin, $14.87½; Huron, $4.75; Osceola, $18.00; Quincy, $71.00; Tamarack, $152.00; San Diego, $22.50.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were irregular yesterday, much more so than usual. The trading was mostly in wheat, and other pits were partially neglected for that, but the general tone was strong in sympathy with it. The weather was mild, and the cold holds off so long as to raise grave fears that there will be no real old-fashioned winter temperature this season, the result being an unfavorable set of crop conditions in the spring and summer.

The real incitement to the wheat boom of yesterday appears to have been the telegraphing hither of a statement from New York that a party of four well known Chicago capitalists are long to the extent of 18,500,000 bu wheat in this market. The same thing had been rumored here for several days, but it gained emphasis by coming over the wires from the East and set some of the shorts wild. The one most interesting fact of the day was the refusal of other markets to advance in sympathy with ours. At one time the price for May here was 10c above Milwaukee, 8c above St. Louis, and 5c above New York. That incited a great deal of cross trading between this and the cities named by men who sold here against purchases at these points, but it also caused a great deal of trading the other way in covering previously made straddles between this and those cities. This was done at a loss. It did not appear that there was any special crop news from either the wheat fields of this continent or of any part of Europe to cause the extraordinary whirl in prices. The advance here might have been much greater but for the belief that the Fairbank party was willing to let go a large part of its holdings at about $1.05.

W. S. Crosby was back on 'Change yesterday, having made full satisfaction to his creditors.

The receipts of wheat at primary points show an increase. Those reported yesterday aggregated 141,000 bu against 135,000 for the corresponding day last week, and 137,000 for do last year. But the figures are not large.

It is reported that four bucket-shops in New York had to succumb yesterday to the inevitable. It is suspected here that it did not pay them so well to put up as to shut up.

Privileges of membership in the Chicago Board of Trade have recently sold at $1,475.

New York reports 60,000 bu corn taken for export, and New Orleans 12,000 bu sent to Liverpool.

MARKETS ON 'CHANGE.

Flour was more active at stronger prices. The increased demand was mostly local, but there was some export business.

Wheat was more active, and much stronger. Cables quoted Liverpool as tending up, and brought several buying orders to Dunn, Warren, and perhaps some others, but this was supposed by some to be a direct result of the advance here on the curb Thursday afternoon. Also buying orders came from New York and the Northwest, and the filling of all these caused an advance of 1½c in a few minutes. Hutchinson, Walker, and Schwartz were prominent in the early buying, besides the English houses named, and Boyd, Young, and Mitchell joined in on the same side. The market turned on liberal selling which was believed to be for Fairbank, Kent, and Bloom, but there was also a great deal of realizing by smaller holders who had a good profit in the transaction, and it strengthened again on buying by Hutchinson. May opened ¾c higher at $1.02½, sold at $1.02⅛ at nearly the same moment, advanced to $1.05, declined to $1.02⅞, improved to $1.04⅛, and closed at $1.04 asked, with July at a wider discount of 13½c, and this month at 3c discount. Cash No. 2 in store sold at $1.01 for both spring and red winter. Free on board lots of No. 4 red winter sold at 75@78c and No. 3 do at 88@92c. No. 3 spring sold at 80@98c. Total cash sales 43 cars. In the afternoon May sold at $1.04⅛ down to $1.03⅝@1.03¾.

Corn was quiet, but sympathy with wheat made it firmer in the face of larger arrivals of No. 2 here and news of lower prices in Liverpool. May sold ⅛c lower, to 35⅛c, advanced to 36c, with some covering of shorts, and closed at 35⅞c, with July at ⅜c premium and March at ¼c discount. The shipping demand was slow, and prices a shade easier on sample lots. In store sold at 34⅜c for No. 2 and 29¼@29½c for No. 3. Sample sales were at 28@29c for No. 4 mixed and 29½@30¼c for No. 3 yellow. Total cash sales, 341 cars.

Oats were again moderately active and under less pressure to sell and some buying for account of shorts advanced ¼c, closing steady. May opened at 26⅞c and gradually advanced to 27⅛c, finally resting there with June in rather better request than recently at about ⅛c discount from the month named. March was inactive at 25⅛@25¼c and this month was salable at 24⅝c. Samples were in fair request on the part of buyers with low grades ruling easy. Free on board lots sold at 22¼@25c for barley oats and No. 2 white. Total cash sales, 188 cars and 5,000 bu.

Rye for May delivery sold early at 53c and was offered later at 48½c without buyers, or a duplicate of the market of the previous day. No interest was displayed and the cash offerings were slow at former prices. No. 2 sold sparingly at 46½c in store and at 47½c by sample, with No. 3 at 45c. Total sales 8 cars. Barley was strong, though quiet and dull, with a mild inquiry for medium grades and choice lots scarce. Free on board sold at 45@55c for No. 4 and 62@ 68c for No. 3. Total sales 28 cars, including some to arrive, not graded, at 67c. But little Pacific coast barley has been offered for several days.

Provisions were more active, a better demand being stimulated by the fact that hogs commanded better prices, though in one-sixth larger supply at the six points than for the corresponding day last year. Some local shorts filled on the idea that the market has probably been beared as much as it will stand for this season, and there was a little outside business on the same side, but the market was mostly a narrow one and lacking in new business, with a smaller shipping demand than the recent average. Pork opened 7½c higher, at $11.55 for May, advanced to $11.72½, declined 10c, and closed at $11.67½, with March nominal at about 20c less. Lard advanced 7½c to $7.00 for May, and closed at $6.95 bid, with March at about 10c discount. September lard sold at $7.07½@7.10, and the year was held at $6.60, with $6.50 bid. Ribs advanced 10c, to $6.22½ for May, and closed at $6.20, with March at nearly 12½c less. Cash sales included 1,050 tcs lard at $6.85 and 25,000 lbs green hams at 8¾c, and 25,000 lbs dry shoulders, New York cut, at 5¾c.

Millstuffs averaged quotably steady, with middlings dull and bran in better request. The former sold at $10.50@10.75 and bran at $10.50@11.25.

Flaxseed continued quiet and easy. Cars of No. 1 on Northwestern tracks were salable at $1.60, with lots arriving over other roads at $1.60, and rejected nominal. For May delivery $1.57 was bid without sellers. Timothy seed was less active and weaker. For March $1.58½ was bid early, with a withdrawal later and offerings at that, and no buyers except at about $1.56, or a nominal decline for the day of 2c. Poor to common lots of cash were slow and easy, while fairly prime or better was in good request and scarce. Contract grade was salable at $1.49@1.50, and sales included 1,000 bags at $1.50@1.51. Clover-seed was dull and weaker at $5.00@5.05 for prime, with scattering sales of bag lots at $3.50@5.00. Millet seed sold at 37c on track, and Hungarian was offered at 49c for April delivery.

The street produce markets were in a condition generally favorable to the selling interest, with poultry picked up quickly at the highest figures of the week. Dairy products were without special alteration, the butter market being in a position fully as healthy as at any time since a date prior to the unfortunate sharp advance instituted late last fall. Dried apples were quiet, with poor grades slow. The usual trade was witnessed in the wholesale markets for general merchandise at a former range of quotations. There was a fair outward movement of groceries, drugs, and chemicals, with oils steady at prices ruling earlier in the week. Coal was unchanged, with a fair consumptive demand noted, especially for anthracite.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Thursday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
February	$ 1.00¾	$ .99 @ 1.01¾	$ 1.01
May	1.01¾	1.02⅛@ 1.05	1.04
July	90⅞	[illegible]	90⅜
CORN.			
February	34⅜	34⅛@ 34⅜	34⅜
March	34⅜	[illegible]	34⅝
May	35⅝	35⅛@ 36	35⅞
OATS.			
February	24⅝	24⅜@	24⅝
May	26⅞	26⅞@ 27⅛	27⅛
June	26⅞	26⅞@ 27	27
MESS PORK.			
February	$11.22½	[illegible]	$11.42½
May	11.47½	11.55 @ 11.72½	11.67½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
February	$ 6.82½	$ 6.85 @ 6.87½	$ 6.85
May	6.92½	[illegible]	6.95
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
March	$ 6.00	$ 6.07½@	$ 6.07½
May	6.12½	6.15 @ 6.22½	6.20

The following were the latest buying prices for the corresponding day last year:

	February.	March.	May.
No. 2 spring	$ 75¾	$ 75¾	$ 80⅝
No. 2 corn	46⅛	46⅛	52⅛
No. 2 oats	29⅝	[illegible]	32⅝
Lard	7.65	7.70	7.82½
Mess pork	14.05	14.10	14.35

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Thursday by car lots:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	....	11	2	13
Spring wheat	3	6	3	12
Corn	21	364	43	428
Oats	36	74	3	113
Rye	6	....	....	6
Barley	....	6	22	28
Total	66	461	73	600

Inspected out: 7,639 bu wheat, 16,600 bu oats, and 4,337 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 28 cars wheat, 360 cars corn, 117 cars oats, and 12,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Thursday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1889.	RECEIPTS. 1888.	SHIPMENTS. 1889.	SHIPMENTS. 1888.
Flour, brls	8,463	16,140	6,287	21,029
Wheat, bu	20,025	24,869	30,220	34,982
Corn, bu	202,880	106,006	121,243	54,907
Oats, bu	127,648	85,789	64,285	64,567
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flaxseed, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom-corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Cincinnati Price Current gives the following as the packing of the West to date:

Nov. 1 to Feb. 8—	1888-9.	1887-8.
Chicago	1,290,000	[illegible]
Kansas City	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville	198,000	181,000
Sioux City	171,287	95,000
Ottumwa	70,389	58,247
Nebraska City	73,800	58,500

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. Feb. 8.	RECEIPTS, BU. Feb. 7.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Feb. 8.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Feb. 7.
Western.				
Chicago	20,025	7,983	30,220	12,198
Milwaukee	16,800	3,675	2,737	525
St. Louis	13,000	10,000	1,000	4,000
Toledo	3,067	3,700	975	3,600
Detroit	917	1,588	4,549	2,022
Kansas City	500	4,000	1,500	500
Peoria	6,500	3,000	3,000	2,000
Minneapolis	65,520	31,920	25,200	22,960
Duluth	12,812	10,768	3,555	....
Total	141,141	76,704	72,736	47,805
Eastern.				
New York	....	1,100	....	....
Philadelphia	6,550	5,258	6,074	7,768
Baltimore	750	1,306	....	....
Total	7,300	7,664	6,074	7,768
Grand total	148,441	84,368	78,810	55,573
Same days 1888	144,761	174,652	208,896	92,477

GENERAL MARKETS.

BEANS—Continue steady at the recent slight decline, with a fair outward movement of choice lots. Hand-picked navies and pea beans, $1.70@1.80 per bu, and do mediums, $1.65@1.75, with inferior stock at $1.00 @1.50; California pea beans, $1.90@1.95.

BROOM-CORN—Long brush and self-working corn are firmly held, as there is a demand for such and the visible supply is believed to be only moderate. Short corn continues to rule dull. Quotations: Fair to fine hurl, 3¾@4½c per lb; rough and coarse hurl, according to color, 3½@4¼c; choice green carpet brush, 3½@4¼c; crooked, 1¼@2¼c.

BUTTER—There was a good inquiry for the sweet makes or those possessing fine flavor, while medium and poor lots were rather slow. The recent advance was maintained under light receipts. Quotations: Fancy creamery, Elgin made, 29@30c per lb; choice Western creamery, 25@28c; fair to good, 18@23c; choice dairies, 22@24c; common to fair do, 15@20c; good packing stock, 11@13c; rolls, 13@14c.

CHEESE—Outside buyers took moderate quantities of fine goods, with exporters making inquiries for skims and low grades. Stocks in the hands of dealers were firmly held. We quote: Finest full cream cheddars, 11¼@11½c; do flats, 11¼@11½c; Young Americas, 12¼@12½c; low grades, 5@9c; poor to choice skims, 3@10½c.

COAL—Anthracite was in moderate request, with the former dullness in soft coal still continued. The retail price of hard coal is $7.25 per ton for large egg and $7.50 for other sizes. Quotations per net ton in car lots are as follows: Anthracite—Large and small egg, $6.00; range and nut, $6.25. Bituminous—Erie, $4.00@4.50; Pittsburg, $3.25@3.35; Indiana block, $2.70; Blossburg, $4.05; Baltimore & Ohio, $3.25; Wilmington, $2.25.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Jobbers were moderately busy in filling outside orders, with a fair city trade reported at steady prices. Quotations were as follows: Borax, 10@12c; citric acid, 55@58c; tartaric acid, 45@46c; carbolic acid, 42@47c; castor oil, cold pressed, $1.00@1.08; balsam Tolu, 50@55c; Tonka beans, $1.65@1.70; cubeb berries, $1.90; calomel, 77@83c; camphor, 35@38c; cantharides, $1.75@1.80; cassia buds, 14@15c; chloroform, 45@50c; ergot, 40@45c; glycerine, 18@24c; gum arabic, 58@95c; lycopodium, 40 @45c; mercury, 70@75c; morphine, sulph., $2.55@2.80; opium, $3.25; quinine, 38@50c.

EGGS—The offerings were ample, with fresh laid in a jobbing way easy at 13½c per doz.

GAME—The receipts, which are rather light, are in fair request at fully recent prices, with a good clearance of desirable kinds. Quotations: Antelope saddles, 11@13c per lb; mallard and red head ducks, $5.00 @5.25 per doz; teal do, $2.00@2.50; canvas backs $10.00 @12.00; jack snipe, $1.25@1.50; rabbits, 75c@$1.00.

GREEN FRUITS—The offerings of fine apples in car lots are rather in excess of the demand, and there is a weak feeling noted as sales are chiefly in a small way. The street was well supplied with oranges, with buyers preferring the small, bright fruit. Good to choice apples, $1.25@1.40 per brl in car lots, with greenings and other selected varieties at a premium; apples from store sell at 50@75c advance; Florida oranges, $2.50@3.50 per box; California navels, $15.50@6.50; bell and cherry cranberries, $6.00@6.25 per brl.

GROCERIES—No changes of consequence occurred in prices, with sugars a trifle easy. The outward movement of staples was fair. Quotations: Coffees—Javas, 22@28c per lb; Mocha, 29c; Maracaibo, 17½@19½c; Guatemala, 18@20c; Santos, 18@19½c; Rio, 16@19c; peaberry, 19½@21c. Sugars—Cubes, 7⅝c; powdered, 7⅝@8½c; granulated, 7@7⅛c; confectioners' A, 6⅞c; off A, 6⅝c; white extra C, 6⅝c; yellow to extra C, 6 @6⅛c; browns, 5¼@6c. Rice—Fancy head, 6½@7c; choice, 5½@6¼c; common to good, 4½@5¼c.

HAY—Upland prairie was again in excessive supply and easy, while the better class of timothy sold fairly well at steady prices. Sales were: On track—1 car No. 1 timothy at $10.50; 22 cars upland prairie at $5.00@6.50. Receipts, 1,361 tons; shipments, 621 tons.

HIDES—The arrivals from the country are large, and with the take off at the yards the market is well supplied. A fair trade is reported at the quotations: No. 1 green salted cows, 5¼c per lb; No. 2 do, 5¼c; No. 1 bull, 4½c; deacons, each, 25@35c; dry flint, 8@9c per lb; dry salted, 6c.

OILS—Steadiness was the rule, with carbons and lard oil easy and paint oils quiet. Standard white carbon, 110°, 8¼c; prime white, 120°, 8¾c; snow and water, 150°, 9½c; headlight, 175°, 11¼c; Downer's, 16c; Kenejene, 15c; Elaine, 16c; gasoline, 74°, 10¼c; benzine, 9c; extra lard oil, 65c; No. 1 lard oil, 50c; turpentine, 51½c; whale oil, 50c; and W. B. sperm, 90c; cooking oil, 58c.

POTATOES—Current receipts are fully adequate to supply local consumption, and with little outside trade the tone of the market is easy. Good to fancy Burbank, beauty of Hebron, or early rose, 25@30c per bu; mixed lots, 25@26c; Illinois sweet potatoes, $2.25@2.50 per brl.

POULTRY—The better class of stock sold quickly at fully ½c advance. The arrivals were small and with both local buyers and shippers were in the market with orders. Quotations: Choice dressed turkeys, 12 @13c per lb; chickens, 9@11c; ducks, 11@12½c; geese, 8@10c; full-feathered geese, $6.50@7.00 per doz.

TALLOW—The market continues quiet, with recent sales of choice city at 5⅛c, while country lots are quotable at a discount of ⅛@½c according to condition.

VEGETABLES—Recent arrivals of fresh include asparagus at 60c@$1.00 per doz, cauliflower at $1.50@2.00, and pieplant at 50@75c. Late varieties were unaltered: Best home grown celery, 25@35c per doz; cabbages, $1.75@2.25 per 100; onions, $1.25@1.50 per brl; turnips, 75c@1.00 per brl; parsnips, $1.50@2.00; lots: flat turnips, 80@90c per brl; rutabagas, 10@12c per bu on track; beets, 50@75c per brl; carrots, 75@90c per brl.

WHISKY—The market was steady on the basis of $1.03.

WOOL—Dealers are disposed to ask fully recent prices, and while the outward movement is small the stocks are at the same time light, and there is no disposition to allow any concessions in order to close out consignments. Quotations: Illinois, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse tub, 28@30c per lb; medium tub, 33@35c; fine unwashed, 18@20c; medium unwashed, 22@25c; coarse washed, 27@29c. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Eastern Iowa—Fine unwashed, 14@18c; medium unwashed, 19@22c; coarse unwashed, 19@22c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Feb. 4	16,167	110	23,875	7,730
Tuesday, Feb. 5	7,233	147	22,478	4,490
Wednesday, Feb. 6	7,877	184	22,834	8,468
Thursday, Feb. 7	10,764	170	28,980	6,439
Friday, Feb. 8	9,500	200	19,000	5,000
Total	50,741	810	116,028	32,337
Last week	46,111	949	102,431	40,323
Shipments—				
Monday, Feb. 4	5,129	45	7,257	1,338
Tuesday, Feb. 5	3,752	14	5,340	1,816
Wednesday, Feb. 6	4,229	48	8,064	1,978
Thursday, Feb. 7	5,444	228	8,353	1,268
Friday, Feb. 8	4,300	....	11,000	1,800
Total	20,978	335	40,229	8,200
Last week	19,790	295	49,000	20,150

The head buyer for J. P. Squire & Co. of Boston said: "We bought nearly 5,000 hogs here today because they are cheaper than in the West, where we have been buying some hogs for our packing business."

Shipments of hogs this week will reach 46,000, about 11,000 more than last week and about 10,000 more than the corresponding week last year.

Friday's shipments of hogs, estimated at 11,000, were the largest in over a year. Boston packers forwarded 5,800, and New York, Baltimore, Cleveland, and Philadelphia parties about 4,000.

A hog salesman said: "We had a lively trade today, in fact some of the packers with limited orders got left entirely, as shippers wanted a great many hogs."

Kansas City and Omaha quoted hogs higher Friday, with best heavy $4.55 at both points. Our market closed at $4.70 for choice heavy.

Next week's receipts of hogs are estimated at 100,000 to 120,000, against 114,500 the corresponding week last year.

CATTLE—Friday's receipts of cattle were 1,200 less than Thursday's arrivals, and nearly 4,000 larger than one week ago. The run for the week is 4,600 larger than the first five days of last week, and about 10,000 larger than the corresponding week last year. Friday's general cattle market ruled 5@10c lower for "fat" cattle suitable for dressed-beef men and Eastern shippers. Native butcher stock sold 5c lower, and stock cattle met with a good demand at former quotations. The quality of cattle was better today than for several days past. Two loads of 1,673-lb Wisconsin steers sold to a New York butcher for fine trade at $4.75; two loads of 1,580-lb steers sold to a shipper at $4.60, and a refrigerator man paid as high as $4.50 for a car-load of 1,668-lb steers. Exporters bought several hundred 1,360 to 1,533-lb steers, sold at $3.90@4.30. Eastern shippers bought 1,038 to 1,556-lb steers at $3.60@4.50, and principally at $3.70@4.15, averaging 1,300 to 1,500 lbs. Dressed beef men paid $3.00@4.40 for 970 to 1,620 lb steers. They bought principally at $3.40@3.85 for 1,070 to 1,300 lb averages. Some 1,461-lb steers sold at $3.80, some 1,383-lb steers at $3.70, and 1,288-lb steers at $4.10. Native cows, averaging 950 to 1,173 lbs, sold at $1.25@2.90, bulk at $2.00@2.50; bulls sold at $1.75@3.75, bulk at $1.90@2.25; veal calves sold at $4.00@5.75; Stockers averaging 770 to 965 lbs sold at $2.25@3.00, and 1,030 to 1,261 lb feeders at $3.00@3.50. Quotations are as follows:

Fancy beeves, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs	$4.70@5.10
Good to choice steers, 1,250 to 2,500 lbs	3.90@4.55
Fair to good, 1,100 to 1,350 lbs	3.50@3.85
Poor to fair, 900 to 1,250 lbs	3.00@3.40
Fancy cows and heifers	2.65@3.00
Poor to choice cows, 800 to 1,100 lbs	1.40@2.75
Poor to choice bulls, 900 to 1,800 lbs	1.50@3.25
Stockers and feeders	2.25@3.50
Veal calves, 100 to 300 lbs	2.00@5.75

HOGS—About 19,000 hogs arrived Friday, which was smaller than dealers expected. The shipping demand for hogs was active; in fact, Eastern parties took 11,000, the largest number taken by them in over a year. Packers wanted the hogs, but competition was brisk, and the market ruled 5@10c higher. Some of the packers had limited orders, and failed to get any hogs. The quality was good, but offerings were largely of light and medium grades. One Chicago firm bought nearly 5,000 hogs, and Eastern shippers bought 4,000 bacon hogs that averaged about 165 lbs. In fact, nearly half the hogs received averaged less than 200 lbs. There were [illegible] hogs. One packing concern, however, bought about 1,400 hogs that averaged over 250 lbs. Shippers got most of the "good" heavy hogs, as they bought early and late. A few loads of fancy heavy sold at $4.70@4.75, and most of the [illegible] sold at $4.60@4.65; rough heavy quotable at $4.45@4.55; mixed grades, averaging 210 to 250 lbs, sold at $4.50@4.65; light sold at $4.45@4.65. The bulk of the hogs sold at $4.60@4.65. The market closed firm, with about 3,000 unsold.

SHEEP—Friday's sheep market was without noticeable change. Offerings were smaller and the demand fair. Some 75-lb lambs sold at $5.75; 115 to 125 lb native sheep sold at $4.25@4.75; other natives, averaging 85 to 110 lbs, sold at $3.00@4.50; 90-lb Nebraska sheep sold at $4.00. Nebraskas, averaging 103 to 109 lbs, sold at $4.25, and some 89 lb Western averaging 94 lbs, sold at $3.75.

OTHER MARKETS.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,000; easier, fairly active; all sold; bulk of beeves, $3.00@3.60; cows, mostly, $2.00@2.25; good 1,100 to 1,300 lb steers, $3.40@3.60; common to medium, $2.70@3.25; feeders, $2.70@3.00; good to choice cows, $1.85@2.75; common to medium, $1.25@1.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,900; market 5c stronger; light and mixed, $4.40@4.60; heavy, [illegible].

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, [illegible]; shipments, [illegible]; slow and weak; dressed beef and shipping steers were 5c lower; cows [illegible]; stockers and feeding steers steady; good to choice corn fed, [illegible]; common to medium, $2.90@3.60; stockers and feeding steers, $1.50@3.05; cows, $1.25@2.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,654; shipments, 1,976; strong to 5@10c higher; good to choice, $4.50@4.55; common to medium, $4.25@4.45.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,589; shipments, none; strong for good muttons and fat lambs; common about steady; good to choice muttons, $4.25@4.50; common to medium, $2.00@3.75.

Sioux City, Ia., Feb. 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 50; shipments, 25; market steady; prime, $3.50@4.25; feeders, $2.25@2.90; fat steers, $2.90@3.50; stockers and fat cows, $1.50@2.60; canners and bulls, $1.00@1.75; veal calves, $2.00@4.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 925; market 5c stronger; light and mixed, $4.35@4.55; heavy, $4.40@4.45.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Feb. 8.—PROVISIONS—Closing—Pork—Is in poor demand; prime mess, Eastern, 68s 9d, easy; do Western, 58s 9d, easy. Lard—In fair demand for spot and poor for futures; spot and February, 36s 9d, dull; March and April, 36s 3d, dull.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Is in fair demand; new No. 2 winter, 7s 7d, steady; do spring, 7s 9d, steady. Flour In fair demand at 11s 3d, steady. Corn—In fair demand; spot, 4s ½d, dull; February, 4s dull; March and April, 3s 11¾d, dull.

New York, Feb. 8.—[Special.]—COTTON—Was 8 to 10 points lower at one time and closed 7 to 8 points lower for the day, owing partly to a much larger overload movement in January than in the same month last year and partly to quite liberal receipts at some of the interior towns. In spot the market was easy, at 10⅛c for middling uplands; sales of 998 bales; of which 606 were for export and 392 for consumption.

GRAIN—Wheat, in response to a sharp advance in Chicago, moved up ¾@1⅛c, but the transactions were moderate. The option sales were 2,080,000 bu, including March at 96⅞c, May at 99⅛@99 13-16@99⅝c, June at 99⅛@99¼@99 13-16@99⅝c, July at 95⅛@95⅞@96c, and December at 96@95⅞@96⅛@96⅜c. Corn was fairly active at a slight decline, closing firmer. The option sales 2,400,000 bu, including No. 2 mixed for February at 43⅛@43⅜c, March at 43⅛@44⅛@43⅞c, April at 44 @43⅞c, May at 43@43⅝@43⅛c, and June at 43⅛@43⅝@43⅜c. The cash sales were 90,000 bu, including 8 loads for export at 43⅛@43⅜c No. 2 mixed and 41½@41⅞ for steamer in elevator.

OATS—Were dull and easier. The option sales were 100,000 bu, including No. 2 mixed for February at 30⅛ @30⅜c, March at 31c, and May at 32 1-16@32⅛@32c; No. 2 white for February at 33⅜c. The cash sales were 125,000 bu, at 30½@30⅞c for No. 2 mixed and 33⅜c for do white.

BUTTER—Elgin, 30½@31c.
CHEESE—Fancy, 12@12¼c.
EGGS—State, 16¼@16½c.

SUGAR—Raw was firmer; fair refining, 4 13-16c; refined was in fair demand and firm; cut loaf, 8c; crushed, 8c; powdered, 7¾c; granulated, 7c; mold A, 7c; cubes, 7⅛c; standard A, 6 11-16c; off A, 6⅛@6 7-16c; confectioner's A, 6 11-16c; white extra C, 6⅛@6 3-16c; extra C, 5⅞@6⅛c; C, 5⅝@5⅞c; and yellow, 5¼@5⅝c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 8,674 pkgs; exports, 7,349 brls and 7,001 sacks; moderate trade, firm; sales, 14,600 brls.

COFFEE—Options opened steady, 5@15 points up, closed steady, 5@15 points above yesterday; firmer.

PETROLEUM—Opened steady at 87¼c, and after advancing to 87⅝c became weak on Western selling and declined to 86⅛c. The market then rallied and closed steady at 86⅞c. Sales, 1,352,000 brls.

DRY GOODS—Trade continues fair with jobbers, business being well distributed through the various departments of spring goods. The renewed price cutting at Chicago and other Western markets, news of which reaches here today excites much interest, but the movement will probably not be responded to in this market, though ginghams may continue to be offered and other attractions than prints which are in light supply. Trade with the commission houses was quiet, except in clothing woolens, which were fairly active, though in a conservative way. The market remains unchanged at first hands and for the most part firm.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western extra creamery at 27@28c; firsts, 25@26c; extra imitation creamery, 21@22c; seconds, 20c; factory, 16½@19c for fair to choice; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 28½@29c; firsts, 24@25c; good to choice dairy, 23@24c; fair to good, 19@20c; Eastern creamery, 26@27c per lb for good to choice lots.

CHEESE—Choice New York, 12@12½c per lb; firsts, 11@12c; seconds, 8@9c; Vermont extra, 11@12c; firsts, 9@10c; seconds, 7@8c.

EGGS—Eastern extra, 16½@17c; Vermont and New Hampshire extra, 16@17c; Western choice, 15@16c per doz.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 8.—GRAIN—Wheat closed higher; ungraded in grain depot, $1.05; No. 2 red, February, 95½@96c; March, 96¾@97c; April, 97⅛@98c; May, 99@99¼c. Corn dull and weak; No. 4 mixed, track, 39c; steamer No. 2 mixed in grain depot, 40½c; do, in export elevator, 40c; steamer No. 2 yellow, elevator, 41c; No. 2 high mixed, in grain depot, 42¼c; No. 2 mixed, in export elevator, 41¼c; No. 2 mixed, February, 41⅛@41⅝c; March, 41¼@41⅝c; April, 42¼@42⅝c; May, 43@43⅜c. Oats—Car lots dull and weak; No. 2 white, elevator, 34¼c; do, in grain depot, 34½c. Futures dull and lower; No. 2 white, February, 33⅞@34¼c; March, 33⅞@34¼c; April, 33⅞@34¼c; May, 34@34⅜c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady. Lard, pure refined, $8.00.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 6,500 bu; corn, 11,000 bu; oats, 3,800 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 8.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western firm; No. 2 winter red, spot, 94c; February, 94¼c; March, 94¾@94⅞c; April, 95⅝c; May, 96¾c; July, 90⅛c. Corn—Western steady; mixed, spot and February, 38⅞@40c; March, 40@40⅛c; April, 41¼@41⅜c; May, 42⅛@42⅜c; steamer, spot, 38⅝@38⅞c. Oats steady; Western mixed, 32@33c; graded No. 2 white, 33⅛@34½c. Rye steady, 59@61c.

HAY—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 100,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 115,000 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 116,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 8.—GRAIN—Corn—Firm; new high mixed, 29¼@29½c; new mixed, 29½@29¾c; new rejected, 28@28½c. Oats firm and irregular; No. 2 white, 26@28c; No. 3 white, 24½@25½c. Rye quiet; No. 2, 46@46½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 6,500 bu; corn, 46,000 bu; oats, 31,000 bu; rye, 550 bu; barley, 5,400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 16,100 bu; oats, 4,800 bu; rye, none; barley, 600 bu.

Toledo, O., Feb. 8.—GRAIN—Wheat active, higher; cash, 98¼c@$1.01; May, $1.04½c; July, 89⅛c. Corn steady, lower; cash, 33c; May, 36c. Oats quiet; cash, 25½c.

CLOVER SEED—Firm; cash, February, $5.12½; March, $5.22½@5.25.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; clover seed, 165 bags.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; clover seed, 165 bags.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 8.—WHEAT—Closing quotations, No. 1 hard, February, $1.16; March, $1.17; May, $1.22; track, $1.17; No. 1 Northern, February, $1.06; March, $1.08; May, $1.08½; track, $1.08 @1.09; No. 2 Northern, February, 96c; March, 96c; May, 98c; track, 95@96c.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 8.—GRAIN—Wheat—Old No. 1 hard, active at $1.34; new No. 1 hard, $1.28; No. 1 Northern, $1.19; winter, No. 1 red, $1.05. Corn—No. 2 in the market.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 8.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 44½c.

The Widow's Strategy.

A man of considerable wealth, who died in this city some time since, made a distribution of his personal estate which did not suit his disconsolate widow. Among other unsatisfactory things he bequeathed the proceeds of certain land and stocks of value to a brother, while he left to the widow the proceeds of other stocks and lands comparatively valueless as a portion of her legacy. But the widow was sole executrix of the will, and when she came to sell she disposed of the land and stocks in a lump, setting a high valuation on those of which she was to have the proceeds and a low valuation on the others, the valuation of the two lots taken together making a fair price for the whole. By this means she exactly reversed that portion of her husband's will relating to the land and stocks in question. The brother, not relishing such sharp practice on the part of his sister-in-law, brought a suit to recover the actual value of the bequest made to him, whereupon the widow proposed that instead of spending the estate in law they should marry each other and enjoy it together. This proposition "struck a responsive chord" in the breast of the brother. They were married accordingly, and are said to be having a jolly time in spending the fortune which the deceased gentleman was so kind as to accumulate for them.—*New York Ledger*.

Crowns Coming Down.

The new Paris hats are to have crowns so low as to be hardly perceptible from the front view. It is thought, also, that since the bustle has disappeared from the body the chignon of some years ago will again fasten itself to the head. Already great rolls of hair are to be seen at the back.

Skin, Scalp, and Blood

Diseases Cured by Cuticura Remedies when Hot Springs, Doctors, and all other Medicines fail.

Having been a sufferer for two years and a half from a disease caused by a bruise on the leg and having been cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES when all other methods and remedies failed, I deem it my duty to recommend them. I visited Hot Springs to no avail, and tried several doctors without success, and at last our principal druggist, Mr. John P. Finlay (to whom I shall ever feel grateful), spoke to me about CUTICURA, and I consented to give them a trial, with the result that I am perfectly cured. There is now no sore about me. I think I can show the largest surface where my sufferings sprang from of any one in the State. The CUTICURA REMEDIES are the best blood and skin cures manufactured. I refer to druggist John P. Finlay and Dr. D. C. Montgomery, both of this place, and to Dr. Smith of Lake Lee, Miss.

ALEXANDER BEACH, Greenville, Miss.

Mr. Beach used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, at our request, with the results as above stated.

A. B. FINLAY & CO., Druggists.

SCROFULA 7 YEARS CURED.

I have been troubled with scrofula seven years, which first started on the top of my head, giving me infinite trouble, with constant itching, casting off of dry scales, and a watery liquid exuded from under the scales. I treated it for seven years unsuccessfully, and was unable to check it until I found your CUTICURA REMEDIES. One box CUTICURA, one cake CUTICURA SOAP, and one bottle CUTICURA RESOLVENT completely cured me, my skin becoming perfectly clear and smooth.

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INFLAMED EYES, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, CATARRH, DIPTHERIA, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, TOOTHACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, Etc., Etc.

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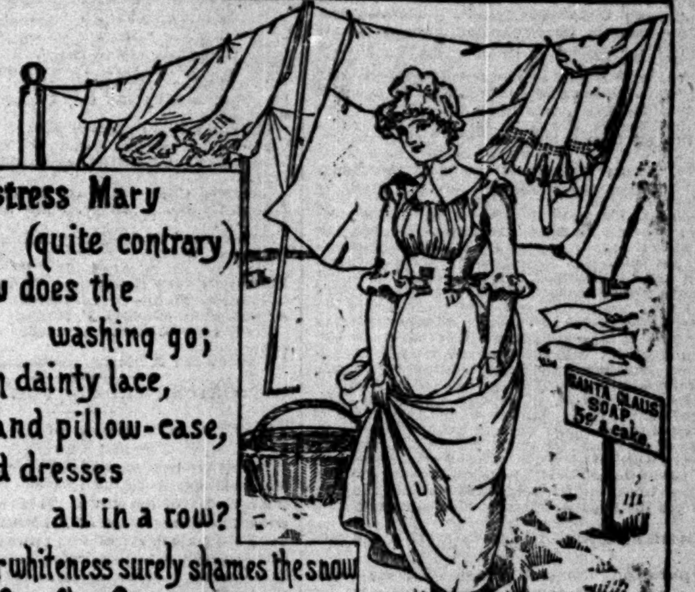

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Paine's Celery Compound

the pain has left my back, and I can sleep like a child." ZENAS SANDERS, West Windsor, Vermont.

"Having been troubled with rheumatism for five years, I was almost unable to get around, and was very often confined to my bed for weeks at a time. I have used nearly all medicines imaginable, besides outside advices, but to no advantage. Having seen *Paine's Celery Compound* advertised, I gave it a trial. I have used only one bottle and

Am Perfectly Cured.

I can now jump around and feel lively as a boy." FRANK CAROLI, Eureka, Nevada.

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A CLEAR COMPLEXION,
BRIGHT EYES,

A round form, an elastic step, and last, but not least, a happy state of mind, is the dearest wish of dyspeptics and the debilitated generally. No other Tonic is so well calculated to bring about these results as

AREND'S Beef, Iron, and Wine,

WITH PHOSPHATES.

THE BEST
SPRING TONIC.
THE BEST TONIC FOR ALL SEASONS.

It promptly invigorates the brain and nervous system. It is a superior liver and kidney remedy, as well as a blood purifier. It cures Rheumatism and Malaria. Thousands sing its praises.

Beware of imitations. No other preparation of similar name possesses the same medicinal qualities.

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A NOTED HEBREW SINGER

ISRAEL MICHALOWSKY HEARD FOR THE FIRST TIME IN CHICAGO.

His Voice One of Extraordinary Power and Compass—Corporation Counsel Green Instructs the Police Captains in the Law and Reads Lieut. Bartram a Lesson—Charges Against the Poorhouse Management—Other Matters of Local Interest.

At the Jewish synagogue, Anshe Kanesses Israel, Judd and Clinton streets, a striking feature of last night's services was the chanting of a singer, who, though he has never before sung in Chicago, is widely known by reputation among the Hebrews of this country as a man endowed with exceptional vocal gifts. His name is Israel Michalowsky, and he was until recently singer at one of the New York synagogues. Mr. Michalowsky is a pleasant appearing gentleman of about 50 years of age. He was born in Poland, at Wistinnetz, and began to sing when quite young. From his birthplace he went to Vienna to study singing, and, having completed his studies in that city, went to Paris, where it is said he graduated from the Paris Conservatoire, and is reported as having sung both in concert and opera during the time that he spent in the French Capital.

Some two years since he came to America, and, until about a month ago sang at the synagogue in New York. The title given to a singer who leads the synagogue worship is "chasan," a name signifying much the same as the German "cantor."

The service last evening began about half-past 5; the "chasan" advanced to his place upon the platform, and in a moment or two the large congregation was hushed into silence. Soon the singer's voice rose in a quaint chant—one of those strange melodies handed down from a period perhaps dating from the establishment of the ancient temple-worship at Jerusalem. "O come, let us sing unto the Lord"—the ninety-fifth Psalm—were the words which, chanted of course in Hebrew, rang out at the opening of the service. The Psalms 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, and 29 were chanted with responses by the congregation, and then came the song imploring that the peace of the Sabbath might rest upon the people. This was followed by Psalm 92, and then by the evening prayer, then a chapter from Deuteronomy, etc.

The "chasan's" voice is one of extraordinary power and great compass. Exactly what its limits may be in either direction it would be impossible to say from hearing it in the service only; but through the cultivation of the falsetto, added to its natural compass, it certainly covers a great range—perhaps nearly three octaves. Both the ordinary male voice quality and the falsetto were employed in contrast to each other, the singer sometimes employing the latter for quite a long period and then suddenly returning to the heavy masculine tones of his natural voice.

Some of the singing was powerfully impassioned, and many portions were of a nature which it would be difficult if not wholly impossible to transcribe in modern notation. The singer's voice sunk at times almost to a whisper. Its quality possesses something of richness in parts of its range, but continual forcing appears to have worn off its freshness and clearness upon the lower notes. Mr. Michalowsky sings at the service this evening, and receives for the two services the sum of $300 from the congregation.

COMMON-SENSE TALK TO POLICEMEN.

Corporation Counsel Green Explains the Law and Rebukes Capt. Bartram.

At the request of the Mayor, Corporation Counsel Green called the various police Captains to his office yesterday to explain to them their duties under the law. Judge Green addressed the officers for half an hour. He said it would be impossible for him to explain all the details of the law to them. They were intelligent men who could understand the force and meaning of the statutory enactments and of the ordinances of the city in the light of recent decisions. He could not add anything to what Judge Tuley had said in reference to arrests on suspicion. He would remind the Captains, however, that policemen were officers of the peace, and that it was their duty to prevent breaches of the law by warning if possible, and if necessary by arrest.

A common-sense definition of suspicion would suggest itself to most of the officers. He urged them to restrain their men especially in the use of clubs, and to instruct them not to be over hasty. He observed that as a general rule the brave and efficient officer did not use violence in making arrests. It was the rule that acts of violence against prisoners were committed by the least efficient men of the force. He did not encourage laxness, but he warned the Captains against overzeal. American communities were jealous of the rights of citizens and of the encroachments of the police power.

Another thing. He warned the officers that they should not use insulting or disrespectful language concerning the courts or the Judges, and Judge Green looked steadily at Capt. Bartram while he was speaking. The policemen of the city were really officers of the court, subject to the court's orders. It was unbecoming that they should criticise the courts. They were rather to obey the courts and to look to the Judges for an interpretation of the law. It was indecent and scandalous that officers in interviews with newspaper reporters should take it on themselves to sit in judgment on the occupants of the bench. It had a bad effect.

The statement attributed to some officers that they were going to disregard Judge Tuley's rendering of the law was reprehensible, and if any officer acted on that he would get himself into trouble. The presumption of the law that a man was innocent until he is proved guilty is an excellent one. It is a fundamental element of American and Anglo-Saxon liberty. The officers should bear it in mind.

The Captains promised obedience to the principles laid down, but Simon O'Donnell kicked at the notion of Anglo-Saxon liberty. He wanted it after the County Clare fashion.

In this connection it is said that Capt. Bartram has been severely reprimanded by the Superintendent for his remarks concerning Judge Tuley.

COMPLAINTS ABOUT THE POORHOUSE.

Mrs. Bowen Makes a Statement Concerning the Institution.

Before the Public Service Committee yesterday Mrs. Mary Church Bowen, who has been engaged in religious work at the Poorhouse, submitted a written statement in which she said that at the institution she had "witnessed cruelty to the sick, great desire for strengthening food, which, although they asked for, they did not obtain. At the front of the institution I have found a banquet given by the employés at the county's expense. In great abundance were roast turkey, chicken salad, frosted cakes of different kinds, ice cream, wine, fruit, tea, and coffee, while a man sick unto death could not obtain one orange, though at my request he asked both the Supervisor and the lady physician. In one of the female hospitals I have seen the nurse working day after day on silk patchwork or reading in the hammocks. Of Dr. Smith I can say he ordered me from his room, and when I went to ask his advice."

The statement contains other complaints against Dr. Smith's conduct. Mrs. Bowen asserts that the fruits and delicacies furnished for the inmates, both those sent by friends and those furnished by the county, never reach the inmates, but are used by the officials.

Commissioner Kimbell said there were a number of persons both at the Poorhouse and Insane Asylum who had no connection with the institution and yet the county was boarding and lodging them. The only name he mentioned was that of Dr. Conley. He offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Superintendents to order from these institutions all persons not connected with them.

The contract for making the proposed changes in the Court-House was awarded to J. F. Rees, at $10,942. Dr. Charles Walker was elected oculist at the County Hospital.

The County Physician, Dr. Todd, has discharged Dr. Ida M. Nichols, the female physician who for some time had been the matron of the detention hospital. He says he found her a disturbing element. She had a great many stories to tell about terrible things that had been going on under the previous administration. An attendant named Jones was also called a disturbing element. Dr. Todd asked them to resign. They consulted Attorney Seth F. Crews and declined to resign. Thereupon Dr. Todd discharged them.

TRAINING-SCHOOLS FOR THE BOYS.

The Grand Jury Heartily Recommends the Institutions as Productive of Good.

The January grand jury, of which Alonzo Wygant was foreman, in its report to Judge Tuthill had this to say of boys and institutions for their training:

"The jury having two cases of young boys, one 11, the other 15, before them in which the parents were unable to control them, and who were in danger of becoming criminals, were at a loss to know what disposition to make of the cases. As a result of our investigation we determined to visit the training-schools for boys located at Norwood Park and Feehanville to ascertain whether they are proper places to send such boys. We first visited the Illinois Industrial Training-School at Norwood Park. We found here 105 boys from 6 to 15 years of age; they were dressed warm and clean, and well-behaved both in and out of the school-room. They seemed to have made wonderful progress in their studies and exercises. We were informed that the boys were sent to them usually in a most deplorable condition, it being often necessary to burn the clothes they had on and furnish new and clean clothing.

"The home was exceptionally clean in all its parts; the bedding was warm and comfortable, there being five and six iron bedsteads in each sleeping room. The food that was being prepared was good and wholesome and to all appearances plentiful. The boys said they were well fed and cared for, and they looked as if they were happy and contented. A shoe shop and broom factory enable the boys to learn something of those trades.

"We are informed that Mr. Milton George has promised the school 300 acres near Glencoe if sufficient money could be raised to put up proper buildings and stock the farm. This would be a godsend for the poor, homeless, and unfortunate boys of this city and county. The school is Protestant, but no particular creed is taught, and in that way is unsectarian. Mrs. Ursula L. Harrison is the Superintendent, and a most able manager she appears to be. There are some Catholic boys here, but these may have the religious aids of their own faith, as Mrs. Harrison stated. We then visited the St. Mary's School at Feehanville. Here we found large and well appointed buildings. A farm of over 400 acres well stocked with sheep, cattle, and poultry. Large barns, factories, workshops, and printing office. The bedding is nearly if not all made at the school, and is warm and good. The sleeping as well as other rooms were well ventilated and in a cleanly condition. The school work done by the boys is creditable and speaks well for their instructors.

"Brother Leo is in charge of the school, and it is evident the boys love him and that he is a competent Superintendent. He is assisted by an able corps of teachers.

"We believe that the rule of the court sending these boys to these schools by which the Protestant boys are sent to Norwood Park and the Catholic boys are sent to Feehanville is eminently just and wise. We believe the schools are proper, wholesome, beneficial, and most excellent places for the class assigned to their care, and that the county is fortunate in having such schools, to which boys may be sent when arrested for petty crimes or deprived of the care of a home. This is evidently a much cheaper way than any public authority can care for the boys at other institutions, and believing it to be a better way we earnestly recommend to the public and to the public authorities a generous support of these schools."

THE DRAINAGE BILL INDORSED.

Various Committees Meet and Effect a Central Organization.

The committee appointed by the various organizations in the interest of securing better drainage for Chicago met at the rooms of the Union League Club Thursday, and during an informal lunch the subject was thoroughly discussed. It was unanimously decided to support the bill now before the Legislature, drafted by the commission of which Mayor Roche is Chairman. The committee effected a central organization by electing J. J. Glessner of the Union League Club Chairman and George J. Brine of the Iroquois Club Secretary. This committee will act with a similar committee which will probably be appointed by the City Council at their next meeting.

The committees present were: Union League Club—J. J. Glessner, William H. Harper, Joseph Frank, J. Frank Aldrich, and Hempstead Washburne.

Iroquois Club—De Witt C. Cregier, A. T. Ewing, George J. Brine, John Addison, D. W. Mitchell.

Commercial Club—Murry Nelson, E. G. Keith, George C. Walker.

Citizens' Association—H. B. Hurd, Bryan Lathrop, Edwin Lee Brown, W. H. Wood.

Board of Trade—C. L. Hutchinson, Cyrus H. Adams, G. G. Moore, I. P. Rumsey, N. T. Wright.

West Side Citizens' Association—A. M. Billings.

Mayor John A. Roche was present.

HISTORICAL TREATS FOR CHILDREN.

The First of a Series of Lectures at All Souls' Church.

One of the best methods of elevating the moral and intellectual status of society is by exciting the interest of the child. This plan has been adopted by the ladies of All Souls' Church, corner Thirty-ninth street and Oakwood boulevard. The society went at the work in a practical way. It arranged a series of lectures to be given at the church every Friday afternoon to young people and an invitation was extended to all. These lectures are upon topics of a historical nature, and those, too, which either directly or indirectly have a bearing on studies pursued at school.

Yesterday afternoon the second lecture of the course was delivered, the first having been given a week ago by Leonard Swett on "The Great Men of Illinois," by Prof. Samuel Willard on "Slavery in the Northwest; Underground Railroad and Fugitive Slave Laws." About 4 o'clock the lads and lassies, with eyes sparkling and cheeks radiant with a bloom that a society belle would give the world to possess, came bounding into the halls, and soon there was not a vacant seat in the church. Presently the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones introduced Prof. Willard, and then followed an intellectual treat for the young folk and the few older ones that were present. The professor graphically outlined the question of slavery; its spread in early days; its great importance in the '50s; the fugitive slave laws; and other points involved in that great issue. The young audience paid strict attention and were evidently interested in the subject.

The next lecture will not take place till two weeks, and will be given by L. H. Bisbee on the interesting topic, "The Blackhawk War." The remainder of the course will be continued weekly and is as follows: "Land Grants, Surveys," S. S. Greeley; "The Wild Animals of Illinois," Prof. S. A. Forbes; "Colonization of Illinois," Mary Allen West.

SCHEMES OF ANTI-ANNEXATIONISTS.

Their Plot for Calling a Special Election—Failure of the Plan.

The anti-annexationists do not seem to make much progress either in Lake or Hyde Park, where they have adopted similar tactics. In both towns petitions have been circulated in favor of submitting the question of city organization at a special election. The antis said, in explanation of their desire for a special election, that it was desirable in case the vote should be in favor of city organization that a Mayor and other municipal officers should be elected at the charter election in April. By holding the special election the first week of March there would be enough time for the statutory notice of the municipal election in April. The real reason why a special election was asked by the "antis" was it was hoped that only officeholders, officeseekers, and the rabble would vote at such an election. The city organization scheme would therefore have a good chance of carrying. The prospect now is that the plot will fall through. The Town of Lake schemers presented a petition containing a number of bogus names. The Trustees were obliged to disregard it, notwithstanding the threats of Buck McCarthy and other patriots of that kind. In Hyde Park the "antis" have been unable, after a month's hard work, to secure the signatures of the necessary one-eighth of the voters to the petition. It is now too late to submit the question in either town at a special election. It cannot be submitted sooner than the April election, if then. If it is submitted in April the voters will have a chance to express a preference for annexation—that is, if their representatives do their full duty at Springfield this week and next.

FRANCIS MURPHY SAYS "AMEN!"

Annual Reunion of the Gospel Temperance Leagues at Farwell Hall.

Blue banners hung on the wall above the platform at Farwell Hall. Blue banners drooped from the galleries; blue banners were reared in the corners of the hall; blue badges decorated the fair bosoms of a thousand auditors; blue badges with gold stars and gold fringe adorned the coat lapels of the clergymen who sat upon the platform; and an extra large blue ribbon rested proudly on the breast of President T. W. Harvey when he declared the reunion of the Gospel Temperance Leagues in session last night.

In a place of honor on the platform sat Francis Murphy, the genial-good-fellow Christian. While the Rev. W. B. Leach was offering up prayer and the Rev. R. D. Scott was reading a preliminary selection from Holy Writ Mr. Murphy would interject loud "Amens!"

The address of welcome of President Harvey and the words of congratulation by the Rev. S. J. McPherson were doubly emphasized by the frequent and jovially-pious interjections of the guest of the evening.

"There have been thirty leagues organized during the years 1887 and 1888," said Secretary Grant.

"Thank God!" said Mr. Murphy.

"Ten leagues have been discontinued——"

"Praise the Lord!"

"Thirty leagues in active operation," continued the Secretary.

"Good boy!" said the irrepressible Francis.

"The grand total of pledges signed, 14,487."

"Amen! amen!" repeated the audience and Mr. Murphy.

Mr. Murphy began by expressing his gratification at the immense audience which filled every part of the hall. Referring to his personal experience he drew a graphic picture of the first sermon he heard preached by Evangelist Moody, to whom under God he owed his conversion and his acquaintance with Chicago. The many nostrums advocated by temperance reformers, from the patrol-wagon to the signed pledge, were in the opinion of the speaker of no value as compared with a few homely Gospel truths.

"Thank God," he said, "this society does not turn its back on a man because he drinks. On the contrary, it seeks him and cultivates his society. He may take the pledge a dozen times and break it as often, but we tell him that Christ is never weary of a repentant sinner and is ever ready with open arms to give him a fresh lift on the road. Let the poor drunkard have the Gospel of Christ preached to him; take him to your churches; take him by the hand as a brother; and you will find him a decent sort of fellow and in a short time a zealous Gospel Temperance League man."

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

The McCormick Pictures.

It is to be regretted that Mr. James McCormick has not been more fortunate in the procurement of suitable space for the pictures which he has on exhibition on Wabash avenue. As THE TRIBUNE said Sunday last, there are among them a number of considerable merit, but as they are placed on walls and in light not advantageous for works of art visitors are liable to miss the meritorious works in the mass. Mr. McCormick stands personally high in financial circles in New York. He believes in his own judgment about pictures and does not represent any judgment but his own in their selection and arrangement. His devotion to Faulkner is of the nature of chivalrous loyalty, and his confidence in the future of Thom rests on the fact, which is unquestionable, that many painters who for years were not highly esteemed by the general public came in time to be considered representatives of peculiar qualities that rendered their works valuable. It is needless to recall the history of Constable, of Turner, of Millet, and the Barbizon school.

Some of the smaller works, especially some of the water colors, in the collection are well worth attention. Several of them are pleasing in drawing and most of them in color and composition. Kilburn's "News from Abroad" lacks only animation to make it a good work. The small themes by George Weiss have attractive qualities in grouping, color, and sentiment. Hughes Merle's "Angel's Prayer" was in the collection of C. H. Wolff of Philadelphia. It has a suavity of line and softness of tone which make it one of the most agreeable pictures in the McCormick exhibition. Merle ranks highly as an academic painter. Rowbotham's sketches and washes are also attractive. Ten Kate, who is seen in "Returning from Market," is a favorite Dutch genre painter. One does not exact very accurate draughtsmanship in Italian water colors. Mr. McCormick has half a dozen, however, in which the drawing is better than the average by the same class of artists, and in several of them the color and action are interesting.

The New Water Tunnels.

Work on the new water tunnels has been progressing without difficulty of late, and the seven-foot land tunnel has been completed. This completed portion, commencing at the main shaft at Park row, extends to Peck court, then in a west-northwesterly direction to Fifth avenue, between Polk and Harrison streets, to another shaft, which will remain as a sort of manhole, and from there under the river to Desplaines street. From Desplaines street a six-foot tunnel extends to Harrison street, where the new pumping-works are to be built. From this shaft there will be a five-foot connecting tunnel to the old seven-foot tunnel now running from the old lake tunnel to the West Side Water-Works on Twenty-second street.

The lake tunnel from the main shaft at Park row has been completed for a distance of 850 feet under the lake. The contractor found it necessary at a point near the shore to construct two six-foot tunnels, as the condition of the earth would not permit an eight-foot tunnel. These six-foot tunnels will be continued until the condition of the soil will allow the construction of one eight-foot tunnel.

A similar fork had to be constructed in the land tunnel running to Fourteenth street, making two tunnels of six feet each for a distance of 800 feet.

The tunnel between Harrison and Desplaines streets was completed last May, and that part between Desplaines and Fifth avenue was completed Aug. 8. The part between Park row and Peck court was finished last September, and now the last portion between Peck court and Fifth avenue is finished. The length of the land tunnel between Peck court and Fifth avenue is 2,200 feet. In the two six-foot tunnels under the lake the work is progressing 600 feet a week in each, and the land tunnel leading to Fourteenth street and Indiana avenue will be finished in from four to six weeks.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

The Executive Committee of the Northwestern Branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. Church met in semi-monthly session at the mission room, No. 114 Dearborn avenue, yesterday morning. A letter full of suggestions was read from Mrs. Hoag. The idea of establishing a missionary institute at Lake View, Mich., this summer was discussed. Mrs. Lawson, Secretary of the Wisconsin Conference, spoke of the society's work in her State as encouraging. A letter from Miss Carroll, written upon her arrival at Bombay, was read, in which mention is made of meeting with Bishop Thoburn's party of missionaries bound for India.

A letter was also read from Mrs. Worden of Yokohama, Japan, containing a plea for books to furnish a free library. All having books to spare for this work will please send them to No. 114 Dearborn avenue, in care of Mrs. L. Meredith.

As the 22d of March completes the first twenty years of the existence of this society, by action of the General Executive Committee the day has been set apart for special thanks-offering services by the entire society. The 17th of March marks the time nineteen years ago when this Northwestern branch was organized.

National Association of Builders.

The delegates to the National Association of Builders to be held next week are: G. C. Prussing, George Tapper, D. V. Purington, E. V. Johnson, W. P. Ketchum, William Grace, W. J. Sullivan, A. E. Wells, E. A. Thomas, P. L. Henne. The meeting of the exchange last Monday was one of the largest and most interesting ever held. The objectionable feature of the Lien law was discussed and the following committee was appointed to devise some means of relieving the contractors of the oppression and unjust feature of Sec. 35: Joseph Downey, Chairman, W. P. Ketchum, B. J. Moore, E. S. Moss, W. E. Frost, Robert Vierling, J. G. McCarthy, John Reed, P. J. Sexton, William Pigott, William Goldie. The initiation fee for membership will be increased to $300 as soon as the number of members reaches 600. The nearness of that point has largely increased the number of applicants of late. Secretary James John will read a paper on "Plastering and Stucco Work" at the National convention next week.

Was a Noted Colored Man.

George H. Brown, who committed suicide two weeks ago, was in his time one of the most prominent colored men in the country. He was 52 years old at the time of his death, was born and raised at Washington, D. C., and was a page in Congress under Thaddeus Stevens. He afterwards became messenger, and at the outbreak of the rebellion he commanded the first colored troop sent out from Washington. His military career was brief, and he returned to Washington, where he was recognized as something of a leader among the newly-enfranchised colored people.

He was a member of the Odd-Fellows, the Knights Templar, and several Masonic bodies. He came to Chicago fifteen years ago, shortly after his marriage, but his success in this city was slight. Four children, the result of the marriage, having died and other misfortunes crowding upon him, his wife took a situation at the Recorder's office, which she holds at the present time.

James H. Blair's Disappearance.

James H. Blair, as far as known, is no longer a resident of this city. He once was, and until Saturday held a clerical position in the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul freight office. At noon of that day, as was his custom, he left the office, ostensibly for lunch, but when the hour for his return came he failed to appear. Although this was noticed by his fellow-clerks it created no serious apprehension. But when Monday came and Blair came not some alarm was experienced. Mr. Le W. Campbell, agent of the office, could assign no reasons for Blair's surreptitious departure other than to seek a more lucrative position on the Pacific coast, which he had hinted at at different times. His habits were good, and as his position did not require him to handle any money he cannot account for his disappearance.

Items.

If "Madam Elizabeth" and the Rev. L. W. Murphy will send their addresses THE TRIBUNE will communicate with them.

Mrs. Frank Leslie, the well known newspaper and magazine editor, arrived in the city early yesterday morning. During the day she received a number of calls from friends at her apartments in the Palmer House.

At the regular monthly meeting of the George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., held last night, Comrade W. G. Morris read an interesting paper describing his life in the South Seas on board of the United States ship Vandalia.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 26° above zero; 9 a. m., 27°; 10 a. m., 28°; 11 a. m., 28°; 12 m., 28°; 1 p. m., 28°; 3 p. m., 28°; 6 p. m., 27°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.35; 6 p. m., 29.42.

William W. Cole has sold to A. J. Averell for $100,000 a lot on the west side of Fifth avenue, 85 feet north of Van Buren street, having a frontage of 87 and a depth of 153 feet. Alphonso D. Baldwin has sold to Ida F. Gregory for $110,000 the improved property on the south side of Madison street 106 feet west of Market, the lot being 42x99 feet.

The following changes were made in the Police Department yesterday: Lieut. Thomas J. Beck transferred from West Madison Street Station to Twelfth street; Lieut. John P. Beard from Desplaines to West Madison; Lieut. Edward Laughlin from the Central Detail to Desplaines street; and Lieut. James P. Willson from Harrison street to the Central Detail.

E. Clay Blair, a fine looking and well educated man of 26 years, was adjudged insane by a jury in the County Court yesterday afternoon. The insane inquiry was made upon the petition of Thomas H. Blair of Boston, a brother of the unfortunate young man, who said the cause of his brother's dementia was religious excitement. The duration of his mental trouble was about five weeks, and it is thought he can be restored to reason. He was sent to Kankakee.

R. Rosenberg is on trial before Judge Grinnell on a charge of receiving stolen property. It is alleged that Rosenberg, who kept a junk-shop at No. 457 Blue Island avenue, was a veritable Fagin, and made money from the purchase of property stolen by boys. The principal witnesses in the present case are James Cannon, Julius Neitzel, Charles Pitts, and William Schumacher. Their story is that the evening of Oct. 23 they broke into a car on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy tracks and stole 600 pounds of lead pipe, which they sold to Rosenberg for $11.20. The prisoner told them to go back for more, and in doing so they were arrested.

Hubert Bongart, 33 years of age, was horribly mangled and instantly killed about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the corner of Locust and Wells streets. Bongart is a teamster and was engaged in driving a coal wagon for Peabody, Daniels & Co. He was crossing Wells street with a heavy load when the wagon wheel ran over a stone and jolted the driver from his seat. The heavy wagon passed over his breast, causing instant death. The Chicago avenue patrol wagon took the body to the dead man's home, No. 488 Lincoln avenue, but no one was in the house and the remains were taken to the Lake View morgue. Bongart leaves a wife in poor circumstances.

BOTH ARE IN CONDITION.

GOSSIP ABOUT JACK M'AULIFFE AND BILLY MYER.

The Training Room of the Latter and His Treatment of Callers—McAuliffe Couldn't Go to a Masquerade Ball—Trotting Meeting Stakes at Lexington—A Notable Lot of Trotters—Speculation as to New York's Ball Ground This Summer.

STREATOR, Ill., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Billy Myer's quarters are rather sumptuously furnished for the workshop of a pugilist. They were fitted up as the headquarters of the Young Men's Republican Club during the last campaign, and a good deal of money and good taste were expended in their decoration. The rooms are located over the office of the *Daily Free Press*, and the first thing that meets the gaze of the visitor as he approaches the door is the legend inscribed in bold and uncompromising letters, "Strictly private." A knock, however, brings an attendant to the door, usually one of the trainers, stripped to the waist, and if the visitor is among the favored he is admitted and greeted with a cordial "Hello, how are you?" from Billy and his trainer, Lees, both of whom are hearty good-natured fellows, without a particle of affectation or stiffness. Billy has not been favored with calls from eminent sports from abroad to any great extent since he gave his exhibition. Every day, however, brings representatives of metropolitan papers, all of whom are made welcome and afforded every facility for their work. A fresh young man, the sporting man of a Chicago paper, was down today and had the bad taste to boast unduly about McAuliffe's phenomenal prowess and Madden's wonderful managerial skill. He was so offensive in his bragging that Tom Lees, Billy's trainer, got hot and gave the newspaper man some pretty straight talk. Nothing harder than words passed, however.

Billy uses a novelty in training with good effect. It is an electric battery, the poles of which he applies to chest, neck, head, and different parts of his body daily. The air of certainty which is reported as prevailing around the McAuliffe headquarters has no counterpart here. All the principals talk in a more or less deprecating way, which may be assumed to invite odds or not. Certainly there is no bragging among them. Alf Kennedy is not closing up dates for an elaborate triumphal tour, as Madden is reported to be, though he says guardedly, in the event of winning, a series of exhibitions is probable. When close pressed in reference to the outcome of the contest Alf says his money speaks his opinion. Said he: "If I thought McAuliffe would win my money would go upon him. As I believe Billy is the best man my money goes on him. This is the only talk that counts in this kind of a deal."

When Billy got through his work today he said he was feeling first-rate, and weighed precisely the same as yesterday, 132½ pounds.

BELOIT, Wis., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—A prominent sporting man who saw Jack McAuliffe fight Carney after witnessing Jack in his exercise today said:

"I will bet $1,000 to $250 that Mac wins this coming fight. He has not only got the strength but the skill to do it."

Manager Madden is flooded with letters from persons wanting to see the match, proving that the interest in the approaching battle is intense. The Associated Press has asked the privilege of running a wire to the ring to wire out the fight by rounds, which request, of course, was refused. McAuliffe's championship belt, on exhibition at Kline's, is, next to the pugilist himself, the centre of interest. This belt he has won twice in championship battles, and if he wins this fight it is forever his, a trophy for which he will work almost as hard as for the $5,000, or about that sum, that he will make by victory. In the matter of other fights talked about McAuliffe says he will think about and arrange for them after he tries his mettle with Myer.

There was a big masquerade party last night and Billy Madden and other of Jack McAuliffe's friends were present as spectators, when some one asked Madden if Jack was there.

"O, no," said Madden. "Poor Jack has to miss all these pleasures. He is at his room in his little bed; but Jack is a good boy and does not make a fuss."

A NOTABLE LOT OF TROTTERS.

J. W. Knox Arrives from California with Some Fine Horses.

Yesterday afternoon the trotting horses brought from California by J. W. Knox, and which have been laid off for a rest in Chicago, were shown at the stables of Leroy Payne to Col. J. W. Conley and Budd Doble. The lot comprises the grand Electioneer stallions Antevolo and Anteeo, Norval, and May King; a yearling filly by Norval, who is a full sister of Norlaine (2:31½ as a yearling); Arab, 2:15, the property of Mr. Shephard of Boston; a 3-year stallion by Sultan; a 3-year-old filly by Florida out of Wilkes' mare, the property of Eph Simmons; and several other trotters. A thoroughbred by Red Boy out of Lady Prouett, owned by Noah Armstrong, completes the string, and all the horses have arrived in good condition.

Mr. Sam Eckstein, the trusty henchman of Robert Steel of Philadelphia, will here take charge of Antevolo, while Mr. Knox will journey southward with the balance of the horses, except Arab, who will be taken East by Jimmy Golden. Although full brothers, Anteeo and Antevolo are most dissimilar, the former being the more stocky and imbued with greater fire. Mr. Eckstein, however, expressed his idea that Antevolo was the better horse of the two.

Col. Conley thought that Arab would make an ideal road horse. Budd Doble, as usual, was taciturn and expressed no opinion, but was much interested in the account given by Knox of the Florida filly, which was as follows:

"I took her over to California when she was a yearling, small and scraggy looking. Look at her now! Isn't she a great one? Sixteen hands one inch, and an inch higher behind. I tell you there's another Lady Thorne, and the best animal Simmons ever owned. Stepped off a quarter in 34 seconds and a half in 1:11 as a 2-year-old, and got a record of 2:31. She is entered in $20,000 worth of stakes."

In the lot is the dam of Charley Stiles' Electwood. She will be taken to Kentucky and bred to Norval. The thoroughbred of Armstrong's is considered a "crack," and may be looked for in the front rank of 3 year-olds of 1889.

NEW YORK'S BASE-BALL GROUNDS.

Speculation as to Where They Will Be Next Summer.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The work of destruction by the Bureau of Incumbrances was anticipated by the New York Base-Ball Club managers today, and when the inspector arrived at the Polo Grounds he discovered a gang of a dozen men, employed by Manager Mutrie, at work. They were removing the fence from the staked space on Sixth avenue where One Hundred and Eleventh street will be at some future day. The inspector was satisfied with the turn of affairs, and he remained to see that his orders were carried out.

Manager Mutrie was at the grounds all day. He said the street had evidently got to be cut through, and he might just as well try to save as much of the property as he could. A reporter asked him where the Giants would play this year.

"We'll have the finest base-ball grounds in the world. I'm not at liberty now to tell where, and would not do so for $10,000; but we shall be all on hand when the season opens."

"You like the Hoboken grounds, do you not?"

"I do, and perhaps we shall play there."

The managers of the New York club have for some time had an eye on property at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street on the West Side, owned by James J. Coogan. They have also thought about some grounds above the Harlem on the line of the Suburban Rapid Transit Road, but these could hardly be got ready in time for the spring games. The St. George cricket grounds at Hoboken are excellent, but the public doesn't like to cross the water to see a base-ball game.

GENERAL SPORTING NEWS.

Stakes for a Trotting Meeting Announced.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The directors of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association have decided to give a free for all $5,000 stake for the 2:20 class, a $1,000 stake each for the 2:25 stallion class, the 2:30 stallion class, the 2-year-old, and the 3-year-old, thus making $9,000 for the five stakes, all to be trotted at the next fall meeting.

L. Broadhead, director, resigned, A. A. Delong being appointed in his stead.

August Belmont, New York City, has lost by death at his nursery farm in this county the imported brood mare Lady Mentmore, 20 years, by King Tom, dam Mayboom, by Newminster. She produced Rica, a fine performer, and Mehallah, who ran creditably in England.

Latham Talks of Going West.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Artie Latham, the St. Louis Browns' third baseman, is now at his home in Lynn negotiating with Manager Piercy of the Pioneer Club of San Francisco. Latham says Von der Ahe has not paid him in full for last season's work, and if he gets his price ($3,500) he will start for the Pacific coast at once and let the American Association sing. He has been promised the captaincy of the Brooklyn and Athletic clubs if he can secure his release from St. Louis.

Notes.

Billy Donahue is still at Beloit.

Alf Kennedy is expected in town today.

Dick Roche left last night for St. Louis.

Godfrey says that he will not fight again.

The Myer-McAuliffe fight will take place within 100 miles of Chicago.

George A. Singerly of Philadelphia is, next to Robert Bonner, the best gentleman reinsman in America.

Sullivan weighs 215. It is said he will go into training at New Orleans about April 1, and that Jack Dempsey will be his companion.

Although the declarations are not all in for the stakes of the Washington Park Club, it can be stated that eighty-five are left in the American Derby.

There will be a game of base-ball on the ice at the North Pond, Lincoln Park, this afternoon. The nines will be the same as on a former occasion—viz.: The Jenney & Graham Club against the Arctics. Carruthers, Decker, Phillips, Jantzen, and Sutcliffe will appear with the Arctics.

Robbed of $2,000.

WABASH, Ind., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—A daring robbery was reported here today from Laketon, a small town near the junction of the Chicago & Atlantic and Wabash Western Roads. Henry Ogden, a merchant, disposed of his stock, and not being able to put the money, nearly $2,000, in the bank he placed the cash in his bed. In the morning he was found in a nearly insensible condition, having been drugged. The money was missing. The empty pocketbook was afterwards found in the yard.

Buck & Rayner's Fragrant Dentifrice polishes and preserves the teeth.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Frank Dalatowski, Nellie Niemezewska	23—18
Patrick Burnes, Elvina Krumroy	22—18
Harry C. Caldwell, Annie Lettermann	24—20
Thomas Ivan Lemont, Julia Hunt, same	23—21
Charles Gunkel, Theresa Rick	21—19
John E. Gardner, Kate McCarthy	27—23
John Coumbe, Margaret A. Shapcott	48—28
Timothy Curtain, Mary Murray	35—34
W. Deakers, West Bay, Mich., Ellen Ownright	37—27
Hakon P. Frid, Maria Jonas	25—27
Johan Endres, Louise Kelhofer	25—27
Antoin Urowski, Maryanna Maday	42—60
John Johnson, Pullman, Ellen G. Perry, same	25—17
Carl A. Ankarberg, Annie Shraberg	25—22
Morris A. Landon, Annie Susner	24—18
John Rust, Charlotte Schroeder	24—20
John Johnson, Anna Witthoeft	22—18
Franciszek Bola, Elsbetha Daleka	22—18
Martin Loeb, Albertine Jaeger	26—19
Michael Usucha, Marijanna Gardulonka	29—24
Martin Arent, Marijanna Siborska	38—24
Martinus Christoffersen, Hulda A. Bjorke	28—19
Joseph Schafer, Bertha Kleindienst	25—26
Telimaco Pacci, Antoinette Maggi	31—21

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 33, 95 Washington-st.

Mount Hope Cemetery—City office 305 Phoenix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

BOYER—Mary Butler Boyer, beloved wife of Charles E. Boyer, Feb. 7, aged 21 years, at her residence, 66 Rosebud-st.

Funeral notice later.

FRIES—Nicholas Fries, beloved husband of Mary Fries, nee Kleifger, and father of Anne Fries, aged 38 years, at 6 a. m. Feb. 8.

Funeral from late residence, 447 Twenty-sixth-st., Sunday, Feb. 10, at 1 o'clock sharp, to St. Anthony's Church, thence by carriages to St. Mary's Cemetery.

HEALEY—Feb. 7, Patrick Healey, aged 60 years.

Funeral Sunday, Feb. 10, at 9:30 a. m., from late residence, 87 West North-av., to Annunciation Church, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery via C. & N. W. R. R.

KAEHLER—Feb. 7, 1889, Jane Kaehler, at 603 Forty-second-st., aged 75 years.

Funeral Feb. 9, 1889, at 10 a. m., from above residence by carriages to St. Gabriel's Church, thence by cars to Mount Olivet Cemetery.

McCARTHY—Feb. 8, 1889, at 4518 Winter-st., Daniel J. McCarthy, aged 22 years, son of John and Cathrine and brother of M. J. and William McCarthy.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞Newburg (N. Y.) papers please copy.

NEWELL—At La Grange, Ill., Feb. 7, 1889, Arthur W. Newell, aged 46 years.

Funeral from late residence Saturday, Feb. 9, at 1 p. m.

PREGLER—Feb. 7, at his residence, 440 South Jefferson-st., Thomas, beloved husband of Marie Pregler and father of Anton and Louis P. and Rosa Novak, at the age of 77 years. Deceased was born in Bohemia in 1812.

Funeral Sunday, Feb. 10, at 11 a. m., from St. James' Bohemian Church, thence by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery.

ROSS—Feb. 7, 1889, George S. Ross, aged 26 years.

Funeral will take place Sunday, Feb. 10, at 10 o'clock sharp, from his late residence, 4240 Evans-av., to Church of the Holy Angels, thence by C. & N. W. R. R. to Calvary.

WARDROPE—At 280 South Leavitt-st., on the 8th inst., George Arthur, second son of Thomas and Marguerite Wardrope, aged 3 years and 3 months.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞THE FRENCH LITERARY CLUB WILL present on Saturday evening, Feb. 9, at No. 45 Randolph-st., the comedy "Charybde et Scylla," by Octave Feuillet, with the following in the cast: Mme. A. Tanty, Miles. Katharine and Grace Knowles, and MM. Paul and Jean Tanty. Musical selections will be given by M. L. Gottschalk, Mlle. Carruthers, and MM. Hess and S. Tomaso.

☞THERE WILL BE A MUSICALE GIVEN at the residence of Mrs. Charles B. Pope Monday evening, Feb. 18, for the benefit of Christ Church Industrial School. The following artists will take part: Miss Johnson, Miss Zeisler, Mr. Marum, Mr. Martin.

☞THE REV. ROBERT M'INTYRE WILL preach morning and evening in Grace M. E. Church, corner La Salle-av. and Locust-st. Strangers are cordially invited.

☞THE THIRD WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB will hold a meeting this evening at Arlington Hall, corner Thirty-first-st. and Indiana-av. Special business with reference to the spring campaign will be brought before this meeting. Every member of the club is requested to be present.

☞TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, INDIANA-AV. and Twenty-fourth-st., Rev. Frank M. Bristol, D. D., pastor; services Sunday at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; preaching Sunday morning and evening by the pastor; revival services every evening during the coming week; strangers will meet with a cordial welcome.

☞THE REV. J. W. MORTON, SEVENTH-DAY Baptist, will discuss the Sunday rest question this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Pacific Garden Mission, corner of Fourth-av. and Van Buren-st. All are invited.

☞DR. ROBERT HALL BABCOCK WILL LECture before the Woman's Physiological Society Feb. 11, 3 p. m., Ethical Culture Hall, 45 Randolph-st. Subject: "The Lungs; the Prevention of Their Disease."

☞THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Republicans of the Sixth Ward on Saturday evening, Feb. 9, 1889, at Ranwolf's Hall, corner of Thirty-first and Lock-sts., to organize for the spring campaign. All Republicans are invited to attend.

☞PROF. FELIX ADLER OF NEW YORK will lecture at the Grand Opera-House Sunday, Feb. 10, 1889, at 11 a. m. Subject: "Moral Education of the Young." Public are invited. Seats free.

☞THE SECOND ILLUSTRATED SERMON BY the Rev. John O. Foster, on "Israel in Egypt," will be given at Marie Chapel, Wentworth-av. and Twenty-third-place, Sunday evening, Feb. 10.

☞THE HON. R. G. HORR OF MICHIGAN will deliver his lecture on "The Labor Problem" at the South Congregational Church, Fortieth-st. and Drexel-boulevard, Tuesday evening, Feb. 12.

☞THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE FIRST Old Tippecanoe Club Saturday, Feb. 9, 2 p. m., Room 4 Grand Pacific Hotel. A full attendance is desired. H. M. GARLICK, Secretary.

☞A SERIES OF 3 RECEPTIONS WILL BE given under the auspices of Patriarchal Circle at First Cavalry Armory March 1, April 26, May 24.

☞THE LINCOLN CYCLING CLUB WILL GIVE a reception at the Lincoln Park Refectory Thursday evening, Feb. 14.

☞A. GORDON MURRAY WILL CONDUCT the young men's meeting in Farwell Hall this evening. Strangers invited.

DeMuth & Co.
Retailers of
Fine Shoes,
150 State-st.

To close out a lot of Hanan's $5.00 and $6.00 Men's Fine Shoes we offer you choice of styles, widths, and sizes in Button, Lace, or Congress, at $3.50, every pair guaranteed to wear well and satisfy the wants of any reasonable person. Cash does it.

Excursions to City of Mexico.
The St. Louis & Iron Mountain R'y, International & Great Northern R'y, and Mexican National R'y have placed on sale Round Trip Tickets to City of Mexico at the lowest rates ever made. Time: Chicago to City of Mexico, only four days. Pullman Buffet Cars. No effort will be spared to make these excursions pleasant. For Rates, Maps, Time Tables, and General Information apply to
JOHN E. ENNIS, Pass. Agent Mo. Pac. R'y,
199 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

KINDERGARTEN.
The Fifteenth Semi-Annual Normal Training Class of the Chicago Free Kindergarten Association is open for applicants during the month of February, 1889.
TUITION FREE.
For particulars address
CHICAGO FREE KINDERGARTEN ASSOCIATION,
175 Twenty-second-st.

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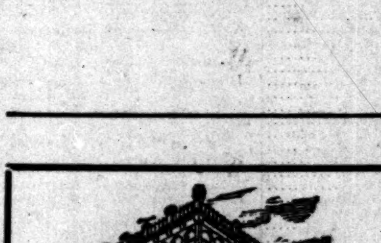
ATWOOD
Is offering Special Inducements in the Children's Dept. this month, but since there's been so much ridiculous, bare-faced lying about "Former Prices," "Blood-curdling Markdowns," &c., &c., it has seemed inexpedient to allow our legitimate cut-rate sales to be classified with such buccaneering.

If your boy requires a new Knee-Pant Suit, remember, please, our reliable grades range from $2.95 to $15.00, or should a good, "honor-bright" Overcoat be needed, ours range from $5.00 to $20.00. We're not disposed to handle brown paper suits or calcimined linings for the sake of naming absurdly low prices which would only bring you here to be disappointed. "Good Goods, Reasonable Low Prices, Honorable, Straightforward Methods," and an ever-increasing output of the ROGERS, PEET & CO. high-grade garments; these things are building up for us a "hold-fast" trade such as few in our line can equal on this continent.
F. M. ATWOOD
Clark & Madison-sts.,
N. W. Cor.



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Wabash-av. and Adams-st.
TEA GOWNS.
$4.98 will buy a neat, tasteful Lady's Tea Gown, perfect in shape, style, and cut, made of figured material with plain front.
$7.95 is all we ask for an all-wool flannel Tea Gown, in a handsome variety of styles and colorings. You will wonder how we can sell them so cheap.
SUITS We have a large and handsome collection of Ladies' Street and House Dresses upon which the prices have been VERY GREATLY reduced.
CLOAKS There are still remaining some beautiful and desirable garments which we offer at a great loss to close quickly. The Ladies' Newmarkets at
$4.98, $6.97, $7.50, $9.75, and $12
Are exceptionally cheap.

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88 MADISON-ST. (TRIBUNE BUILDING),
Importer and Manufacturer of Opera and Field Glasses, Microscopes, Telescopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Medical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Outfits, Architects', Engineers', and Surveyors' Supplies, Etc.
SIGHT IS PRICELESS.
Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye Glasses a National reputation.
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Silks and Derbys. All leading shapes. Best goods. Prices right. 148 STATE-ST.

Candy Send $1.25, $1.80, $2.40, or $3 for a sample retail box of the best candy in America by express; put up in pretty boxes suitable for a present; also for others. Address
C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner,
212 State-st., Chicago.

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Auction Announcements
—BY—
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
200 & 202 Madison-st.
Tuesday, Feb. 12, 1889, 9:30 a. m.,
DRY GOODS
AND
CLOTHING.
A Most Attractive
BANKRUPT STOCK
To be closed out, including
Cloaks, Hosiery,
Embroidery, Laces, etc.
Wednesday, Feb. 13, 9:30 a. m.,
BOOTS, SHOES,
—AND—
RUBBERS.
Among the Special Attractions will be
A Large Offering of Fine Rochester-made Goods,
Turns and Hand-Sewed,
LOW-PRICED BUFF SHOES,
Just the goods to push trade.
A quantity of
Samples and Odds and Ends of Rubbers
Which must be sold to close accounts.
Thursday, Feb. 14, 9:30 a. m.,
CROCKERY
AND
GLASSWARE.
White Granite, Lustre, and Brown Band Ware,
Decorated Dinner and Chamber Sets,
25 casks Lamp and Gas Globes,
Table Glassware,
Hand and Stand Lamps,
Founts, Brackets, etc.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Salvage Sale
FOR ACCOUNT OF
FIRE UNDERWRITERS
—OF—
Hats, Caps, and Gloves
From the well-known firm of
GORDON & FERGUSON, St. Paul, Minn.,
—ON—
Thursday, Feb. 14, '89,
At 10 o'clock a. m.,
At the Salvage Wrecking Salesrooms,
200 to 206 Madison-st.,
CHICAGO.
Inventoried Value, $30,000,
CONSISTING OF
950 CASES
Wool, Fur, and Straw Hats,
From all the leading manufacturers of the United States, adapted to the very finest retail trade, and guaranteed free from any damage whatsoever.
ALSO A QUANTITY OF CAPS
—AND—
15 CASES ASSORTED KID GLOVES
☞Goods ready for inspection on day before sale.
☞Terms Cash. Deposit required from every buyer.
Goods arranged for sale by
SAMUEL GANS, Manager,
Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
9:30 THIS MORNING,
GREAT CLEARING SALE
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
Furniture, 200 Carpets,
3 PIANOS,
General Household Goods, General Merchandise.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

$35 THE KELLY SELF-ACTING WATER-CLOSET.
Put up complete for $35 in Chicago. It is the best, clean, simple, durable, and effective, and [illegible] life-time without repairs. [illegible] this city. [illegible] lowest price. [illegible]
Telephone [illegible]
(Send for Illustrated Catalogue.)

Part Two

NEW COUNTY OPTION

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Part Two.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

Pages 9 to 12.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1889—TWELVE PAGES.

NEW COUNTY OPTION LAW.

SENATOR BOGARDUS WILL INTRODUCE A BILL TUESDAY.

It Has Been Carefully Prepared, and He Thinks It Will Be Satisfactory—A Peculiar Point in the State Auditor Investigation—A Bill to Create a State Board of Education—Veterinary Association Wants Legislation—Other Springfield News.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Senator Bogardus has a bill on the stocks, Judge Sample of Paxton being the builder, which will probably be a substitute for nearly all the temperance legislation sought at the hands of the Thirty-sixth General Assembly. It will, perhaps, be the most carefully prepared measure of the sort, Judge Sample having given it considerable study so as to insure its effectiveness, practically and constitutionally, and Senator Bogardus expects to introduce it Tuesday next. The bill is said to be the most complete County Option law yet presented to a Legislature in this State, and it is based on the Michigan law. Judge Sample was requested to arrange the Bogardus bill so as to cover the defects in the Michigan law as shown by the Supreme Court decision as to its constitutionality, and he has done so.

It was further understood that any law that would enable outlying districts to regulate the saloons in any city in such county would be objectionable to Senator Wiles and some of the other members. To cover this point, therefore, the Bogardus bill will provide for township and other prohibition districts. If a county votes against prohibition under the Bogardus law any township can establish a prohibition district, and if Chicago does not want absolute prohibition, any ward on the petition of a stipulated number of voters can have the question of prohibition submitted to all the voters of that ward at a special election.

"The bill is a splendid one," said Senator Bogardus tonight, "and will settle the temperance question. Some gentlemen well posted on the subject wanted us to insert a provision enabling property-owners to establish prohibition in residence or business blocks, but we thought we had better not try to cover too much lest it might operate against the bill. Should any one care to establish prohibition blocks, however, that can be reached by introducing a separate bill."

"Will you increase the license?"

"No; it will be allowed to remain as at present."

THE STATE AUDITOR AFFAIR.

A Peculiar Point That Will Come Up in the Investigation.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—In regard to the proposed investigation of the Auditor to see by what authority he retains $5,000 out of the money paid by insurance companies an interesting question has arisen. The Legislature passed a law in 1869 providing that the Auditor of State should be ex-officio Insurance Commissioner, for which he should receive $5,000 as salary from fees. The revision of the Constitution fixed the Auditor's salary at $3,500, but nothing was done about the Insurance Commissioner, and the law of 1869 has continued to be regarded as in force. The question is as to whether a construction can be made of the Constitution that would require the Auditor to act as Insurance Commissioner without any pay for his services. If that can be done Senator Stephenson may demonstrate that State Auditors since 1871 have been drawing $5,000 more salary than they were entitled to. The State of New York pays its Auditor as Commissioner of Insurance the sum of $7,000, and the State of Missouri pays its Auditor $6,000 out of the receipts after paying all expenses.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A Bill Introduced in the House to Provide for One.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Capt. James H. Farrell proposes to have East St. Louis and other outlying districts included in the jurisdiction of the chief grain inspection office at Chicago, and he introduced a bill in the House this morning to that effect. Hayes of Cook sent in the Burley Sewer Tax bill, and Hunter of Knox believes the time has come when there should be a State Board of Education, composed of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and one County Superintendent to be chosen from each Congressional district. During the meetings of the board the members are to have the same pay as the legislators, and they are empowered to enforce and provide all needful rules and regulate the text-books. Paddock of Kankakee presented a bill drafted by Chief Justice Fuller and Walker & Judd enabling conferences, synods, and diocesan conventions to incorporate. Representative Schuwerk contributed as a bill the report of the Revenue Commission of two years ago, and Cochennour of Richland seeks to prohibit the emptying of any mash, slop, or any other material that has been subject to the process of distillation into any stream, creek, or lake.

VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

It Has Drafted a Bill to Create a State Board and Will Present It.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The sixth semi-annual meeting of the Illinois State Veterinary Medical Association was held here today with an attendance of about twenty members. The business of the meeting was confined to the reading and discussion of papers. The draft of a bill to be introduced in the Legislature was submitted, and received the indorsement of the association. It provides for the creation of a State board, consisting of five members, to be appointed by the Governor by and with the advice of the Senate, they to hold their office for a term of five years. The members are to receive $5 per day for time actually employed, to be paid out of the fees of the board. To obtain a certificate to practice in this State will require an examination before the board, the production of a diploma from a college duly recognized, or five years' practice in the State previous to the going into effect of the law.

A RESOLUTION FROM KANSAS.

It Is Introduced in the Legislature and Goes Over for One Day.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The Governor this morning sent to the Senate and House the resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Kansas regarding the alleged Beef and Pork Trust, which is accused of being responsible for the low prices of pork and beef in the markets of Kansas City and Chicago. The resolution calls for a convention of the Legislatures of the States interested, the representation being three Senators and five Representatives from each, to regulate the same. Senator Crawford introduced a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee of three from the Senate and five from the House to report upon the action to be taken, and under the rules the matter went over for one day. The House concurred in the resolution.

The resolution is as follows:

WHEREAS, In the minds of the stock-growers of the State of Kansas there exists a great distrust as to the intent, purpose, and action of an alleged "beef and pork combine" or "trust," so-called; and

WHEREAS, It is publicly asserted and generally believed that such alleged "combine" or "trust" is directly responsible for the present low price of the beef products; and

WHEREAS, It is claimed that such alleged "combine" or "trust" has excited a powerful influence toward centralizing the market in Kansas City and Chicago, thereby bringing the beef and pork product of the United States under their absolute control; and

WHEREAS, The prices now offered for beef, cattle, and hogs allow to the producer little, if any, profit, the cost of production equaling the prices offered and paid by said alleged "combine" or "trust," thereby injuring and destroying one of the greatest industries of the West;

WHEREAS, It is urged and desired that the operations, intent, and purpose of such alleged "combine" or "trust" should be fully investigated and such legislation enacted as will tend to protect the stock-grower and farmer against the machinations of such alleged "trust," or if the same and charges above set forth are unfounded, and do not exist in fact, then that the public, through such investigation of the matter, may be fully advised and informed in the premises; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate of the State of Kansas, the House of Representatives concurring therein:

1. That the Governor of the State of Kansas be and he is hereby requested to correspond with the Governors of interested States with a view to secure joint action of such States in matters of legislation affecting such alleged "beef and pork combine" or "trust," so-called.

2. That if, in such correspondence, it shall be found expedient the Governor is further requested to take such steps as will secure a convention of members of the Legislatures of the several States interested with a view to securing and the perfection of uniform legislation concerning such "trust" or "combine."

3. That if in such correspondence it shall be found that such convention can be held, then the Governor, on behalf of the State of Kansas, is hereby authorized to agree upon a place and time for holding such convention.

4. That in the opinion of the Legislature of the State of Kansas such convention should be composed of three Senators and five members of the House of Representatives from each State, appointed by the respective chief officers of such bodies.

5. That the actual expense and mileage of members composing such convention should be paid by the State appointing the same.

GENERAL SPRINGFIELD NEWS.

A Bill to Fix the Salaries of the Town Officers of Cook County.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The bill call in the Senate was opened by Senator Thomas with the introduction of two bills. One provides that in cases of larceny where the amount stolen is less than $10 and it is the first offense of the offender the Justice of the Peace can change the charge to disorderly conduct. The other provides for State inspection of building and loan associations. Senator MacMillan wants religious and other corporations not organized for profit to have authority to increase the number of directors. Another measure by him fixes the salaries of the town officers of Cook County, giving the Supervisor $2,500, Assessor $5,000, Collector $4,000, and Town Clerk $1,500. Senator Knopf presented his bill to require the railroads to fence their tracks through cities, and Senator Lehman to make it the duty of County Boards to remove driftwood and other obstructions from streams instead of leaving it optional with them. The call was concluded with the measure of Senator Hamer to require all liquor license fees to be paid into the County Treasury. It also makes the license for spirituous liquors not less than $1,000 and malt liquors not less than $100.

To License All Attorneys.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The House Committee on Licenses has recommended for passage a bill requiring all attorneys to procure a license from two Justices of the Supreme Court. It was introduced by McDonald of Calhoun, and when it comes up in the House on first reading Miller of Stark will pounce upon it, having discovered its real import in this sentence:

> Neither shall any rule of any court in this State prevent any person from an examination for license as an attorney and counselor at law, nor shall prevent their serving as such if they pass a satisfactory examination.

Such a law, Mr. Miller says, would not prevent any person who should pass an examination from being admitted to the bar, regardless of his character or reputation, which must now be vouched for by the County Judge. Mr. Miller will, therefore, ask that the Judiciary Committee have an opportunity to emasculate the bill.

Want the Prohibition Question Submitted.

AUBURN, Ill., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Petitions are being circulated in this and other towns in Sangamon County addressed to Senator Shutt and Representatives Converse, Jones, and Lester urging them to use all honorable means toward bringing about the submission to the people of the State of the prohibition amendment question. Senator Sheets' resolution concerning this has been made a special order in the Legislature for next Thursday. Although Senator Shutt is an avowed opposer of the measure, he may alter his decision before voting, as the number of his constituents petitioning will outnumber the Democratic majority in this county.

Resolutions Are Quickly Disposed Of.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The resolutions upon the Senate calendar were disposed of in short order. At the request of Senator Newell his resolution regarding Chicago drainage was postponed for one week, and that of Senator Stephenson to investigate the Auditor for retaining $5,000 of the fees of insurance companies in addition to his salary was sent to the Judiciary Committee. The Senate adjourned till 5 o'clock Monday evening.

Drainage Bill to Come Up Wednesday.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Representative Miller of Stark gave the Chicago Drainage bill a boost this morning by moving that it be made a special order for Wednesday next. Browne of La Salle wanted to make it Thursday, but he was reminded that there was one special order already for that day by Mr. Miller, whose motion was carried.

The Stock-Yards Bill Postponed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—In accordance with the program as outlined by the Farmers' Club last evening the further consideration of the Stock-Yards bill has been postponed until Thursday next. It is the special order for that day, but the Drainage bill, which comes up in Committee of the Whole Wednesday, may interfere with it somewhat.

Changes Wanted in the Game Law.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The bill introduced in the Senate this morning by Senator Leeper revolutionizes the existing Game law, as it prohibits shooting from sunset Saturday to sunrise Tuesday, and will not permit of shooting from sink boxes or sneak boats. It is the old Chesapeake law, and is urged by a large majority of the hunters along the Illinois bottoms.

Col. Thomas P. Robb's Petition Signed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The Cook County members this morning signed the petition of Col. Thomas P. Robb of Chicago, who wants to be appointed by the incoming Administration as Minister to the Argentine Republic.

New Illinois Corporations Licensed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today issued licenses of incorporation to the following new companies:

The Carlinville Water Company, at Carlinville; capital stock, $75,000; to provide and furnish water, light, power, and heat within and near the City of Carlinville; incorporators, F. W. Raeder, W. G. Reeve, and George Siegel.

The Canton Cigar Box Company, at Canton; capital stock, $50,000; for the manufacture of cigar boxes; incorporators, J. L. Blackadore, M. G. Orendorff, and W. J. Orendorff.

The Quick Collection Agency, at Chicago; capital stock, $5,000; to carry on a mercantile collection business; incorporators, Theodore G. Case, Charles R. Judson, Thomas S. Hogan, and Chester B. Bradley.

The St. Francois Mining Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; to carry on a general mining, milling, and smelting business; incorporators, George F. Farrar, Charles E. Spear, and Charles E. White.

The Consolidated Noiseless School Slate Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $27,000; for the manufacture of noiseless school slates; incorporators, Henry J. Green, Frank R. Ridell, and Henry H. Morgan.

The Street Car Conductors' and Drivers' Benevolent Union of West Chicago; without capital stock; for benevolent purposes; incorporators, Gregory White, Thomas H. Heffernan, R. McGarrigle, and others.

A certificate was filed to record the increase in the number of the trustees of the Pioneer Aid and Support Association of Chicago from three to five.

Want Their Lake Back Again.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Two years ago capitalists of Titusville formed a stock company, patented a body of water known as Oil Creek Lake, sixteen miles north of here, took possession, and have made many improvements, fencing in the lake and building a large hotel for a summer resort. The company, known as the Canandokta Club, has proved so obnoxious to the farmers and residents of that section by forcing them to pay for privileges that were previously free that they have forwarded a petition to Gov. Beaver asking him to issue a writ of scire facias, asking the club to show cause why the patent for the lake should not be annulled. It is alleged that the said patent was obtained by misrepresentation, as the lake is navigable and was used as a thoroughfare for years.

A philanthropist of Ohio gives Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup to the poorevery season.

MILLERS ARE DISGUSTED.

THEIR BUSINESS IS DULL AND THE OUTLOOK IS BAD.

There Is Not Enough Wheat in the Northwest to Supply the Mills from This Time Till Next Harvest—Prospects of a Dull Season in the Flour Trade—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade Shows That Prices Have Taken a Turn Upward—Wall Street Gossip.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The millers of the Northwest are inclined to be discouraged over the situation. Business has not been so dull before for nearly two years. Many of the mills are idle and more will be idle before many weeks. This is not only true of the city mills but of the mills throughout the entire Northwest. Stagnation is not the only cause, however. There is not enough wheat in the Northwest to supply the mills from this time till next harvest, even should there be an active demand for flour. The result of the present condition of business is largely due to the millers themselves. When the boom in the wheat market struck the country last fall everybody up here went crazy, and prices were advanced far beyond a legitimate basis. Representatives of the big millers stood in the wheat pit day after day for weeks and bought everything in sight on a steadily rising market. Not content with buying in this market, they sent their agents out into the country and bought direct from farmers, in many cases contracting for their entire crop to be delivered during the spring months on a basis of values at that time. The millers now find themselves loaded up with high priced wheat and with the value of flour much below the relative value of wheat at any time during the crop year. The farmers of the Northwest have profited by this state of affairs, and have drawn out of the millers all the profits they made during the prosperous years of 1887-'88. During the boom in wheat the mills were all kept running at their full capacity, and immense stocks of flour were produced which could not be sold. Much of this flour was shipped East and placed in store there, where it still remains. The warehouses of Minneapolis and Duluth are partially filled with unsold flour, and hundreds of country mills have stocks many weeks in advance of their sales.

The highest price of wheat in this market was about 50 cents above the prices at the beginning of the crop year, and a good deal of flour has been made on that basis of value. Prices are now some 30 cents below the top notch, but the bulk of the wheat in the Northwest was sold at a much higher range of values. When the boom began to decline our millers found themselves unable to sell anything abroad and they have been steadily losing their trade with foreign millers. The winter wheat millers have also taken a large share of their trade, and it will be a long time before our millers can get all this back again.

The outlook, therefore, is anything but encouraging. The only hopeful feature of the situation is the fact that there is little wheat in the Northwest to grind, and therefore stocks of flour cannot be largely augmented before next harvest. The only thing for our millers to do is to sit idle and wait for a reduction of stocks and a revival of trade. Our millers are still whistling to keep up their courage, but the truth, unpleasant as it may be, is forcing itself upon them. They will devote the next two or three years to the work of recovering their lost profits, and the farmers of the Northwest will probably not find such a market as they have enjoyed the last year for many years to come.

R. G. DUN & CO.'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

Prices During the Last Week Have Taken a Turn Upward.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

> The average price of commodities has taken a turn upward during the last week. The advance has been about 1 per cent in the aggregate, and is shared about equally by speculative and non-speculative articles. Outside New York payments through clearing-houses in January were about 15 per cent larger than last year, and the colder weather tends to remove an important cause of depression.
>
> Pork has declined 50 cents a barrel, lard a fraction, and hogs 15 cents per 100 pounds. Oats have declined a cent and corn half a cent. Wheat has risen 2¼ cents, with reports that a powerful combination at Chicago has cornered May deliveries, and the margin between New York and Chicago prices has grown wide, Chicago being the higher. The highly artificial nature of Western prices needs no other proof than the fact that in spite of this difference wheat is still shipped from the West and from Chicago to New York. Oil has advanced half a cent and cotton a quarter.
>
> The iron trade is thought by some to have touched bottom. The Thomas Iron Company has named $15.30 as its contract price for gray forge, equal to $15 for Southern iron at tidewater, but has not yet decided upon its opening price for the foundry grades. Some Southern sellers have withdrawn from the market. No change appears in rails. Coal is phenomenally dull and many collieries are stopping. The syndicate's stock of foreign copper increased 4,300 tons in January. Tin is steady, and the latest sale of lead was at $3.75.
>
> Business is almost everywhere called quiet, but when comparisons are made some excess over last year is usually observed—at Cleveland about 25 per cent. There is nowhere complaint as to the supply of money. The Government report makes the volume of money in circulation $1,408,000,000, against $1,406,000,000 Jan. 1, the larger increase being in gold certificates and the principal decrease in silver and bank notes. During the last week the Treasury has added $3,700,000 to the circulation.
>
> The stock market has been stronger. A general change in tone has come. The final decision of Judge Brewer adverse to the Iowa railroads is of consequence not only to them but to others who have hoped that the principles of his earlier decision would shield them against State enactments. Reports of cutting of rates are more definite and frequent. The earnings are still large, and there is a growing belief that positive improvement will in some way result for shareholders. Foreign trade continues large, and for five weeks imports show a gain over last year of 8.2 per cent, and exports a gain of 17 per cent.
>
> The business failures number 308, as compared with a total of 332 last week, and 342 the week previous. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 289.

THE OIL TRUST GETS A BLACK EYE.

A Louisiana Judge Holds That the Trust Is Illegal.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The Oil Trust got another black eye today. Judge Monroe, in the Circuit Court, handed down a decision in the case of The State of Louisiana vs. The McGinnis Oil & Soap Works, overruling the exception filed by the defendants. The suit is brought to compel a forfeiture of charter on the ground that the said defendants had amalgamated with the Cotton Oil Trust. Defendant filed exceptions of no cause of action and that the averments were vague and indefinite. In conclusion of his reasons for overruling the exceptions Judge Monroe held: "Corporations have no power ordinarily and without express authority to consolidate or form partnerships with other corporations, and still less can they make such combinations in order to establish monopolies and unlawfully restrain the natural and legitimate course of commerce. I am of the opinion, therefore, that the charges contained in the petition constitute a legal cause of action, and the exception upon that point is not well taken."

All the oil mills in the combination in this city have been transferred to the Rhode Island Company, the last being the McGinnis Oil & Soap Works for $175,000 cash. The plant and stock on hand of the Hamilton Oil & Fertilizing Works at Shreveport were sold for $15,000 cash. The State case was continued until Feb. 18.

A GREAT DAY FOR THE BULLS.

They Make a Vigorous Assault and Put the Bears to Flight.

The bulls scored a brilliant victory on 'Change yesterday booming wheat up to $105, or 3¼ cents above the close Thursday. A part of the advance was lost, but the close showed the substantial improvement of 2⅜ and was strong and buoyant. The day was one of the most exciting in weeks. The trade was tremendous, orders pouring in from every section, the army of local operators deep in the swirl and all the leaders taking part. The foundation for the rise was the encouraging news from abroad. Liverpool particularly reported better markets. The bulls seized upon these circumstances to "whoop" the prices.

The panic-stricken shorts did the rest. May opened at an advance of ⅝ over Thursday, with a crowd of frightened shorts rivaling each other as buyers. There were, however, a number of the local traders who entered the pit with them to fight the rising tendency, and the sales of these latter were so heavy that for a few moments the market hesitated and fell off a fraction. The upward movement soon began, however. In about an hour the market was up 2 cents and the entire crowd buying so heavily that it was difficult to select the leaders in the movement. So much wheat was for sale around $1.04 by the commission men, whose customers were realizing profits, that the market was crushed down ⅛. But it sprang up again, touching $1.05 before there was any subsidence in the excitement. From this figure the market fell back a full 1⅛ cent. In the latter end of the session the fluctuations were incessant and wide. Half an hour before the close the market was down to $1.03, but when the bell was sounded $1.03⅞@1.04 was marked. In addition to the extensive short covering a great deal of long wheat was bought. The crowd had it that Mr. Hutchinson was one of the biggest and most anxious buyers. The Northwest, the foreigners, and the New-Yorkers were also large buyers. The failure of other markets to follow the rise to its full extent led to a heavy "straddling" business, which materially increased the volume of trade.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN CONGRESS.

The Senate Passes the Des Moines River Land Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—In the Senate the House bill to quiet title of settlers on the Des Moines River lands in Iowa was taken up. Mr. Evarts made an argument against the bill as contravening the most fundamental principle of the security of title, as an innovation on the American system of legislation, and as an attempt to dictate to the judiciary—a thing which was intolerable in the proper coördination of the departments of the Government. The bill, he said, had been before Congress for many years, but had passed the two Houses only once (last Congress), when it was vetoed by the President in a message the reasoning of which Mr. Evarts described as brief and terse, and as presenting precisely the legal and constitutional questions involved and none other. The only proper remedy for the settler was, he said, the bill introduced by himself in January, 1888, and reported back adversely from the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Wilson of Iowa defended and advocated the House bill and stated the history of the case.

Without further discussion, and without division or amendment, the bill passed.

The amendment to the Legislative Appropriation bill to increase the clerical force of the Civil Service Commission was rejected (without a division), and the bill was passed.

The Pension Appropriation bill, as to which there was a motion to reconsider pending, was amended in relation to checks for pensions and to payments for portions of a quarter up to the death of the pensioner; and the bill was again passed.

Mr. Pugh, in behalf of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury (Mr. Shelley), made an explanatory statement. It was to the effect that the firm of lawyers whose circular was read the other day by Mr. Cullom had, last June, asked permission to refer to him in the prosecution of Indian depredations claims and he had willingly given it. Subsequently he had discovered that this firm was also prosecuting claims in his bureau; but the number of such claims in which they were interested did not represent 3 per cent of the number audited in his office, and as to those claims he had never given permission for the use of his name as a reference.

The conference report on the South Dakota bill was presented. The report was that "after a full and free conference the committee has failed to agree." The Senate further insisted on its disagreement, and the conferrees (Senators Platt, Cullom, and Butler) were reappointed.

The Senate then took up the Private Pension bills on the calendar, and passed fifty-two of them in twenty-three minutes.

IN THE HOUSE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation bill. The pending question was on the point of order raised by Mr. Randall against the clause appropriating $500,000 for the purchase of movable submarine torpedoes. After debate the Chair sustained the point of order on the ground that the item for torpedoes belonged to the Fortification bill.

On motion of Mr. Townshend an amendment was adopted appropriating $20,000 for the purchase of guns of musketry calibre.

The bill was passed.

The Agricultural Appropriation bill was passed.

NAVY AND FORTIFICATIONS.

The Fortification and Naval Appropriation bills were submitted to the full Senate Committee on Appropriations today by the subcommittee charged with their examination. Appropriations in the Fortification bill were increased as follows: Torpedoes for harbor defense, $200,000; machine guns of American manufacture, $20,000; caissons and battery wagons for 3.2 inch guns, $43,274; for conducting the annual heavy artillery practice, $20,000. A provision was inserted that all moneys shall be disbursed by the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications created last year, and it is made imperative on the board to buy only American-made material. Steel forging and gun carriage appropriations amount to nearly $300,000.

Heavy additions were made to the Naval bill. The construction of two steel gunboats or cruisers is provided for, to be of from 800 to 2,000 tons displacement, and to cost not more than $700,000; also one steel cruiser of 2,000 tons displacement to cost $700,000. Appropriation is also made for one ram for harbor defense in accordance with the plans prepared by the Naval Advisory Board of 1881. In order that these vessels may be speedily built the appropriation for steel machinery is increased by $1,500,000 and that for armament by $1,400,000. All new vessels are to be lighted by electricity, and $50,000 is appropriated for that purpose.

REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

A full caucus of Republican Senators was held this morning, at which was discussed the election investigation resolutions and the admission of Territories. As to the former, it was decided that the Committee on Privileges and Elections should examine into the several propositions now pending and determine which of them, if any, shall be adopted. The report of Senator Evarts on the Texas outrages recently reported to the Senate will be discussed as opportunity offers. Upon the Territorial question it was decided to sustain the Senatorial conferrees in their disagreement upon the Omnibus bill, which proposes to admit the two Dakotas, Montana, and New Mexico.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The computations made by the Treasury experts upon the probable effect of the Senate amendment to the Tariff bill reached the Committee on Ways and Means today, and were immediately sent to the printer. A Democratic member of the committee says the tables show that one-half of the reduction of $25,000,000 effected by the changes in the sugar schedule is wiped out by changes in the other tariff schedules, which in themselves would result in considerable increase in the revenue. This would leave the net reduction of revenue about $12,000,000 or $13,000,000, leaving the internal revenue sections out of the calculation.

The Secret Out.

New York Sun: THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE tells a tragic tale of how the wine gave out at a recent diplomatic dinner before the parched representatives of foreign Powers had satisfied their yearnings for Amontillado, Lacrimae Christi, and other favorite tipples. And worse than this, THE TRIBUNE bluntly says that the Clevelands have not a good cook. The steward, it declares, is the President's body servant, without experience or genius, and hence not only is the wine inadequate but the food is poor.

The secret is out. Bad cooking would ruin any Administration. No President was ever reëlected who made a steward out of a body servant. Now all may see the latent cause of ill-judged messages and policies. The President's kitchen cabinet is fatally defective.

It is interesting to note that President-elect Harrison is not likely to repeat this fatal blunder. How copious the wine may be we do no venture to predict. We suspect that there are squalls ahead in that direction. But the Harrisons will have a good cook. Quay will see to that. Matt Quay is one of the most accomplished gastronomes in the country, and as such he realizes, as only the true gastronome can, the importance of a well-kept stomach in the administration of human affairs.

Blackall's best coffee, 3 lbs. for $1.

TWO OLD BORDER TOWNS.

WHERE COWBOYS RULED AND RIDDLED TENDERFEET WITH BULLETS.

Caldwell and Hunnewell, Kas., to Which Attention Is Drawn by the Oklahoma Boom—How They Looked in Their Palmy Days and Now—The Doing Up of "Flatty"—Hunnewell's Mayor Upholding the Majesty of the Law by Shotgun and Pistol.

WICHITA, Kas., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The two towns of Caldwell and Hunnewell, which have always attracted more or less attention in every Oklahoma agitation, are both distinctly border Kansas towns, gathering-places for cowboys and toughs from the Indian Territory, and are now possessed of many peculiarly interesting reminiscences of border life.

The former, Caldwell, called by its inhabitants the "Gateway to Oklahoma," has grown into a place of some little importance, has the offices of the large stock companies that control the Cherokee Strip lands, and is the home of several of the prominent officers of these corporations. Here live the most bitter opponents and the warmest friends of the Oklahoma bill.

Many a business-man through his too open espousal of the "boomers'" cause has seen all of his wealthy customers desert him. Still, with the peculiar fondness of a Western town for advertisement, they have invited the despised "boomers"—when they had stopped upon the banks of the Shikaska River to reconsider their movement—to share their hospitality, offering them protection and sustenance, because they believed that where was the body of the "boomers" there, too, would be ordered the soldiers.

SCENES IN CALDWELL.

The Cherokee Indian Strip police, in their natty blue uniforms and red stripes and brass buttons, sombreros, and ominous belts of ivory-handled pistols, are to be seen upon the streets. Each one is reputed to have killed his man or men, and feels that his personal safety depends upon his own vigilance; for more than one desperado has sworn to avenge the death of a pal.

Still standing are to be seen dance-houses and saloons, now vacant and deserted, but once the scene of revelry and the wildest dissipation. Each place had its brass band and women; the former played all night, and the latter were always willing to dance to its music and drink the poor whisky and beer that flowed like water. The walls and the ceiling are full of bullet holes, and during the gay season hardly a night passed without at least one man turning up his toes.

"FLATTY'S" CAREER AND DEATH.

Here was the headquarters of "Flatty"—no one knew him by any other name—one of the most notorious desperadoes of Kansas. How many men he had killed is not estimated, but if the stories of the old-timers are to be believed they would have made a little graveyard by themselves. They tell how "Flatty" was taken unawares in his saloon one night, and with a revolver in each hand piled up the dead bodies of the men who attempted to come in upon him from the two doors. He had sworn a terrible oath to kill more men than anybody else. He was at last shot in the back by some unknown as he walked arm in arm between two of his friends. The assassin stepped out from between buildings and fired the fatal shot. "That ere is the only way they could have got the drop on 'Flatty,'" remarked the old-timer.

BILLY MANNING'S DYING REQUEST.

"See that ere big bluff over there just on the line," said the same authority, as he lounged in front of the hotel. "Well, sir, right thare is where we planted Billy Manning. Don't know who Billy Manning is? He and his two brothers came here in the '70s from back in Illenoi with 1,200 head of cattle. A year arterwards they took their cattle to Newton to sell. They gambled and dissipated away every durned cent of the money, and besides two of the boys got kilt. When Billy came back he had it in for some feller down in Bluff Creek, who, he said, did him up. So one day when he had come to town and got filled up Billy mounted his pony took his gun and went out to look fur him—and found him, too. His horse came into town with blood on the saddle and we went out and found Billy lyin' in the plain. 'I am dun fur,' he said kind of weak like, 'but don't ye burry me in that durned State of Kansas; plant me up there,' pointin' to that bluff. So we all got together and had a big burryin'. But, gewhilicers, when they made the survey it was diskivered that the bluff was in Kansas and so Billy's dyin' request wasn't carried out at all."

In the cemetery is a grave in which are buried two horse-thieves clasped in each other's arms as they were found after their last bowie-knife struggle. The undertaker put both into the same coffin and so interred them.

HUNNEWELL.

Hunnewell is twelve miles east of Caldwell and on the territorial line. Its few gardens come right up to the line and one can stand here and see on the north cultivated fields, gardens, farms, houses, and signs of civilization; and on the south nothing but a vast waste of buffalo grass which rolls away to the south and is at last lost where land and sky appear to meet. It is an unusual sight, and perhaps no where else in the world is the demarkation so distinct between State and State, between the work of man and that of nature.

The town itself is a striking example of a "burst boom." It was the northern terminus of the Texas cattle trail and when the Santa Fé built a branch of their road south from Wellington some Chicago speculators took hold of the place and "boomed" it. Great cattle pens were built, stores, residences, a fine school house, and a big hotel were erected; the country all around was laid out in town lots, which soon soared to high prices. Then the boom burst; the stores were deserted, and now the big four-story hotel rents for but $1 a year, even at which the proprietor says he loses money.

But in its palmier days it would be difficult to conceive of a livelier or more wicked town. The cowboys came up over the trail from Texas, and here received the wages for their services. Gamblers, saloonkeepers, desperadoes, and lewd women were here in full force to win from or rob them of their money. Dance houses of the lowest type thrived, and their bullet-pierced walls and ceilings today bear testimony of wild scenes of revelry enacted within.

"COWBOYS' HEADQUARTERS."

Here was the dive of the notorious "Texas Ann" and her daughter. It is a one-story building with additions upon the east and south sides, all at present in a state of decay. The walls of the additions are pasted over with pictures from the police papers and ornamented with bullet-holes. The whisky was kept in a cellar reached by a steep flight of stairs. This cellar was, too, it is said, used for other purposes, and many a drugged man has been pitched into it to be robbed and his dead body afterwards concealed. If those dingy old walls could speak of how many crimes, murders, robberies they could tell.

Suspended from the fronts of low one-story buildings are still to be seen the signs, "Cowboys' Headquarters," "Cattlemen's Saloon," and "Texas Jim's Place."

When the now deserted town was in its glory Art Hughes was Mayor and Frank Ward City Marshal. Neither position was a sinecure, as the lawless patrons were inclined to obey the laws of man no more than those of God, and the first victims were usually the officers. They had driven away all previous officials, and were preparing to do the same with Hughes and Ward. They "called" the Marshal and he weakened, but not so with the Mayor. He walked into the "Cowboys' Headquarters" one night while they were preparing to run him out of town, a shotgun in one hand, two six-shooters in his belt. As Hughes entered the room a cowboy turned to him and was about to draw a pistol, but he was not quick enough, for the Mayor riddled him with buckshot. The cowboy's friends made a rush for the officer just as Frank and Charlie Russell—at present the proprietors of the only livery stable in the place—came to his assistance. This victory of law over desperadoes checked the previous prevalent pastime of shooting horses and inoffensive "tenderfeet" full of holes. It also killed the town, for if the toughs could not run it they would not patronize it.

ONE OF THE JAMES GANG.

One of the present residents of Hunnewell is Bill Fox, a leading member of the once notorious Jesse James gang. He is now a quiet, peaceable, well disposed person, with little inclination to speak of his past life.

Even the cattle trail now looks deserted and unused. Pushing the railroads across the Territory to Northern Texas has opened up new shipping points and taken away to a great extent Hunnewell's only remaining industry. The trail is still to be seen. Bright pebbles strew its course; here and there are to be found exploded cartridge-shells pressed out of shape by the hoofs of the cattle—never-failing marks of a trail. Forty miles south it is joined by the trail from Caldwell, and goes on unbroken southward through the Territory.

OPPOSE THE ADMISSION OF NEW MEXICO.

Citizens of the Territory Send a Formal Protest to Congress.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Feb. 2.—We publish herewith the memorial addressed by white citizens of Albuquerque, N. M., to Congress. It is interesting reading:

> PROTEST OF CITIZENS OF NEW MEXICO AGAINST THE ADMISSION OF THAT TERRITORY INTO THE UNION OF STATES.
>
> *The Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States*: The undersigned, your petitioners, would respectfully represent that it is not to the business interests, nor is it the desire of a great majority of New Mexico's citizens who are engaged in commercial pursuits, that New Mexico should at the present time be admitted into the Union as a State.
>
> Your petitioners would further represent that New Mexico is at present totally unfit for the responsibilities of Statehood, because, first, the greater part of her population is unfamiliar with the English language, and, though honest and of good intentions, is a class of people over whom the designing, dishonest, and untruthful politicians readily acquire a power that enables the latter to sway the former almost without limit; second, because up to the present time it has been demonstrated that political power in our Territory has been controlled and held by those whose movements and whose apparent aims are inimical to an honest, upright, and intelligent administration of public affairs, and that the average character of our Legislatures has been such as causes the gravest fears, if left to enact laws which the people could not take to your honorable bodies to have annulled, that our code of statute laws would become a disgrace to us as a State and our sister States, with whom we would be associated in the National Government, and would bring ridicule upon us from the entire civilized world; third, that our political leaders have been politicians for revenue only; the only limit to their rapacity has been the amount of money raised by taxation and the amount of indebtedness they could heap upon the Territory at a profit to themselves, and the only check to their unconscionable schemes has been a realization of the fact that our Governors and Judges have been appointed by the different Presidents, and were not subject to the whims and caprices of these political vampires.
>
> Your petitioners would further respectfully represent that they are not officeholders, but are and for a long time have been residents of the City of Albuquerque, and are all personally engaged in business pursuits in Albuquerque, which is now the commercial centre of New Mexico; and that it is your petitioners' earnest belief that before our territory should be admitted to Statehood your honorable bodies should provide some convenient, speedy, inexpensive, and certain method to settle the present anomalous condition of title to the vast area of our most valuable lands, which are now claimed largely by unscrupulous and designing persons as grants from the Mexican and Spanish Governments; and that your honorable bodies should enact such laws as would compel our Territorial officers to transact all public business and keep all public records in the English language, and require the English language to be taught in our public schools, and make it a qualification of teachers, jurymen, and officials of all kinds that they should be able to speak and write the English language. When you have done this, when the masses of citizens come to thoroughly understand the true responsibilities and privileges that are theirs as voters and citizens of the United States, and would be theirs as citizens of a State, when our wonderful agricultural, timber, and mineral lands have the present clouds in the shape of land grants removed from their title, so that an intelligent immigration will come among us to take advantage of our productive soil, unsurpassed resources, and salubrious climate, and when we can be assured that the spoilsman and the political mountebank no longer has the masses fettered, bound, and under his control, and we know that honesty, economy, and virtue will prevail in the administration of public affairs, then will your petitioners be most urgent to the claim that New Mexico should be admitted to Statehood and to assume the duties and responsibilities of the State Government; but until then we will ever most earnestly protest against our Territory being admitted into the Union as a State.

HENRY DIECKMAN IS SAFE IN CANADA.

The St. Louis Defaulter Sunk Everything He Got Hold Of.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Mr. Henry Dieckman's address tonight is Windsor, Canada. A telegram was received this afternoon by one of his friends announcing his safe arrival in the Canadian haven of refuge. The more Mr. Dieckman and his affairs are investigated the more apparent it becomes that he has seized and sunk everything in sight. He was one of the few men that got the best of his mother-in-law. Mrs. Wilhemina Meyer is the woman, and her son-in-law was curator of her estate. Mr. Dieckman was one of the best known men on the Merchants' Exchange. He was President of the extensive milling firm of Mauntel, Borgess & Co., and was known as a bold speculator. It was this passion for gambling or speculation that has caused Dieckman to suddenly change his address. He developed a tendency of late years to buy heavy "jags" of wheat and mining stocks at the top, and then hang on while the market went down the toboggan slide. He was a sanguine man, however, and would never admit that he was a loser. The money lost in these speculations was taken from the several estates in his charge and the defalcation is placed at $160,000. The Meyer estate, which was divided between Mrs. Meyer and a number of children, amounted to $125,000. Little, if any, is left of the estate. Mrs. Mary Guye is another heavy loser, as her estate was also managed by Dieckman. Mauntel, Borgess & Co., of which Dieckman was President, say the defalcation will not close them up, as Dieckman's interest in the concern was not as large as was supposed. The stock has all been attached by the Meyer estate. An examination of the books shows that Dieckman has been a steady loser for years. All his ventures were bad, and the more he lost the greater plunger he became. He was a man of exemplary habits and the defalcation caused a great sensation in social and business circles. He leaves a large family almost penniless.

BILLINGS TO PLEAD FOR HIS LIFE.

The Iowa Murderer Will Probably Address the Court in His Own Behalf.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The celebrated Billings murder case is now before the Supreme Court. Billings, who was convicted of the murder of Kingsley, at Waverly, and sentenced to the penitentiary for life, is here in person to plead his own case for a new trial. He has not been heard yet. His attorney opened the argument in his behalf this afternoon. It is possible that Billings may speak tomorrow for a short time, though his case is well presented by his attorney. Billings takes his meals at a hotel, in charge of the Warden of the penitentiary, and spends his nights in the county jail. He seems to feel confident that he will get a new trial.

Arrested for Forging Postal Orders.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—United States Deputy Marshal L. D. Davis of Lebanon, Va., arrived in this city this morning, having in custody George B. Grigsby of Milan, Mo., charged with forging postal money orders. Grigsby is the son of the Postmaster at Milan. Several months ago he forged several money orders, making them payable at Lebanon. He was arrested and tried before a Commissioner and bound over in the sum of $500 to appear before the United States District Court of this district.

Jailbirds Attempt to Escape.

DECATUR, Ill., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—This forenoon the thirteen prisoners in the County Jail nearly succeeded in making their escape, but were prevented by the turnkey, assisted by the Sheriff's wife. As the turnkey went into the main corridor James Wilson, who had secreted himself, jumped out and attempted to throttle him. A desperate struggle ensued, but the prisoner was finally overcome by the timely arrival of help. The lady locked all the doors as soon as the struggle began.

Assaulted and Robbed by Footpads.

GEORGETOWN, Ill., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Last evening two unknown footpads assaulted George Gee, a well-known young man, on the principal street of the village. He was shot through the arm and head and then pounded into insensibility and robbed of $80. He will not recover.

GOSSIP OF LONDON TOWN.

LORD SALISBURY'S DELIBERATE AFFRONT TO THE UNITED STATES.

No Doubt in the English Mind Why Mr. Phelps Returned Home—Pauncefote Certain to Succeed Sackville—What Is Thought of Balfour's Backdown in the Matter of O'Brien's Toggery—Municipal Rule in London.

[*New York Tribune Cable.*]

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Lest there should be any lingering doubt about it Lord Salisbury has caused to be published anew his denial that Sir Julian Pauncefote or anybody else has been appointed British Minister to Washington. None will be sent, add the semi-official and wholly inspired scribes, while Mr. Cleveland remains President. Possibly this will open the eyes of our belated Democratic friends who have been so much annoyed by suggestions that Salisbury's action or inaction was meant as an affront. Here it is not only known but admitted. It remains probable that Sir Julian has been selected and will proceed to Washington soon after Harrison's inauguration.

The *Herald* in today's London edition says Lord Salisbury will have no diplomatic intercourse with the United States while Mr. Cleveland is President. It was because of his knowledge that the Prime Minister had formed this resolution that Mr. Phelps went home. This he did to resent what he regarded as discourtesy to his Government. That is entirely true; the first time the truth has been stated in print in England.

O'BRIEN AND HIS CLOTHES.

A great meeting at Sheffield, a quiet meeting of the National Liberal Federation, fiery resolutions, and still more fiery editorials in the home rule press are so many tributes to the magnitude of the O'Brien clothes question. Mr. Balfour's decision to send Mr. O'Brien to the infirmary and allow him to wear his own garments is hailed as a splendid triumph for the home rule cause and a splendid triumph for Mr. O'Brien also. Mr. Balfour has, say the home-rulers, quailed before an outburst of public indignation. Unionists retort that the Irish Secretary has simply acted on the report of the Prison Board doctor. It is, however, felt, I think, that Balfour has made a mistake. His friends say he ought not to have entered on another clothes contest with O'Brien unless prepared to carry it through. The *Daily News* finds six columns none too many today for the O'Brien incident. The murder of Police Inspector Martin, which occupies no space in its news columns, is referred to editorially as follows:

> Mr. Balfour wantonly sacrificed the life of Inspector Martin by ordering that Father McFadden should be arrested on the threshold of the chapel as he came out from mass, but as there is no reason to suppose he set the slightest value upon Inspector Martin's life it would be unfair to reproach him, from his point of view, with what may have been calculated levity.

Language of this sort, and there is much more, in a journal once respectable shows how high passions have risen. The *Daily News* having said this much, having in addition commented on Balfour's passion for killing people when down, having accused him of deliberately affronting the religion of a pious people, having declared his policy to be one of deliberate and intentional incitement to violence and outrage, and having denounced him as a traitor to his sovereign and an enemy to the Commonwealth, concludes by saying:

> We do not intend in future to mince our words. If our Irish friends in America think Irish home rule is making slow progress in England they may set it down in good part to the continual use by an English home rule journal of language which is revolting to the English mind.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

The London County Council is now complete by the election of Aldermen. The political ring has triumphed. Mr. Firth is boss, and London is likely to look on helplessly for the next three years at some curious proceedings. All proposals for a compromise were rejected by the Radicals, who mean to run the Council on purely Radical lines.

STRIKE OF THE SEAMEN.

The seamen's strike at Liverpool is said to be extending. The steamship companies are not agreed respecting the policy. The Cunard company has refused to concede an advance, and it is shipping such men as it can get at the old prices. The White Star pays the full rates asked and easily secures the best class of men.

G. W. S.

THE ANNEXATION QUESTION IN CANADA.

It Is Quite Likely That It Will Be Submitted to the People Soon.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—An Ottawa special says: Great changes are pending in Canada—changes which will materially affect the future of the Dominion and may seriously alter the relations between the United States and Canada. It is learned on the best of authority that at the conclusion of the present session of the Federal Legislature the Government will appeal to the country on the annexation question. Sir John Macdonald, Premier, and the ministry of which he is the head will resign, and Sir Charles Tupper, present [illegible] Commissioner in England, will assume the leadership of the Conservative party. The movement has been [illegible] during the last year, and it is generally understood that during the present session of the Federal Parliament [illegible] the issue of a commercial union with the United States.

This fact is clearly demonstrated by the utterances of the Hon. R. W. Scott, especially those of the opposition in the Senate, who a few days ago [illegible] on the floor of the Senate declared in favor of unrestricted reciprocity.

"They are coming to us rapidly, and before the season is over we will have to deal with annexation," was the remark of a prominent leader of the Liberal party a few days ago. "If the Liberal party makes the annexation question or the commercial union question a plank in their platform it will be in order for the Government to submit it to the country at once. [illegible] the movement has already grown to such dangerous proportions that the present Government is [illegible] to deal with."

Should the changes forecasted take place it will be one of the greatest events in the history of Canada for many years.

Harrison and Allison.

Iowa State Register: Senator Allison six years ago, the day [illegible] he was to be reëlected Senator, was taken from the canvass by the [illegible] he was at the high [illegible] tion legislation. [illegible] Outside [illegible] timid and fearful [illegible] without [illegible] tion to [illegible] States. [illegible] Senator [illegible] Iowa [illegible] at Des Moines [illegible] greater [illegible] he delivered [illegible] Senator [illegible] power [illegible] worth [illegible] Iowa people [illegible] his reward [illegible] licans can [illegible] courage, [illegible]

Standard of Education Among the Greasers.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Feb. 8.—The [illegible] passed by the Legislature [illegible] amendment [illegible] A bill [illegible] teachers [illegible] when the [illegible] the bill [illegible] *from Albuquerque* [illegible]

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

MATTERS TO BE ACTED ON BY THE CENTRAL TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION.

Subjects Announced for Discussion in the Calls for Committee Meetings—An Attempt to Be Made to Put an End to the Operations of Scalpers—The 5,000 Mile Interchangeable Ticket—Latest Movements in Relation to Iowa Rates.

The monthly meeting of the Freight Committee of the Central Traffic Association will be held at Chairman Blanchard's office Tuesday, Feb. 12. The principal subjects to be discussed are: Report of the Chicago Local Committee on percentages to be allowed Western roads from points taking less than 110 per cent, and divisions on live stock from Peoria and other 110 per cent points; report of the committee on through rates between points in Central Traffic Association territory and points in the territory of the Texas Traffic Association; transcontinental traffic rates and percentages; correspondence with the Chairmen of the Western Freight Association relative to rates on pine lumber to points west of Chicago; rates on cotton and cotton seed meal from and via St. Louis; basis for making rates to seaboard on oil in tank cars from Central Traffic Association territory; uniform rule as to whether shipments shall be charged at their proper classification or at the classification of the shipper; uniform rule for charging for single deck stock cars in which temporary decks are placed in part or the entire car; uniform method of taking receipts at junction points under through bills of lading.

The regular monthly meeting of the passenger department of the Central Traffic Association will also be held Feb. 12. Among the important subjects to be considered are: The threatened demoralization of rates from Caldwell and points in Southeastern Ohio, this being made the special order of business, and all lines interested have been invited, with a view to securing an agreement which will prevent if possible any deviation from tariff or violation of law; shall the association abolish second class rates, these rates having been abolished by lines between Chicago and the Missouri River and Colorado points; general plan for the redemption of the unused portions of tickets of the issue of, or reading over, lines in this association in the hands of original purchasers.

The importance of adopting a form of ticket to be used for tourist and excursion business which cannot be handled by scalpers or others to disturb one-way passenger fares, Vice Chairman Daniels says in his call, will be admitted by all. He thinks all will agree that should the lines in the Central Traffic Association adopt a form of ticket that cannot be handled by scalpers it would save the railways large sums of money. There is a movement throughout the country, he says, to force the scalping fraternity out of the business, principally for the reason that their business is a constant menace to the Inter-State Commerce act, and to the revenue of the railways. He further says that "the business of ticket-scalping has been condemned by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and they have recommended to Congress an amendment to the Inter-State Commerce law which, if adopted, will make it impossible for a scalper to sell railroad tickets; but in the meantime it is undoubtedly the duty of the railways to the public, as well as to their own treasuries, to prevent as far as it is possible to do so the use by scalpers of round-trip tickets to cut one-way rates. It is therefore hoped that every General Passenger and Ticket Agent will be present, prepared to take definite action on an anti-scalping ticket."

Joint Rates.

At the monthly meeting of the Western and Northwestern divisions of the Western Freight Association consideration was given the subject of the establishment of rates with connecting lines not members of the association, it having transpired that some uncertainty existed on the part of such lines as to the method of procedure under the rules of the association. To remove any doubt in the matter the following was adopted:

Resolved, That under the existing rules of this organization through rates in connection with lines not members of the association can be made only through the medium of the monthly meetings, the same as is the case in regard to rates made entirely over the lines of the members of the association.

Chairman Faithorn says the object of this advice is to call the attention of connecting lines to the existing situation, in order that the same may be fully understood by all concerned. No line member of the association can under its rules join with a connecting line in any change in rates, rules, or regulations excepting in the event that such change is in the nature of an advance, until such change has been taken up at the regular monthly meeting of the association, notice of the contemplated change to be given to the Chairman of the association by the member in interest five days in advance of the meeting.

Five Thousand Mile Tickets.

The Chairman of the Railroad Committee of the Travelers' Protective Association has issued the following circular regarding the issue of mileage tickets to commercial travelers:

"The National Railroad Committee having addressed circular letters to every railroad manager in the United States with reference to the 5,000 mile interchangeable ticket, feel highly gratified at the interest manifested, as shown by the communications received in reply, and it only demonstrates more fully the necessity of every State Railroad Committee agitating this question with renewed energy while fresh in the minds of railroad officials. And, aside from this, there has seldom been presented a more opportune time than the present to press the claims of our fraternity for just recognition.

"Indiscriminate use of the 1,000 mile ticket has become a serious question in railroad circles. Railroad officials admit the importance and influence of the commercial traveler, and as a rule concede our claims to any concessions consistent with business principles and in conformity with the law. Therefore, the 5,000 mile interchangeable ticket, surrounded by the restrictions advocated by our association, placing it beyond the reach of manipulation, should meet the approval of every railroad official in authority desirous of recognizing the mercantile community, which he would hesitate to antagonize, and the concession would be looked upon by our members as substantial and acceptable."

Iowa Freight Rates.

The action of the Rock Island and some of the other Iowa lines in reducing all rates (class as well as commodity and special rates) to the Iowa Commissioners' schedule has compelled the Burlington to rescind its last notice announcing the grain, live stock, and commodity rates which are not covered by Judge Brewer's decision, and it has now put in effect the reduced rates on all kinds of freight. All the roads thus far heard from have adopted Class A rates, except the Iowa Central, Minneapolis & St. Louis, Des Moines & Kansas City, Burlington & Western, and Burlington & Northwestern, which have adopted Class C rates. The Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City, to the surprise of everybody, has adopted Class A rates, while it would have been entitled to Class C schedule. President Stickney is evidently determined to make as low rates by his line as are made by any other lines in the State of Iowa. It was rumored yesterday that the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City was making rates on grain from points in Nebraska and Kansas to Chicago at 5 cents per 100 pounds less than is charged by the direct lines from those points.

New Railroads in the Southwest.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Since the House passed the Oklahoma bill there has been increased activity in railroad building in the Territory. A new line was started this week from Fort Smith, Ark., running northwest through Tahlequah, I. T., to Coffeyville, Kas., a distance of about 160 miles, to connect the St. Louis & San Francisco with the Kansas City & Pacific. This latter railway, now in operation between Paola and Coffeyville and running into this city over the Fort Scott Road from Paola, is being rapidly extended in a southerly direction, crossing the Sapula Branch of the 'Frisco at Verdigris, passing through Fort Gibson and again connecting with the 'Frisco at Clayton, the southern terminus of the Kansas City & Pacific line. This gives the 'Frisco a direct connection with this territory, and officials of that line state that the Kansas City & Pacific will soon be under the control of the 'Frisco. The long desired entrance into Kansas City will thus be obtained, for from Paola the road will be extended north through Olathe to Kansas City, the Kansas City & Southern tracks being used for a direct entrance into the city. In case the St. Louis & San Francisco succeeds in its efforts to control the Kansas City & Pacific, a new competitor will be in the field for Southern Kansas and Indian Territory business, and the consolidated lines will have almost an air line south for Texas business. Work is now being rapidly pushed direct to the Oklahoma country from Sapula with an idea of ultimate extension to Albuquerque, N. M. The grading for this entire line from Sapula to Albuquerque is already completed and track construction will begin soon. With the completion of this Albuquerque extension the 'Frisco will have a direct line to the Pacific coast from Kansas City, via the Atlantic & Pacific, of which the 'Frisco owns a half interest, the other half being owned by the Santa Fé. It thus becomes necessary for that road to have some connection with Kansas City, and its failure to purchase the Kansas City & Southern has led to the negotiations with the Kansas City & Pacific, which line offers much better connections.

Want the Classification Changed.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The Railroad Commissioners' office is now the Mecca of the leading railroad men of the West. President Marvin Hughitt, General Freight Agent McCullough, and General Counsel Goudy of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and President Fish, General Manager Jeffreys, and Traffic Manager Tucker of the Illinois Central met there this afternoon for a private conference with the Commissioners. They stated that they were willing to put the Commissioners' rates in force, but they believed them too low and hoped for a revision. When the Commissioners put out their schedule of Nov. 3 they adopted the Western classification in place of the Illinois, and thought that by so doing they were giving the roads an advantage of about 15 per cent raise. But actual demonstration has shown that the difference between the two forms of classification really amounts to not more than 2 per cent, and the Commissioners intimate that they may rectify this. Meantime the roads will enforce the schedule of June 28, substituting the Western for the Illinois classification. The conference lasted for some time, and the Commissioners took the matter under advisement without reaching any decision.

A Big Railroad Deal Consummated.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The negotiations which have been pending for some days between Cornelius Vanderbilt and Pierpont Morgan, for a consolidation of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Road (known as the Bee Line) and the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Road, generally called the Big Four, have been successfully closed, and the details will probably be given out tomorrow. There has been some competition between the two companies, but this has been so light as not to be a factor in the negotiations. The real reason is that the officers of the Big Four desired to extend their lines to St. Louis, and they find the necessary lines in the leased roads of the Bee Line. What the terms of the agreement are cannot yet be definitely ascertained, but it is believed to include an exchange in stock. It is understood that the parties behind the deal are also working for an arrangement with the Cleveland, St. Louis & Kansas City Road, which is now constructing a bridge across the Mississippi at Alton, but the officers of that road prefer to remain independent, and it is not likely that they will agree to give any system exclusive connections.

A Mortgage on the Evansville & Richmond.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—A mortgage on the Western Division of the Evansville & Richmond Railroad has been filed with the Recorder of this county. The amount of the mortgage is $1,000,000 and it is given to secure 1,000 bonds of $1,000 each, due in forty years and made payable to the Manhattan Trust Company of New York, with interest at 5 per cent. Each bond is to be indorsed by the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Company, with J. D. Mackey President.

Notes.

The meeting of the Chicago Car Service Association will be held in "The Rookery" Feb. 14. Questions of importance will be presented.

The Central Traffic Association roads have agreed to grant excursion fares to persons attending the following meetings: Illinois Associations of Mexican War Veterans, Springfield, Ill., Feb. 21 and 22; American Waterworks Association, Louisville, Ky., April 16 to 20; Ancient Order of United Workmen of Illinois, Chicago, May 7 to 11; Centennial General Assembly of Presbyterian Church of the United States, at New York City, May 16 to 29.

The monthly meeting of the Western Freight Association (all divisions) will be held at the association rooms in "The Rookery" Tuesday, Feb. 12. The following subjects will be considered: Mileage on refrigerator, tank, and special live stock cars; rates on stock cattle; proposed arrangement with lumber dealers regarding loading of cars; rates on salt to Missouri River and beyond; lead and bullion from all Missouri River points; sheep stopped in transit to be fed when shipped from points on or west of the Missouri River; lumber rates to Missouri River points; mixed car-loads of freight at the car-load rate.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not answer queries in anonymous communications nor decide bets.]

A READER: George Eliot's "Romola" is pronounced Rom-o-la.

CONSTANT READER: The safe deposit company mentioned by you is considered reliable.

A STUDENT, Peotone, Ill.: Richelieu is pronounced Resh-eh-loo by people who are satisfied with English sounds. The French pronunciation cannot be indicated by letters.

IGNORAMUS, Waukegan, Ill.: A card reception is a modified card party designed as an afternoon entertainment for ladies. In addition to the game tea is usually provided at about 4 o'clock. Sometimes music is added, although there are many players who prefer quiet. Floral adornments are always suitable, though by no means necessary.

CONSTANT READER, City: After an invitation of any kind, including both husband and wife, the card of the former should be used in making a duty or what is called a "party call." In fact the husband's card is now almost always used for a formal call whether after an invitation or not. And it may be said that it is not considered good form for husband and wife to have their names engrossed on the same card, but the husband's name should be on a separate and small card, and left by his wife in making visits.

Who Is Dr. Crombie?

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Who is "Dr. Crombie" anyway? Worcester's (1887) Dictionary has such a name to a quotation under Conscience. But I cannot find Crombie in any biographical list! STUDENT.

[James Crombie, D. D., born in 1730, a Presbyterian and a friend of Wesley, and founder of Belfast Academy in 1785.]

Property Qualifications for Voters.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—(1) Does an American citizen of the State of New Jersey have to be a property owner before he can vote for President and Vice-President? (2) Can any State pass a law that a man shall have to be a property owner before he can vote, and would such a law be constitutional?

SAMUEL MCCANDLESS.

[(1) No. (2) It can.]

Nursing in Cases of Typhoid-Fever.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Having had the care of three members of my own family sick last summer with typhoid-fever, and being aware of the great ignorance in most families of the nature of this disease and the peculiar care required by its victims, I venture to send a few suggestions to your columns, in hopes that they may be timely hints for at least some of those who are now suffering from this dread malady in Lake View.

There are a few cardinal things of which we as a family were lamentably ignorant up to last summer, but which are now deeply engraved on our minds by a bitter experience, and we do not feel that in giving them to the public we are trenching on the prerogative of either the trained nurse or the physician.

As to the causes and prevention of typhoid-fever we have been recently faithfully informed in your paper through the interview of your reporter with Dr. Brandt of high repute.

We learn how insidiously the disease may steal upon us, and we or our friends be held in its grasp ere we suspect its approach. It is a fever not easy to "break up," and must have a shorter or longer "run."

So, when it has really come, what shall be done?

First of all, after the wise physician, we would say procure a well-trained nurse. Some of our physicians will not take a case of this fever without one, and say much more depends on the nursing than on medicine.

But if one cannot be employed, then put in practice the best rules of good nursing by keeping the patient quiet, entirely free from company, excitement, noise, and disturbing influences of all kinds, and exempt also from all exertion, even to lifting the head or turning the body alone.

Give no food except a glass of milk every two or three hours, and lower the temperature as it rises by sponge baths under the blanket, consisting generally of alcohol and water.

There must be no wearying nor flagging in the enforcement of these rules until the patient has been normal all day for a week, and even then great caution must be used lest too great bodily exertion bring on fatal results.

When it is better and more generally understood that typhoid-fever is principally and primarily a condition of ulceration of the thin tissues of the intestines, and that any but the softest foods or the gentlest movements of the body may produce perforation, which is sure death, or how easily other dangerous results, such as hemorrhages or peritonitis, may be induced, physicians will find their patients and those in charge of them more strictly obedient to their injunctions; and in our homes, as in the hospitals, it will be the rare exception where the sufferer does not recover. LUX.

A German Indorsement of Roche's Administration.

Chicago *Freie Presse*, Feb. 7: The troubles of an election are approaching once more. Before two months have elapsed the citizens of Chicago will have elected a Mayor, a City Attorney, a City Treasurer, a City Clerk, and twenty-four Aldermen, besides twelve town officials and a batch of constables. The taxpayers of Chicago ought to be well satisfied with the present City Administration, and prominent people in both political parties have declared openly that Mayor Roche is as capable an executive officer as we can desire to have. Equipped with an indefatigable industry he has devoted himself conscientiously to the performance of his official duties, and by introducing radical reforms in the Building and Mechanical Departments of the city Mr. Roche has made both branches of the Administration more efficient. With the exception of the "extremists" and "cranks," whom a cautious man can never please, Mr. Roche has given satisfaction to the citizens of Chicago, and the only objection we have heard to him is that he paid too much attention to the advice of his near friends, George R. Davis and George B. Swift. Now there is not a man that does not discuss political matters with people closely associated with him, and if the success of Roche's Administration is to be attributed partly to the advice of Davis and Swift then these two gentlemen deserve the highest credit for it. It is an utter impossibility that the Mayor of a city of 800,000 inhabitants can please everybody, but at the expiration of the official term of our Mayor the fact comes into our mind that the *Freie Presse* was the first Chicago newspaper that proposed Mr. Roche for the Mayoralty, and in connection with this fact we hereby express the expectation that the Republican party will nominate him for reëlection. We know from German citizens of both parties that Mr. Roche can depend upon the stanch support of the citizens of German descent, even if the Democrats nominate their Carter Harrison, and even if Joe Gruenhut and the other Socialistic deadbeats do their utmost for Harrison. If the Republicans renominate Mr. Roche he will be elected, for the citizens of Chicago are prudent enough to appreciate the services of such a capable man.

BROTHERS ASK FOR AN ACCOUNTING.

Bill Filed by J. & J. Titley—Cases in the Divorce Court.

A bill for an accounting has been filed by J. & J. Titley, dealers in stone and sand, against D. H. Tolman, the Chicago Trust & Savings Bank, and A. H. Werner. The Titley Bros. say that they owed the bank money, besides being depositors. They wished two notes for $2,000 and $3,650 renewed by Tolman, and allege he refused to unless they bought seventy-five shares of the bank's stock at from $145 to $195 per share. They say they made the purchase and that Tolman made them give a note for $10,000, secured by a mortgage on their tug F. H. Stanwood and some steam scows. Tolman, they charge, foreclosed the mortgage. The brothers say that the bank's stock was only worth $100 per share.

Proceedings in the Divorce Court.

The divorce suit of Mrs. Valentine Scheppers against Dr. Desire Q. Scheppers was concluded last evening. A verdict is expected this morning. The principal witness yesterday was Charles E. Leonard, the former husband of Cynthia Leonard, late candidate for Mayor of New York on the "Woman's Rights" ticket, and father of Lillian Russell, the singer. Dr. Scheppers had made accusations against Leonard which the latter denied.

Suit for divorce was begun by Mrs. Sarah M. Counard against John F. Counard, to whom she was married in 1857. She charges him with desertion. He is a dealer in grain at the Stock-Yards and has a good income.

Mrs. Caroline M. Gernhart, whose husband, Michael, filed a bill for divorce about two weeks ago, charging her with cruelty, filed an answer and cross bill. She denies all the allegations and charges him with cruelty. She says she is domestic in her habits and is always at home except when she goes to church. She asks a divorce and alimony, also the custody of their children.

Mrs. Auguste Zachary of No. 3225 Cottage Grove avenue wished Judge Collins to give her a divorce from Matthew Zachary. She had given notice of the suit by publication when Zachary was thought to be in Chicago. The Judge refused a divorce until the defendant should be personally served. Daniel C. Osman Jr., whose wife, Ida Belle Osman, got a divorce, wants Mrs. Osman restrained from taking their only child away from Chicago.

Notes.

An attachment was sworn out by Julius Bier & Co. of the Central Lithographing Company of New York against Arden Smith, manager of the Edwin Arden company, which is now playing at the Windsor Theatre, to recover $247.50 for show printing. Smith is the father of Edwin Arden, who is a son-in-law of Thomas W. Keene, the actor.

Before Judge Anthony and a jury is being tried the case of David J. Trot, 5 years old, against Jacob Wolfe, a wealthy brewer. About two years ago the little boy was playing in an alley in the rear of his parents' house at Pullman, when he was run over by one of Wolfe's beer wagons, and it is claimed was crippled for life. The suit is for $5,000 damages.

Rudolph A. Breidenbach, a New York diamond dealer, caused the arrest of Gustavus H. Loehr, a Chicago broker in gems who failed last December. Breidenbach says he sent Loehr, at the latter's request, a pair of diamonds valued at $284, and that Loehr did not pay for them. Loehr gave bail in $825. In his affidavit the New York man alleges that Loehr obtained at least $10,000 worth of goods on credit and pawned them.

An injunction issued ex parte against the County Commissioners restraining them from making a contract with St. Mary's Training School for Dependent Boys was dissolved by Judge Horton, who said that no injunction could issue because the County Board had not made the contract. The suit, if it would stand at all, could only do so after the Board of Commissioners had actually taken steps to do an illegal act. The court could not presume anything. The bill was dismissed, and the complainants prayed an appeal.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

21,190—Henry B. Fouke of Dubuque vs. Arthur and Wilber M. Phillips of Nelson, Ill., and Joseph Crawford of Dixon. Creditors' bill, $2,521.13. W. & W. D. Barge, solrs.

21,191—Robert H. Pugh vs. East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Ry. Co. Asst., $5,000. Monroe & McShane, attys.

Superior Court—New Suits.

120,784—J. Obermann Brewing Co. vs. Charles Maas. Asst., $300. Francis Lackner, atty.

120,785—Ernest Andrees vs. C. J. Bolinski. Case, $5,000. Henry Kraft, atty.

120,786—Philip Best Brewing Co. vs. Albert E. Benesh. Conf. of judgt., $225.50. Francis Lackner, atty.

120,787—Same vs. Valentine Schmitt. Same for $467.15. Same atty.

120,788—Gibson Parish Co. vs. Charles C. Holton. Asst., $3,000. John Roberts, atty.

120,789—George M. Emrick vs. Frederick and Sophia Hubner. Conf. of judgt., $182.45. Albert Phalen, atty.

120,790—Julius Bien & Co. vs. Arden Smith. Attcht., $247.50. James Fanning Latham, atty.

120,791—Annie E. Hall vs. Simeon F. Hall. Bill for divorce. Albert Phalen, solr.

120,792—James Maher vs. Chris Kelling et al. Creditors bill, $3,143. Solr. pro se.

120,793—Sarah Hyman vs. Morris Marcus. Case, $1,000. Israel Cowen, atty.

120,794—Mary P. Gurley vs. Northwestern Masonic Aid Assn. et al. Bill to compel specific performance of contract. Ball & Oakley, solrs.

120,795—Charles H. and Augusta Piepho vs. Charles Williams. Bill for accounting. C. S. Darrow, solr.

120,796—Max Kauffmann vs. John C. Barker et al. Appeal.

120,797—Bill. Suppressed two days.

120,798—Bernhard Hartmann vs. Bengt. Lindell. Conf. of judgt., $88,063. Hoglund & Fleckles, attys.

Suppressed Thursday—120,764—Robt. H. Pugh vs. Edward Page et al. Asst., $500. Monroe & McShane, attys.

120,782—W. J. Neebes vs. Herman Schroeder et al. Creditor's bill, $150.66. E. C. Ferguson, solr.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE HAWES—2,861, Weunschke vs. Higgins; judgt., $30.—7,500, Greenebaum vs. Saxton; judgt., $287.46.

JUDGE ALTGELD—2,888, C. B. Wilson vs. J. D. Johnson and George P. Blair; judgt., $363.50.

DECREES.

JUDGE JAMIESON—3001, Chumasero vs. Brown et al.; decr.—325, Kane et al. vs. Holmes; decr.—1,906, Cade vs. Cade; decr.—1,331, Annie Sime vs. Robert Sime; divorce.—2,015, Mary Huebner vs. Julius Huebner; divorce.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

71,412—Julie R. Loamans vs. Alexander F. Loamans. Bill for divorce. W. F. Cooper, solr.

71,413—Joseph Mras vs. Isaac Berliner and Ella Berliner. Conf. of judgt., $178.84.

71,414—People ex rel. Benjamin Cunningham vs. C. R. Matson. Petition for writ of habeas corpus. Gentleman, Purnell & Morse, attys.

71,415—Deming L. Andrews vs. Edward E. Skeele et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $400. Williams & Thompson, solrs.

71,416—Julia A. Ferris vs. Elizabeth A. Ferris et al. Pet. for dower. E. K. Smith, solr.

71,417—Asst. Suppressed.

71,418—In re estate of William Turtle. Appeal from Probate Court.

71,419—C. M. Henderson & Co. vs. Raphael J. Prins. Case, $3,000. Manning & Castle, attys.

71,420—Bridget Maloney vs. James Maloney. Bill for divorce. H. W. Ames, solr.

71,421—William D. Mosely vs. Amelia H. Mosely. Bill for divorce. George N. Morgan, atty.

71,422—Thomas Shansey vs. Elizabeth Shansey. Bill for divorce. Henry A. Wilder, solr.

71,423—Mary C. Quinn vs. North Chicago Street R. R. Co. Case, $5,000. Blanke & Chytraus, attys.

71,424—N. K. Fairbank & Co. vs. Jerome Beardsley & Co. Asst., $700. McClellan, Cummins & Moulton, attys.

71,425—The Chase Elevator Co. vs. Joshua S. Stevens, James H. Burke, and Alexander T. Stewart. Pet. for mechanic's lien. H. W. Walseley, atty.

71,426—Martin McNulty vs. Fred Jonson. Appeal.

71,427—Robert Maddigan vs. Edward Leech et al. Appeal.

71,428—Charles R. Lattiam et al. vs. Luke H. Gage. Appeal.

71,429—M. W. Caughlin vs. Thomas McGovern et al. Appeal.

71,430—M. M. Barney vs. Edward and Anna Harmer. Appeal.

71,431—William Bradwell vs. Lewis Beach et al. Appeal.

71,432—John Christopher vs. Charles L. Atwater. Appeal.

71,433—Clearfield Consolidated Company vs. David Rutter. Appeal.

71,434—Mendel Rife vs. Hannah Rife. Bill for divorce. Israel Cowen, solr.

71,435—Julius Goecker vs. Emilie Goecker, alias Emilie Piske. Bill for divorce. C. F. Gooding, solr.

71,436—Swift Bros. vs. J. A. Coombs & Co. Appeal.

71,437—Attch. Suppressed.

71,438—John B. McDonald vs. Northwestern College of Dental Surgery. Asst., $630. Willard & Evans, attys.

71,439—Clarence Buckingham vs. Lantz, Kennedy, and Seth F. Hanchett. Debt, $7,500. Adams & Hamilton, attys.

71,440—Tillie Ferguson vs. John S. Ferguson. Bill for divorce. J. A. Walther, solr.

71,441—William Croft vs. Village of Hyde Park, James Rowan and J. Thompson. Trespass, $5,000. B. M. Munn, atty.

71,442—John Davis & Co. vs. City of Chicago. Asst., $500. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, attys.

71,443—Asst. Suppressed.

71,444—Sarah M. Counard vs. John F. Counard. Bill for divorce. Cameron & Hughes, solrs.

71,445—Sarah C. Allen vs. Great Western Railroad Company and City of Chicago. Case, $2,000. Pedrick & Dawson, attys.

71,446—Edmund G. R. Trimble vs. Almira Wynn Trimble. Bill for divorce. Shuman & Defrees, solrs.

71,447—C. L. Wetmore vs. W. W. Abell. Appeal.

71,448—James Clark vs. Martha Clark. Bill for divorce. William B. Bradford, solr.

71,449—Charles M. Culbertson vs. James S. Murphy. Appeal.

71,450—John Caley and N. Colburn vs. J. E. Geltz. Appeal.

71,451—Samuel E. Bishop vs. Laura W. De Villers. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $900. F. W. C. Hayes, atty.

71,452—Maggie H. Higginson vs. Nicholas C. Higginson. Bill for divorce. Herbert Preston, atty.

71,453—J. J. Cochrane vs. Clark Commission Co. Asst., $3,562.50. D. T. Duncombe, atty.

71,454—Arthur L. Curry vs. Elias Lindsey et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $300. Eis & Grover, solrs.

Suppressed Wednesday—71,374, Rudolph A. Reichenbach vs. Gustavus H. Loehr. Case, $284 and capias. Kraus, Mayer & Stein, attys.

Suppressed Thursday—71,405, J. and J. Titley vs. D. H. Tolman, Chicago Trust & Savings Bank, and W. H. Werver. Bill for accounting. Schuyler & Kremer, attys.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—3,310, Jones vs. Thomas; judgt., $230.—5,331, Olsen vs. Soderberg; judgt., $40.

JUDGE BAKER—6,465, Peterson vs. City; judgt., $2,700.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—4,069, Kirchoff vs. Carlstrom; judgt., $257.35.

DECREES.

JUDGE TULEY—2,023, Frances Cuerdon vs. John Cuerdon; divorce.

JUDGE COLLINS—1,810, C., B. & L. A. vs. Wiggins; decr. sale.—1,115, Ella Thompson vs. Leonard Morgan Thompson; divorce.

JUDGE HORTON—1,341, Hayes vs. Potast Milling Co.; decr.—347, Mooney vs. Mooney; decr. sale.

County Court—New Suits.

8,972—People vs. John Riffinger; pet. for support.

The Call Today.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Motions for new trial in Nos. 2,398 and 791.

JUDGE SHEPARD—No divorces. No. 11 on hearing.

JUDGE JAMIESON—Motions.

JUDGE HAWES—No court.

JUDGE ALTGELD—No court.

JUDGE BAKER—Motions for new trial and contested motions.

JUDGE HORTON—Default divorces.

JUDGE COLLINS—Motions.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Motions for new trial in Nos. 2,817, 3,218, 3,295, 3,302, 1,693, 2,925, and 3,079.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Contested motions.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—In re Bingham; in re Sues & Uhlendorf, and in re Frey & Kleinbeck.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—No court.

JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.

APPELLATE COURT—Adjourned until Wedesday.

CRIMINAL COURT.

JUDGE GRINNELL—Motions and sentences.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Motions and sentences.

The Call Monday.

JUDGE GRESHAM—No announcement.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions.

JUDGE ANTHONY—No. 1,950 and cases from Judge Hawes. No case on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 2,922, 2,923, 2,927, 2,928, 2,930, 2,932, 2,934, 2,936, 2,167, 2,968, 2,969, 2,945, 2,946, 2,948, 2,846, 2,858, 2,905, 2,959; at 2 p. m., Nos. 2,951, 2,958, 2,963, 2,964, and 2,965. No. 2,920 on trial.

JUDGE ALTGELD—Cases from Judge Hawes. No case on trial.

JUDGE SHEPARD—No contested motions. Tallman vs. Traders' Bank. Tuesday, Nos. 8½, 20, 23, and 17. No case on hearing.

JUDGE JAMIESON—Contested motions. Tuesday, Nos. 1,764, 23, 24, 26, 27, and 28. No cause on hearing.

JUDGE BAKER—Term Nos. 1,850, 1,472, 1,298, 317, and 1,365. No case on trial.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Term Nos. 2,733, 3,304, 3,326, 3,342, 3,347, 3,364, 3,365, 3,372, and 3,205.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Term Nos. 517, 114, 2,698, 2,699, 2,700, 2,701, 2,702. No case on trial.

JUDGE HORTON—Contested motions. For Tuesday, set cases—Schoeneman vs. Sun Fire Office and Oppenheimer vs. Sayer.

JUDGE COLLINS—Contested motions.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Evanston special assts.; in re Longley, and in re Bohner.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Call of claim docket.

APPELLATE COURT—Adjourned until Wednesday.

Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The following opinions were filed in the Supreme Court today: Affirmed—Doyle vs. Desenburg; Pardee vs. Free Soil; Detroit Stove Works vs. Osmun; Speirs vs. Roberts; Wiest vs. Lyendyk; People vs. Paquin; Richards vs. Armes Shingle & Lumber Company; Brennan vs. Eggeman; Wilkinson vs. Township of Long Rapids. Reversed—Lloyd vs. Pine Lake Iron Company; Charpentier vs. Bresnaham; Johnson vs. Schlitz; Curtis vs. Crowe; People vs. Price. New trial ordered—Close vs. L. S. & M. S. Railway; Doolittle vs. Gaugan; Freeman vs. Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway; Griffin vs. Walter decree of foreclosure to be entered against Walter and Michael Curtis vs. Wilcox, and order entered transferring cause from Kent to St. Joseph County. In Robinson vs. Pack writ of certiorari dismissed. In Ayres vs. Jordmin, complainant, who was formerly connected with Richmond, Backus & Co., alleged that he started in business for himself, and that Jordmin, a member of the firm, attempted to wreck his business by writing libelous letters regarding the firm. The lower court held that the letters were not of actionable nature. The Supreme Court decides that they are. Mrs. Kaynowski brought two suits against the Detroit, Bay City & Alpena Railway. In lower court she recovered $192 for loss of her house from fire caused by a spark from an engine, and also recovered $5,000 for the death of her child, who was burned in the building. The Supreme Court affirmed the $192 verdict but reversed the $5,000 verdict.

Iowa Supreme Court.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court filed but two opinions today:

J. M. Coggshall and other appellants vs. City of Des Moines; affirmed as to levy of two mill tax and reversed as to special assessments against real estate.

Mary Gilbertson vs. Nels Gilbertson; affirmed.

The oral argument in the Kennedy murder case occupied the forenoon.

REAL ESTATE.

Yesterday's Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Feb. 8:

CITY PROPERTY.	
Fifth av, n e cor Polk st, w f, 25x106 ft, dated April 19, 1887 (William Ohlendorf to K. K. Knapp)	$ 20,000
Fifth av, 46 ft w of Polk st, w f, 20x106 ft, dated March 1, 1887 (W. C. Seipp to F. C. Jocelyn)	12,000
Fifth av, s e cor of Polk, w f, 38½x106¾ ft, dated June 9, 1885 (H. G. Foreman to E. B. Sage)	14,358
Julian st, 234 ft e of Paulina, n f, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 18 (G. and C. Senecke to A. Birkner)	1,500
Leavitt st, 48 ft n of Thompson, e f, 24x124 ft, dated Jan. 12 (W. B. Ogden to M. Braunstein)	950
Ashland av, n e cor of Blackhawk st, w f, 48x124 ft, dated Feb. 8 (C. Bartman to A. Uihlein)	5,700
The premises No. 527 Warren av, dated Feb. 1 (J. and L. A. Wesencraft to William E. Blair)	6,500
Colorado av, near Francisco, s f, 168 ft to alley, with part of lot 34 adjoining, dated Jan. 12 (Stephens, Goodloe & Miller to J. B. Carter)	6,770
West Division st, 48 ft w of Robey, n f, 48x121 ft, dated Dec. 12, 1888 (estate of Thomas Sufferin to T. A. Rietkowski)	3,400
West Polk st, 229 ft w of California av, n f, 24x124 ft, dated June 28, 1886 (B. E. Johnson to A. M. Meiyer)	450
Oakley av, s e cor of Moore st, w f, 48¾x122 ft, dated Aug. 15, 1888 (William W. Kimball to J. Diedrich)	1,600
North av, 25 ft e of Elk Grove st, n f, 24x125 ft, dated June 15, 1888 (O. Wallin to L. J. Olson)	2,250
Armitage av, n e cor of Simons, s f, 150x200 ft, with 200x124 ft on Simons av, near above, dated Jan. 24 (G. W. Norton to S. Delamater)	5,600
Shober st, 24 ft s of Bryson, w f, 24x124 ft, dated May 8, 1888 (F. W. Hatterman to C. Richelson)	900
Twelfth st, 98 ft e of Sacramento, w f, 25x126 ft, dated Jan. 23 (S. E. Young to J. H. Shannon)	1,700
Market st, s e corner of Wendell, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Feb. 8 (estate of Samuels Johnston to M. Schonbeck)	3,500
Fifth av, 85 ft n of Van Buren st, e f, 87x153 ft, dated Feb. 1 (William W. Cole to A. J. Averell)	100,000
Fairfield av, 288 ft n of La Salle st, e f, 24x126 ft, dated Feb. 7 (L. O. Peckham to I. N. Russell)	725
Nineteenth st, 168 ft w of Wood, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Oct. 10, 1888 (S. E. Fox to F. E. Fox)	525
Emerald av, 200 ft n of Twenty-ninth st, w f, 24x126 ft, dated Feb. 6 (Albert Crane to W. and B. Woelfel)	850
Halsted st, 122 ft n of Centre, e f, 14x125 ft, dated April 4, 1888 (J. C. Gruelich to H. Potratz)	3,000
Congress st, 137 ft w of Campbell av, s f, 50x155 ft, dated Feb. 7 (Master in Chancery to A. E. G. Goodridge)	4,800
Monroe st, n e cor of Sacramento av, s f, 22x50 ft, dated Feb. 8 (R. H. Bartlett to Michael Ulrich)	6,500
Madison st, 105 ft w of Market, n f, 42x99 ft, improved, dated Feb. 8 (Alphonso D. Baldwin to Ida F. Gregory)	110,000
Millard av, 75 ft s of Twenty-fourth st, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Jan. 14 (G. P. Whitmore to H. Harris)	2,300
West Harrison st, n w cor of Lawndale av, s f, 33x125 ft, dated June 18, 1888 (T. G. Dickinson to H. B. Ervin)	1,030
West Harrison st, adj. above, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 18, 1888 (J. N. Vance to same)	600
Parnell av, bet. Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth sts, w f, 24x125 ft, dated May 28, 1888 (J. V. Hair to P. O'Connor)	500
Webster av, 206 ft w of Robey st, n f, 24x152½ ft, dated Feb. 8 (A. Haske to M. Karmolinska)	600
Lawndale av, n e cor of Twenty-fifth st, w f, 31x124 ft, dated Feb. 2 (J. T. Dale to L. A. Stout)	2,200
Ashley st, 188 ft e of Oakley av, n f, 24x89 ft, dated Feb. 5 (Kenny & Brady to J. and P. Wingert)	3,500
Halsted st, 45 ft n of Twenty-eighth, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 5 (J. and P. Wingert to E. D. Kelly)	1,650
NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Lot 11, Block 2 of 1 to 6 of E ½ N W ¼ Sec. 18, 40, 14, dated Feb. 1 (S. Brown Jr. to C. J. Cross)	$ 550
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Cedar st, 139 ft w of Wentworth av, n f, 50x125 ft, dated Jan. 1 (J. Ransom to M. E. Reasner)	$ 4,500
Dearborn st, 216 ft n of Fifty-fifth st bould, w f, 50x97 ft, dated Jan. 19 (A. W. Coburn to William Ashton)	1,700
Same property, dated Feb. 6 (William Ashton to R. H. Barber)	2,000
Wabash av, near Fifty-eighth st, e f, 52⅝x184 ft, dated Jan. 26 (L. Patterson to L. A. Sisson)	2,750
Throop st, 288 ft n of Forty-eighth, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 3, 1887 (O. G. Foreman to A. Szabadoz et al.)	450
Carpenter st, 166 ft s of Fifty-ninth, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Jan. 4 (J. A. Borden to S. Borgland et al.)	425
Undivided half interest in 290 lots in South Side Homestead Association addition, dated Jan. 7 (R. Fowler to G. M. Bogue)	60,000
Ashland av, n e cor of Fifty-sixth st, w f, 50x124 ft, dated Feb. 4 (F. Mulleder to M. Ballin)	1,500
Morgan st, 350 ft n of Sixty-second, e f, 27 9-10x124½ ft, dated Feb. 7 (F. Tinsley to E. F. Roehr)	625
Desplaines st, 72 ft n of Fifty-eighth, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 10, 1888 (F. F. Anderson to B. E. Ames)	1,400
Forty-seventh st, 73 ft w of Throop, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Jan. 2 (O. G. Foreman to W. Dougherty)	700
Forty-first st, 150 ft w of St. Lawrence av, n f, 25x118 ft, dated Jan. 1 (Will H. Moore to Ella E. Fleming)	6,125
Wabash av, 198 ft s of Sixtieth st, e f, 25x97 ft, dated Jan. 25 (J. J. Lepple to J. W. Bush)	2,623
Evans av, 200 ft n of Forty-eighth st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 20, 1888 (M. J. Boardman to J. McPhee)	1,250
Evans av, s of and adj above, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 20, 1888 (same to N. McPhee)	1,250
Drexel av, 240 ft s of Fifty-fourth st, e f, 24x130 ft, dated Feb. 8 (C. J. Kelly to W. R. Linn)	1,100
WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Washington st, 176 ft e of West Forty-third, s f, 25x186 ft, dated April 13, 1888 (M. A. Farr to M. Carter)	$ 900
Fairview av, 150 ft s of Greenwood, e f, 25x126 ft, dated Dec. 4, 1888 (L. Delamater to H. L. Vandewalker)	1,850
Armitage av, n w cor of West Forty-eighth st, undivided ½ of 6 acres, dated Feb. 7 (O. Jackson to McAuley & Elliott)	10,000
Solon st, near Belmont av and Morrison st, n e f, 25 feet to alley, dated Dec. 1, 1888 (C. L. Hammond to M. A. Steele)	300
McLean av, 149 ft e of Meeker, s f, 75x125 ft, dated July 28, 1888 (J. N. Vance to A. W. Rudnicki)	615

NEW SUBDIVISIONS.

Hyman av, s w cor of Twenty-ninth st, e f, 198x349 ft, by M. Mergen.

Central st, n w cor of Pratt av, 178x135 ft, in Rogers Park, by J. M. Kean.

Building Permits.

The Building Department issued the following permits yesterday:

John Jensen, two story flats, 21x45 feet, No. 148 North Kedzie street, to cost $2,900.

John Latas, one story store and dwelling, 20x50 feet, No. 438 Tinkham street, to cost $1,000.

Peter A. Saner, two story flats, 22x50 feet, No. 397 California avenue, to cost $5,000.

A Constitution That Needs Amending.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I observe that Ambler, Peabody & Co.'s Association, under the guise of the so-called "Citizens' Association," propose to amend the Constitution of the State of Illinois.

At the risk of being accused of inquisitiveness I would like to ask these gentlemen through THE TRIBUNE what steps, if any, have they taken to amend the constitution of the Citizens' Association, which, under its present form, has caused hundreds of our leading business-men to withdraw from its membership, refusing longer to contribute to the support of an association that, by its constitution, allows a man who is opposed by three-fourths of its members to arbitrarily perpetuate his unpopular official career?

And while investigating fraudulent corporations why not investigate this closest of all corporations and find out what is done with the membership fees collected of its members? And if the report shows, as it assuredly will, that no consideration is rendered for the payments made, would not an action lie for obtaining money under false pretenses? SUBSCRIBER.

Blackall's best coffee. 3 lbs. for $1.

PROFESSIONAL.

GRACE F. REXFORD, CHIROPODIST; MANIcuring etc. Flat 5, opposite Leland Hotel.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SUNDAY, NEAR 28TH AND PRAIRIE-av., a small Scotch terrier bitch, ears and tail clipped. Finder will be rewarded by returning to 2836 Prairie-av.

LOST—A SCOTCH TERRIER DOG; COLLAR marked "Gypsy, 3147 Indiana-av." A reward is offered for return of animal to above address.

LOST—ON ILL. CENTRAL TRAIN THURSDAY night, between Woodlawn and Thirty-first-st. station, a gold bracelet. Finder please leave at 3168 Groveland-av. and receive reward.

LOST—AT M'VICKER'S MATINEE SATURDAY, Jan. 26, a silk umbrella with silver handle shape of a feather. Return to Cashier Tribune and receive reward.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—NIGHT WORK BY EXperienced bookkeeper; hours after 5:30 p. m. A 160, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR similar position by young man of 24; four years' experience. A1 references. A 149, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—JEWELRY DRUMMER located in San Francisco, having good trade in Oregon, Washington Territory, Montana, Idaho, and Utah desires to represent first-class house. Best of references. Address L. P. Fisher, Merchants' Ex., San Francisco, Cal.

SITUATION WANTED—INDUSTRIOUS AND honest young business man (Israelite) would like to handle a staple line of goods for the retail trade. Best of references. A 147, Tribune office.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 18 in store or office; salary no object. Address PATRICK SULLIVAN, 77 Morgan-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN WITH two and a half years' experience at typesetting in place to finish; will work reasonable. Address A 150, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH man as coachman and for general work about the house; is not afraid of work; can furnish A1 city references. Call or address D. O. LINDQUIST, 214 Oak-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 19 years' railroad and general business experience with a first-class business house or railroad. A1 references. A 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STEWARD OF CLUB, country preferred; understands good cooking. A1 references. Address A 106, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS FIRM instantly supplied from our special dictation class composed of experienced and inexperienced accurate stenographers; a few possessing machines. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERT LADY stenographer and caligraphist; A1 references. Address A 170, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—PERMANENT, BY EXPErienced lady stenographer as correspondent or private secretary; A1 references. A 110, Tribune.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FRENCH NURSE; with reference. 448 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—A YOUNG, ACTIVE MAN AS CLERK in dry goods store; must speak German and English. Inquire at 719 Lincoln-av.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER; MUST BE CONversant with English and German correspondence; for an extensive manufacturing company; a knowledge of typewriting desirable. Address application in writing, giving age, where last employed, etc., A 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN FOR LIGHT OFFICE work; must be a good penman; state salary expected. Address H Q 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—STRAIGHT YOUNG MAN, FAIRLY educated, and capable of transacting business; permanent situation outside Chicago; good salary; cash security and reference required. 35, 163 State-st.

Stenographers.

WANTED—IN LARGE LUMBER OFFICE IN Michigan, a bright, accurate young man as stenographer who can take 125 words or more a minute and use Remington or Caligraph and write a good hand, and is strictly temperate. Address, stating salary wanted, A 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN CAPABLE OF OPERating typewriter and who has some experience as stenographer; answer in long hand; state age, salary expected, and experience. Address A 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY WHOLESALE HOUSE, GOOD stenographer and typewriter; must write good long hand; salary $12 per week. State age and give reference. A 152, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN STENOGRAPHER and typewriter and good penman, best of references required, for a position of trust in Wyoming Ter. Address A 104, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS TEA, CIGAR, and spice salesmen; useless to apply unless you have an established trade in this line and have first-class references. H. C. FISHER, 63 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN TO work on commission. Star Statuary and Terraline Company, 925 North California-av.

Trades.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN AS FOREMAN in a sash and door factory in the West. One familiar with odd work. Address A B C, P.-O. Box 228, Chicago.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE PAINTER. INquire of PARKHURST & WILKINSON, No. 148 Kinzie-st.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL AND EXPERIENCED cracker baker to act as foreman in a modern establishment; an excellent opening for a competent man. Address P.-O. Box 273, Stillwater, Minn.

WANTED—"CUTTERS AND TAILORS" TO write beforehand if they wish to enter the Cleveland Cutting School. A. D. RUDE.

WANTED—TAILORS OR YOUNG MEN DESIRing to learn the most successful system for ladies' or gentlemen's garment cutting can secure it at Chicago Tailoring Institute, 202 State-st., Room 5.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS RAZOR AND SHEARS grinder, who is a good mechanic and understands repairing and tempering steel; good wages and permanent place to the right man. Address, with references MARSHALL BROS., Des Moines, Ia.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS VIGNETTE ENgraver. Apply, with samples, stating salary wanted, to GIES & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MAN TO TAKE THE AGENCY OF our safes; size 28x18x18 inches; weight 500 pounds; retail price $35; other sizes in proportion. A rare chance and permanent position. These safes meet a demand never before supplied by other safe companies, as we are not governed by the Safe Pool. ALPINE SAFE CO., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—LIVE MEN AND WOMEN CLEAR $80 per week with our goods easier than $30 per month in other lines; we surprise good men with our liberal terms and practical plan; $2 sample free; write from anywhere and learn the art of money-getting. Merrill Mfg. Co., over 106 Franklin-st., Chicago.

WANTED—SINGLE MAN OF SOME MEANS AS evidence of past success, sobriety, and economy for State office manager. A 144, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTY WITH THE NECESSARY experience and means to run a life and accident insurance company, all ready for business. Address Y 165, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY TO ASSIST IN OFfice; must have experience. Address A 141, Tribune office.

WANTED—WE HAVE A VACANCY FOR A CAPable ladylike person; need not be experienced in our line, but must possess ability as saleslady; permanent position must be more of an object than a high salary at first. Apply after 9.

E. W. WALKER & CO.,
195 La Salle-st.

Domestics.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED second girl to go to Evanston. To one who can give satisfactory references good wages will be paid. Apply at 2 o'clock at No. 80 Board of Trade.

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL FOR DISH WASHING at Saratoga Hotel, 157 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR SECOND WORK; GOOD wages; references required. 54 St. Clair-st.

Dressmakers.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS AND TAILORS TO investigate the grandest system ever invented for ladies' or gentlemen's "successful" garment cutting; capacity unlimited; "New Sleeve invaluable"; the only system fitting all forms without alterations; easy, artistic fitting patterns cut to measure and warranted. Chicago Tailoring Institute, 202 State, Room 5.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AT STEFFEN'S STUDIO, 57 TWENty-second-st.—Young lady, 14 to 17 years of age, to assist in reception-room; must write a good hand and dress well.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

COMPETENT GERMAN AND SWEDISH GIRLS wanted for select families. Employment Bureau, 270 Illinois-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR USED HOUSEHOLD GOODS; furniture of private residences purchased. Call on or address F. S. W., 88 East Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—PLUSH SOFA, RED PLUSH SOFA, easy chairs, bed, bookcases, portable wardrobe, lounges, cherry card table, extension table, oak bedroom set, organ, sewing-machine, and other furniture; first-class. 3009 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—FOR LESS THAN HALF ITS VALUE, furniture of an 8-room flat in one of the best locations on the North Side; east front; near park and cable line; elegant furniture, new; bright and clean; rent low; must be sold at once; cash or monthly payments. Call at Room 13, 85 La Salle-st.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR USED FURniture, carpets, and household goods; entire furniture of private residence purchased without delay. Address F, 3235 Calumet-av.

WANTED—AN OLD-FASHIONED TETE-A-TETE rosewood sofa of thirty years ago. Address H Q 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR VERY DESIRably located lots the furniture of an 8 or 10 room flat or house; might pay some cash and would assume lease. Address H Q 28, Tribune office.

$125 TAKES FURNITURE OF FOUR ROOMS; everything for housekeeping; look at it; very cheap. Address A 108, Tribune office.

BOOKS.

LATEST LAWS OF DIVORCE, INCLUDING SUpreme Court decisions, price 10c, sent to any address. CORNELL & SPENCER, 165 Randolph-st.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

FOR SALE—A RED IRISH SETTER, ALL red coat, thoroughly bred. Must sell to best offer as I can't keep him. Partly broke to hunt; thoroughly house broke. Address A 52, Tribune.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES. LOANS.

DO YOU WANT MONEY?

ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITHOUT DELAY OR PUBLICITY, AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.

CHICAGO MTGE. LOAN CO.,
ROOM 13, 85 LA SALLE-ST.
OPPOSITE CITY-HALL.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, 120 LA Salle-st.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral security.

CAPITAL WANTED TO ORGANIZE THE AMERican Ashton Dairy Salt Association of America, to manufacture the American Ashton dairy salt, a superior article to the imported, by the new method. J. T. GREEN, 3633 Ellis Park.

FOR SALE—$2,500 STOCK IN DRUG SPECIALTY manufacturing company to a competent salesman or to manage branch business. Salary and share profits. S. A. Co., care of Carrier 67, Post-Office.

GREENEBAUM SONS,
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE
AT LOWEST RATES.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 90 MADISON-ST.—Will loan money to any amount on all goods of value; forfeited watches and fine diamonds for sale less than store prices; cash paid for old gold and silver; watches and jewelry repaired; not connected with so-called mortgage companies; business confidential.

LOANS ON COOK COUNTY REAL ESTATE AT lowest current rates. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.; E. S. JUDD, Loan Department Manager. S. E. corner La Salle and Madison-sts.

LOANS ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest rates—5, 6 and 7 per cent. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates by BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES, ENDOWMENTS, AND tontines; same bought. Send stamp. EDGAR HOLMES, 73 and 74, 88 Washington-st., Chicago.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE AT CURRENT RATES made promptly by Western Investment Bank, 165 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON SECOND MORTGAGE, short time building loans, commercial paper, merchandise, personal property, diamonds, and on any kind of securities. Goods stored and advances made. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 South Canal-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT. MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL EState in Chicago or Cook County at 6 per cent; no commissions. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Blk.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE IN sums from $300 to $50,000 at lowest current rates; money on hand. PLACE & WHITESIDE, 145 La Salle-st.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN $1,000 TO $8,000 ON diamonds, set or unset, at 1 per cent per month. A 32, Tribune office.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, 163 EAST RANdolph-st., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rate of interest.

WANTED—TO BORROW $10,000 TO $50,000, DOWNtown business property; half of its value; 5 per cent interest; no commission. A 122, Tribune office.

$3,000 AND SMALLER AMOUNTS TO LOAN on city and suburban real estate. CHARLES C. WHITACRE, Room 5, 116 La Salle-st.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON COOK COUNTY real estate, in sums to suit, at low rates of interest; 5 per cent and over, according to location, improvements, rental, etc.; no delay. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st.

$1,000,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in sums to suit. JULIUS WAHL & CO., Room 615, 218 La Salle-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1313 MICHIGAN-AV.—SECOND FLAT FRONT room with board.

2128 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE, ALSO front single room, with board; each particular first-class. MRS. GOODRICH.

2720 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO PLEASANT FRONT rooms; excellent table board; only a few boarders taken. Best city references. Those desirous of a pleasant, home-like place at reasonable rates it will pay to investigate.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WILLING TO PAY $65 per month for front alcove room and board in private family; convenient to Thirty-first-st. Station, Indiana and Cottage Grove-av. cars. Address A 28, Tribune office.

PRAIRIE-AV.—LOVELY FURNISHED ALCOVE and other rooms, with board as you like it; home comforts; piano, bath, stationary wash-bowls, furnace heat, gas; 2 minutes from Indiana-av. cars, north of 34th-st. Address A 138, Tribune office.

North Side.

155 DEARBORN-AV. — FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board; also parlors, partly furnished, single or en suite.

213 DEARBORN-AV. — A PLEASANT SUITE of rooms, also large front room, also 2 large front rooms with hot and cold running water, with board. References.

West Side.

12 OGDEN-AV., OPPOSITE UNION PARK—NEWly furnished rooms, with good board.

210 SOUTH MORGAN-ST. — FIRST-CLASS board with front parlor and every convenience; library and bathroom.

630 ADAMS-ST.—DOUBLE (ALSO SINGLE) room, with board; $5 and $6 weekly; modern conveniences; very nice neighborhood.

Hotels.

DEARBORN HOTEL, 398 TO 400 STATE-ST.—200 elegantly furnished rooms, bath-rooms, electric light, steam heat; half price of other first-class hotels.

HOTEL STODDARD, 256 MICHIGAN-AV.—WARM, handsome rooms, 50c to $1.50 per day; gentlemen only; reduced rates by week or month.

MACINAC HOUSE, 330 STATE-ST.—160 ELEGANT rooms, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 daily; $1, $2, $3 weekly.

OGDEN HOUSE—$1.50 PER DAY; WASHINGTON and Franklin-sts.; $7 per week, regular. The largest and best low-priced hotel down-town.

THE SARATOGA EUROPEAN HOTEL, 155 DEARborn-st., is first-class in every respect, all the modern improvements; centrally located; 75c per day and upwards. J. K. SEBREE.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, proprietor.

Suburban.

A FURNISHED ROOM WITH BOARD TO GENtleman in private family at Woodlawn Park, on I. C. R. R. A 172, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND WARM ROOM IN PRIVATE FAMily, by a gentleman. Address H, 150 Wabash-av.

BOARD—BY YOUNG MAN IN PRIVATE FAMILY, near Wabash-av. and 14th-st.; price must be reasonable. Address H Q 72, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION SALES OF HORSES AND MULES at J. S. Cooper's Union Stock-Yards stable every Tuesday and Thursday at 10 a. m. during year. Parties having horses to dispose of must have them on premises day before sale. City parties desiring information call at 174 Michigan-av.

AUCTION—AT F. J. BERRY & CO.'S UNION Stock-Yards Stables, Chicago. Great clearing up auction sale; one hundred head and upward of all grades and kinds of horses sold every Saturday at 10 a. m. All horses guaranteed as represented; every sale positive and no by bidding.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS AND EXCHANGE—All kinds of top and open wagons; single and double trucks, new and second-hand; all kinds; single and double sleighs, horses, harness, blankets, etc.; factory Twenty-third-place and Archer-av.; repository 2308 to 2318 South State-st. C. J. HULL.

CALL AND SEE BARGAINS IN SECONDhand rockaways, carriages, and sleighs, taken in exchange for new work.

H. J. EDWARDS & SONS,
292 and 294 Wabash-av.

PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO.,
PATENT ATTORNEYS,
84 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

PATENTS PROCURED, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED at the Chicago Patent & Mining Exchange; established 1868. 72 and 73 Unity Building, 79 Dearborn-st., and 4557 State-st., Chicago.

THOMAS & CO., Managers.

PATENTS OBTAINED—CHAS. C. TILLMAN, Room 32, 162 Washington-st., Chicago. Washington office, 515 6th-st. N. W.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

SHOWCASE AT GREAT SACRIFICE. A VERY elegant heavy plate-glass sidewalk case with nickel trimmings; used formerly for exhibiting cloaks, bonnets, etc., but suitable for display of any kind; used but little, and cost nearly $100. As I am out of business will sell at a very low price. Rare chance for a decided bargain. Address H Q 30, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

A YOUNG LADY, GOOD VOICE AND FIGURE, wants a place in chorus. Address A 156, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING—GENTS, I AM HERE FOR one week. I will pay the highest cash price for cast-off clothing. Send for me. Address A 140, Tribune office.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD, 125 Washington-st., near La Salle.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

PRINTING OUTFIT, JOB PRESS AND 14 FONTS of type, all new, imposing stone, etc.; big bargain for cash or time payments. THOMAS, 4557 State-st.

TYPEWRITERS.

GERBER'S SEMI-CARBON PAPER PRODUCES neater work than any other. Only $3 per 100. Try Gerber's typewriter ribbons. J. W. WADSWORTH, 103 Monroe-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AT LOW PRICES AND ON EASY PAYments.

HALLET & DAVIS, EMERSON, AND THE NEW SCALE KIMBALL PIANOS AND KIMBALL ORGANS.

Old instruments taken in exchange.

PIANOS TO RENT; ALSO TUNED AND REPAIRED.

BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND SQUARE PIANOS.

1 Boardman & Gray	$ 60	1 J. P. Hale	[illegible]
1 Grovesteen & Co.	100	1 Kimball	[illegible]
1 Gt. Union	130	1 Emerson	[illegible]

SECOND-HAND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

1 N. Y. Piano Co.	$155	1 Gilbert	[illegible]
1 Kimball	175	1 Kimball	[illegible]
1 Hallet & Davis	265	1 Hallet & Davis	[illegible]

1 Sohmer, French walnut case, nearly new, $250.

Second-hand organs, $20 to $50.

Also

A concert grand piano, used only at concerts by leading musicians, will be sold low.

The above described instruments will be placed on sale Monday, Feb. 4, and as sold will be replaced by others, now undergoing repairs, at equally low prices.

Any second-hand instrument bought of us may be returned in exchange for new pianos within two years and the full purchase price will be allowed.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Jackson-sts.

ADAM SCHAAF,

276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

We are now receiving a large assortment of the following pianos, in French Walnut, Butternut, Mahogany, and Rosewood casings.

DECKER & SONS PIANOS.
VOSE & SONS PIANOS.
CHASE BROS. PIANOS.
ADAM SCHAAF PIANOS.

We challenge comparison with any piano in the market in workmanship, tone, and durability.

AND ASK NO FANCY PRICES.

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

WAREROOMS OPEN EVENINGS.

ADAM SCHAAF,
Corner West Madison and Morgan-sts.

ON EASY PAYMENTS:

The following bargains in second-hand square, upright, and grand pianos offered at less than half their real value; can be paid for on easy time payments if desired:

Frederick Blume sqr.	$ 40	Harvard upright	$125
Root & Cady square	100	Conservatory upright	175
Root & Sons upright	145	Everett upright	196

A $1,000 Knabe parlor grand only $350.

All the above warranted in good order.

ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO.,
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

TWO CHICKERING SQUARE.
ONE STEINWAY BABY GRAND
ONE STEINWAY SQUARE.
ONE WEBER BABY GRAND

All in fine condition and will be sold at a bargain.

Our assortment is the largest in the Northwest, consisting of

CHICKERING, COLBY, SCHUBERT, BAUS & CO. GABLER, BOSTON PIANO CO., and KURTZMAN PIANOS.

Old instruments taken in exchange.

EVERY INSTRUMENT FULLY WARRANTED.

E. G. NEWELL & CO., 228 State-st.

DECKER BROS.'

MATCHLESS PIANOS

Have a rich, velvety smoothness of tone which blends perfectly with and sustains the voice, and a delicate elasticity of touch and adjustment of action more nearly approaching the grand piano than attained by any other upright.

ESTEY & CAMP,
233 State-st., 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

EASY PAYMENTS—NO FANCY PRICES—A large assortment of second-hand pianos in excellent condition, among which are 2 Decker Bros., 2 Hallet & Davis, 2 large Estey & Camp, 1 Haines, 2 Bradburys, 2 Arions, 1 J. N. Young, 1 Higgins, 2 Camp & Co., and 1 Kimball; will be sold at bargains to close out. Tuning and repairing by fine workmen a specialty.

ESTEY & CAMP,
233 State-st. and 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

$10 DOWN AND $6 MONTHLY BUYS AN ELegant new upright piano. Call and get prices. Open evenings.

ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

SHONINGER PIANOS—These instruments are strictly first-class. Manufacturers' prices; cash or monthly payments.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT.

Rent allowed on purchase; great bargains in second-hand pianos. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange.

TUNING DONE BY SKILLFUL WORKMEN.

B. SHONINGER CO.,
215 State-st.

ESTEY UPRIGHT PIANOS IN ELEGANT designs of mahogany, oak, ash, hazle, walnut, rosewood, and ebony cases. An absolutely perfect repeating action. A strictly first-class piano at manufacturer's prices.

Tuning and repairing by skilled workmen a specialty.

Pianos to rent from $3 upward.

New pianos at $5 per month. ESTEY & CAMP, 233 State-st. and 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS. Unsurpassed by any in purity and refinement of tone and action, and greatly superior in durability and capacity for standing in tune to pianos strung on the confessedly weak and unsatisfactory pin-block system.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS.

Without a rival, the acknowledged standard of excellence. 149 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

KNABE PIANOS—STANDARD INSTRUments. Used by the famous artists of the world. For tone unsurpassed. For finish unequaled. For durability excelling all others. Fifty years' triumphant test by the public has proved the truth of these assertions. Sold only at Reed's Temple of Music, 136 State-st.

WILL SELL MY UPRIGHT PIANO (standard make) at a bargain. Please call and see it. 455 N. Wells, cor Goethe-st., 2d flat.

WANTED—PIANOS IN ANY QUANTITY; only 7 or 7⅓ octave (either square or upright) wanted; write me at once, with name of maker, age, and best cash price. J. C. ELLIS, Room 647 Palmer House.

REED PIANOS NOW ON EXHIBITION AND sale. Call and hear their sweet, musical tones. Guaranteed for standing in tone and durability. Prices $250 to $700; a discount of 50 per cent from usual prices. Small monthly payments. Old pianos taken in exchange. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

CELEBRATED WHEELOCK PIANOS—Tone and durability unsurpassed; pianos rented and exchanged; manufacturers' prices; time payments.

WM. E. WHEELOCK & CO., Mfrs.,
257 State and 55 Jackson-st.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

$5 MONTHLY PAYMENTS WILL BUY A good square piano, fully guaranteed. Prices $100 to $150. REED TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL THE GENTLEMAN THAT assisted policeman to pick up the lady that was thrown from a Blue Island-av. street-car on the 17th of October last at about 2 p. m. please send his address to 647 West Twenty-first-st., city, and oblige S. MANN?

PERSONAL—SOLOMON N. BATES WILL FIND it to his advantage to write to 162 La Salle-st., Room 62.

PERSONAL—MRS. S. OF WABASH-AV.: WHY do I not see you or hear from you? A 145, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—NELLIE: SETHIE IS PINING FOR mamma and Lillie. Please answer yes or no. JOHN.

PERSONAL—ELLA: ADDRESS ME AT 130 WEST 56th-st., New York City.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—LADIES CAN SAVE MONEY BY buying their corsets at the City of Paris, 138 State-st. A large and new stock of American and French goods has just been received from the manufacturers, and will be sold for less than value. You can buy a French hand-made corset for $1, worth $1.50; a perfect dress-form corset (latest French style) for $1 (nothing can be had like it for $1.50); a sateen corset for 50c; or any other corset you may desire. Remember to go to the City of Paris Store, 138 State-st.

PERSONAL—SPECIAL NOTICE—SEAL AND plush cloaks on time—We have a fine assortment of plush cloaks and wraps, cloth Newmarkets, plain and braided; also a large line of broadcloths and Henriettas in the latest fall shades and colorings; gents' clothing and overcoats custom or ready made, and watches and jewelry sold on weekly payments at the Special Credit Parlor of SHOWERS & MILLER, Suite 10 and 11 Japanese Building, State and Jackson.

PERSONAL—LADIES—MOLES, SUPERFLUOUS hair on face, neck, arms removed and the roots instantly killed by the electric-needle process, leaving no trace; positively the only remedy which permanently destroys this humiliating blemish. MRS. DR. GABRIEL, 196 La Salle-av., near Chicago-av.

PERSONAL—WE OFFER $1,000 REWARD FOR A cough or throat trouble (last stages of disease excepted) which cannot be relieved by a proper use of Dr. X. Stone's Bronchial Wafers; sample free. Address Stone Med. Co., Quincy, Ill.

PERSONAL—MRS. THOMAS, MANICURE AND chiropodist, Room 16 Japanese Building, 243 State.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS ARE DOING WELL HANDLING OUR line of holiday goods. Call and see us. JNO. GATELY & CO., 187 Washington-st.

AGENTS—I AM MAKING THE FASTEST SELLing articles on the market; $1 an hour easily made; particulars free. A. JONES, 7 Murray-st., New York.

GOD AND MAN—FEARLESS, PROFOUND, "SUBlimely beautiful"; new, enlarged, elegant edition. Agents wanted. Holt Publishing Co., 2823 Walnut-st., St. Louis.

LADY AGENTS WANTED FOR NEW RUBBER undergarments; liberal pay; write or call. MRS. H. F. LITTLE, 37 Lakeside Building, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—AGENTS IN ALL SECTIONS OF THE country to sell our famous $3 pants. All wool, to measure and perfect fit; big money to reliable and progressive salesmen. For terms address HUNTER M'F'G CO., 8th and Sycamore-sts., Cincinnati.

PARTNERS WANTED.

ADVERTISER WILL ENGAGE IN REAL ESTATE business with any party offering especial advantages. Address A 177, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 CASH TO join advertiser with equal amount in purchase of cheap acre tract for subdivision. A 31, Tribune.

PARTNER—WITH $5,000 IN LARGE BONA FIDE concern; certain fortune. Address H Q 66, Tribune.

HOSPITALS.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES BEFORE AND DURing confinement. MIDWIFE, 371 W. Division-st.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES BEFORE AND DURing confinement; terms reasonable. 1629 Wabash-av. MRS. RICHER, Experienced Midwife.

STORAGE.

TO RENT—STORAGE—5,000 SQUARE FEET AT 28 Wabash-av.; cheap till May 1. PACKARD, Borden Block.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—
W. MADISON-ST., near California-av., south front, lot 25x125; price $100 per foot.
WESTERN-AV., NEAR TAYLOR-ST., a choice lot, 25x125; price $1,700, worth $2,000.
[illegible]-AV., near 41st-st., east front, 50x180; $110 per foot.
[illegible]-AV., near Drexel-boulevard, 50x160; price $100 per foot.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SEND FOR GOODRIDGE'S REAL Estate Investment Sheets. 144 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES, $1,400 TO $2,500; SMALL payments down, balance to suit. H. W. AMES, 26, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY PAYING 7 per cent net income.
East Van Buren-st., 50-ft. building, $65,000.
Franklin-st., near Madison, 30-ft. building, $40,000.
West Madison-st. block, pays 8 per cent, $135,000.
E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO OR THREE DECIDED BARGAINS in choice central business property, improved, paying well, with splendid future prospects. G. LASHER & SON, 125 South Water-st.

FOR SALE — MANUFACTURING SITES — WE make a specialty of such property and have large tracts north, south, and west, including dock and railroad frontage; a few desirable sites inside city limits, where free switching can be obtained. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BEISSWANGER & KAISER, 62 Wells-st., sell houses and lots and business places of all kinds. Call if you want a bargain.

South Side.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—Magnificent modern house, beautiful interior plan and finish, lot 75x170 ft.; large brick barn; $90,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Modern house, 35 ft., with brick barn, east front; $55,000. I will submit an offer of $50,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Fine Connecticut brown stone house, very choice location, 52 ft.; $80,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Handsome new modern house, one of Cobb & Frost's best designs; $32,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and 51 ft. near 29th-st.; $27,500.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Modern house, with 50-ft. lot, bet. 32d and 33d-sts.; $40,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—No. 2166, brown stone front, heated by steam; brick barn.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Nos. 1249, 1415, 1655, 1716, 1913, 2128, and 2130.
PRAIRIE-AV.—House and lot, 30x177 ft., near 28th-st.; $25,500.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Elegant modern house, near 28th-st.; with large lot and large brick barn. Delightful home, both as to the house and its location.
PRAIRIE-AV.—New modern house, near 29th-st.; $16,000.
CALUMET-AV.—New modern brown stone front, near 33d-st., hardwood finish, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $16,500.
CALUMET-AV.—Very fine new modern house, 75x180 ft.; $45,000.
ELLIS-AV.—Fine house, near 40th-st., with lot 50x180 ft. and barn; $27,500.
RHODES-AV.—Modern brick house, heated by steam, with lot 32x164 ft., and brick barn; $12,500.
FINE MODERN HOUSE—With corner lot 48x174 ft., brick barn; $35,000.
KENWOOD—One of the handsomest homes in Kenwood, lot 75x200 ft.; $35,000.
GROVELAND-AV.—Modern house on corner, east and south front, 36-foot lot, $16,000; also three other modern houses, $10,000, $12,000, $24,000.
CORNER HOUSE—East and south front, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $11,500.
CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS.
MICHIGAN-AV.—50 ft., bet. 33d and 34th-sts.
MICHIGAN-AV.—50 ft. near 32d-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—51 ft. near 28th-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—75, 125, or 175 ft., s. e. cor. 34th-st.
GRAND-BOULEVARD—120 ft. near 37th-st.; also 132x 201 ft. near 38th-st.
DREXEL-BOULEVARD—The best corner on Drexel-boulevard, 100x232 ft.; also 100x250 ft., cor. 45th-st.
GROVELAND-AV.—35 ft. s. w. cor. 32d-st.

FOR SALE—
AN EXCELLENT MODERN HOUSE
IN CHOICE LOCATION.
PRICE, $8,850.
Delightfully situated on Lake-av., east front, between 41st and 42d-sts. Convenient to trains and cable-cars; near Oakland Centre; new stone front; 4 good sized bedrooms, bath-room, handsome mantels, mirrors, etc. Furnace, cemented cellar. Every convenience. A bargain. If desired easy terms can be arranged. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MUST SELL—NEW STONE FRONT, 11 rooms, kitchen and dining-room on parlor floor, oak finish. You can't build for the money; $8,500; have tenant ready for it at $75 per month for 2 years. [illegible] Forest-av. Owner, Room 14, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., NORTH OF 29TH-st.—East-front vacant lots, 55x177.5; can sell below market value if taken at once. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
An area of about 17 acres, suitable for elevators, coal yards, and manufacturing purposes on South Branch of river, with water front on two sides; railroad connections complete; terms reasonable. J. A. BLOOD, Room 5, 147 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
A large, handsome house on Michigan-boulevard, near 16th-st.; 4 rooms deep, 3 stories and basement, in beautiful order throughout, with fine brick stable; will be sold at a bargain or exchanged for business property. Apply to C. H. MULLIKEN, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER LOT AND BUILDING EAST of Dearborn, south of Madison, north of Van Buren; tenants good, but possession can be had if desired. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A COZY MODERN HOME on Rhodes-av. at low price of $6,000; 2-story and cellar, 7 rooms and laundry, girls' room, bath, etc.; wood mantels, fancy porch, etc.; house pays 9 per cent net in rentals; get permit from us to investigate. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW TWO-STORY DWELLING [illegible] Tracy-av., all modern improvements, eight rooms and bath. CHARLES G. FRENCH, 114 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—[illegible] LAKE-AV., NEW 2-STORY MODern pressed brick; 25 foot lot; all conveniences; $4,[illegible]. BARNARD & CALKINS, 209 Opera-House Bldg.

FOR SALE—$6,250—3-STORY BRICK STORE AND flat on business street, paying over 15 per cent; fine investment. 39 Thirty-fifth-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., SOUTH OF 29TH-ST., 33x178 feet, with frame improvements, at $200 a foot. An offer is solicited. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON WABASH-AV., JUST south of Baker's Theatre; an excellent business lot at a bargain. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — GRAND - BOULEVARD — EAST front, 25x157 feet, at a bargain. Address owner, A. MENDEL, 2236 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A MODERN 8-ROOM HOUSE; WAbash-av., near 41st.; $4,500. H. L. RANKIN, 66, 161 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—100X150—ONE OF THE BEST CORNERS on Grand-boulevard. Apply to C. H. MULLIKEN, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL HOME ON 40-FOOT lot; steam-heated throughout; everything first-class; all the latest modern improvements; convenient to the I. C. R. R. and cable cars, near 32d-st.; also 3737 and 3739 Langley-av., with 64x250, for $9,000. S. F. HEAD, 145 La Salle-st., Room 57.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-AV.—
Vacant lot, 50x164, near Thirty-second-st.; $7,500. E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $1,650—PIERCE-ST., JUST EAST of Grand-boulevard, lot 25x122, new building on next lot, cheap. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., SOUTH OF 26TH-ST.—Several elegant homes and choice lots. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE location on Calumet-av., southeast corner of 30th-st.; can be bought at a bargain if taken soon. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—THE FINE 2-STORY and basement stone front house, 1244 Indiana-av., 12 rooms; will exchange for other property; price $8,000. L. A. GILBERT, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NORTH OF 27TH-ST., a nice private residence, with 39x180 feet; this is one of the choicest neighborhoods in the city; price $22,000. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WITHIN TWO BLOCKS OF COURT-House, a double lot with 5-story stone front building, well rented; $42,500. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

West Side.

FOR SALE—TWO ELEGANT NEW FLAT BUILDings of 6 and 7 large rooms, full sized lots, located on Marshfield-av. and Flournoy-st., $6,500 and $6,900.
Leavitt-st., new sub-cellar house, east front, 9 rooms, $6,000.
We have a choice list of houses, flats, and vacant property; also we make a specialty of manufacturing property east of Halsted-st. PLACE & WHITESIDE, 145 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON JACKSON-BOULEVARD, NEAR Ashland-av., an elegant residence, finished in mahogany and other fine woods; built for a home without regard to expense.
An opportunity to purchase a strictly first-class modern residence at less than its true value. Will take good Chicago property in part pay; terms easy. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—MODERN 2-STORY flat building, W. Adams-st., near California-av., with 25x125 ft. ground; worth $7,500; price $6,200. W. H. WHITE, 127 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $11,000—ELEGANT CORNER ON West 12th-st., lot 72x125; frame stores and flats on part of lot now paying sufficient income until good brick block is built; a growing location. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES—20 TO 25 TO CLOSE AN ESTATE in the city, on the West Side; steam and horse railway communication; twenty minutes from Union Depot; 5 cent fare; sewerage, water, and gas at hand; will be sold in blocks, if desirable. K. V. R. LANSINGH, Manager of Estates, R. 46, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—15 ACRES ON WEST TWELFTH-ST.; $[illegible] per acre. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—CHOICE DOCK PROPerty on west side of North Branch, with C. & N. W. R. R. switch tracks laid; suitable for lumber, coal, manufacturing, or any business using river and rail. JAS. B. GALLOWAY, 605 Rialto Building.

FOR SALE—ATTENTION—AN IMMEDIATE BUYer for my West Side flat property can get a bargain; income $200 a month; $10,000 can remain on property. Address A 63, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—VACANT LOTS ON DOUGLAS-boulevard, between Millard and Genesee-av., $[illegible] and $1,200 each. Lots south of and near boulevard, in same block, $550 to $600 each. This is a fine building site. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE LOTS—CHEAPEST AND most desirable in the city; certain to rapidly advance in value. Now is the time to invest or buy for a home. For particulars call on or address BYRON A. BALDWIN & CO., 154 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—114 W. RANDOLPH-ST., TWO-STORY house and lot for $7,500. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—LARGE LOT, BRICK store and flat, frame barn in rear, South Western-av., near Adams-st. This is good business property and sure to increase in value. Want an offer. C. H. LEACH, Room 37, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—STORE, NO. [illegible] S. Halsted-st., near 15th-st., 3-story brick, one [illegible]; rented at 10 per cent. E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WEST TWELFTH-ST., NOS. 192 AND [illegible], running through to Dussold-st.; old houses; rent for $1,100; price $12,000; easy terms. E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—
[illegible] South Ada-st., stone-front house, between [illegible] and Washington. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

West Side.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—ON WEST MADISON-st., near Western-av. S. LAWRENCE WILLIAMS, Room 83, 115 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

FOR SALE—WE ARE DIRECTED TO SELL A two-story, attic, and cellar house on one of the best residence streets on the North Side at a sacrifice.
The house has 12 rooms, is finished in hardwoood, and the interior decorations are in excellent taste. Persons who are looking for a beautiful home will do well to apply for price and particulars to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
DEARBORN-AV., near Elm-st., 50x150; cheap.
BELLEVUE-PLACE, cor. Rush-st., 40 ft.
BARRY-AV., cor. Evanston-av., 100x100.
GODFREY SCHMID, Room 42, 81 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—I WANT CASH OFFER FOR FOUR-story flat building, North Side, East of Clark-st.; nets 8 per cent on $80,000; must be sold at once. A 169, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY S. DELAMATER, 56 DEARBORN-st.:
Lots choicest and nearest depot, South Englewood.
Bunch of 8 lots near depot, only $1,800.
22 lots together, near depot, 2 corners, $2,750.
34 lots, Halsted-st., might divide, $150.
Half block, Halsted and 95th-sts., great bargain.
20 acres in Jefferson, $400 per acre; very cheap.
19 acres in Jefferson, $300 per acre.
10 or 20 acres in Cicero, below real value.
6 acres, Crawford and 16th-sts., $1,300, worth $1,800.
Several special bargains in lots and bunches of lots in Maplewood, Hermosa, Pennock, Humboldt Park, and along Armitage-av.
The new street cars to run on Armitage-av. will double up values there in spring. Now is the time to get a fine bargain.
5, 10, 18, and 20 acre tracts in Hyde Park. Bargains.
Several very cheap acre pieces in Cicero and Lake.

FOR SALE—
300 ACRES IN CICERO.
300 ACRES IN CICERO.
300 ACRES IN CICERO.
Near Oak Park and Ridgeland-avs. Wisconsin Central Depot convenient.
¾ mile frontage on 12th-st.
1 mile frontage on 13th-st.
1 mile frontage on 14th-st.
1 mile frontage on 15th-st.
1 mile frontage on 16th-st.
¾ mile frontage on Oak Park-av.
¾ mile frontage on Ridgeland-av.
Will sell in large or small 5-acre tracts at from $700 to $850 an acre. JOHN WAIN, 123 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES—CICERO—
20 acres, corner 25th and West 48th-sts., just across street from Hawthorne Station, on C., B. & Q. Ry.; ripe for subdivision; 25th-st. macadamized; trees set out; adjoining extensive improvements at Morton Park; bargain.
13½ acres, Oak Park, running from Harrison to 12th-st., on Oak Park-av.; fine sewer; land adjoins depot; $1,400 per acre; easy terms.
4¾ acres, n. e. corner 16th-st. and Belt R. R.; this piece is cheap at $5,000.
10 acres on 22d-st., near West 48th-st., a desirable tract, ready for subdivision, at $1,500 per acre. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE THE EXCLUSIVE SALE of 80 acres situated on the northeast corner of 71st-st. and Crawford-av. This property is the highest in elevation of any land in the same distance from the Court-House, convenient to the 71st-st. depot on the Grand Trunk R. R. It adjoins the lands recently purchased by the Chicago Improvement and Manufacturing Co. for $750,000 and is in the vicinity of the Stickney purchase, where developments (including cost of land) will aggregate $10,000,000. This property can be purchased at $1,000 per acre, and it will be worth twice this price within 12 to 18 months. Now is the time to buy. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD HOMES.
After May 1 where are you going to live? If you want to stop paying rent and to COMMENCE PAYING FOR A HOME OF YOUR OWN come and see us. We are building twenty beautiful modern houses on paved streets on Lafayette, Wentworth, Yale, Webster, Stewart, and Wright-avs. for sale on very easy monthly payments. Prices, $3,000 to $5,000 and upwards. For information apply in Chicago to WM. A. PURCELL, Room 14 American Express Building, 78 Monroe-st. Apply at Englewood to the owners, J. M. YOUNG, 6642 Harvard-st.; P. W. GEORGE, 356 Chestnut-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST RESIDENCE PROPERty is beyond question on the north lake shore, above and adjoining Evanston, one mile to university; reached by two railways, three stations, seventy trains, 30 minutes' ride, cheap fare; deep lots, sidewalks, graveled streets; perfect drainage; good water; health; no typhoid nor cemetery; easy terms, cheap; sold only to parties who will improve; houses built; no better place for family; advantages of Evanston for schools, churches, and society; property one-fourth Evanston price; perfect title, abstract; free ride. E. A. BURGE, Room 53, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES—CHELTENHAM—
7 1-10 acres, N. W. N. W. 31, 38, 15.
2 acres, Park Manor, Block 1, Fleming's S. W. N. E. 27, 38, 14.
62 acres, River Park, 27, 40, 12; two railways.
W. G. BAKER, Room 26, 173 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—280 ACRES 7 MILES SOUTHWEST OF Chicago Court-House (S. ½ Sec. 33, 39, 13, ex. S. W. of S. W.). The West Fork of South Branch Chicago River passes through it, giving perfect drainage; two blocks north is the Western route of Illinois Central already graded, one-fourth mile east the Belt Road, three-fourths of a mile south the I. & M. Canal and A., T. & S. Railway. This is the largest intact body of land so near Chicago, and will be sold low to close an estate. GEO. H. ROZET, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES—
320 acres in Lyons, about 2 miles east of Riverside; good barn, house, and large stable, with outbuildings.
Also 40 acres in Jefferson, fronting on Diversey-st.
Apply to C. H. MULLIKEN, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—RIVERSIDE LOTS, 100X225 FEET; paved avenues, pure water, perfect sewerage; large, fine shade trees. No better train service running out of Chicago than the C., B. & Q. Railway furnishes its patrons; 17 trains each way per day; 20 minutes' ride. Also several choice dwellings with large grounds and every modern convenience. See this delightful suburb before purchasing. J. L. LEE, Room 3, 164 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — A BARGAIN — ON FORTIETH-ST., between Vincennes-av. and Grand-boulevard, Hyde Park, south front, new modern brick house, seven rooms, with all modern improvements; all rooms well lighted with side and rear alleys; if purchaser wishes to rent, will guarantee $50 per month to May 1, 1890. C. H. LEACH, Room 37, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY—
80 acres West Madison-st. near Austin-av.
20 acres on C., B. & Q., near Lavergne Station.
40 acres at Morgan Park.
80 acres on 83d-st. and South Park-av.
E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 TO $6,000 in best locality in Englewood; water, gas sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, 21 Otis Block, 152 La Salle-st. or 6731 Berry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—BIG ACRE BARGAIN; FORCED SALE; 16 ACRES, 8 MILES FROM COURT-HOUSE; LESS THAN 4 BLOCKS FROM DEPOT; 30 DAILY TRAINS; RIPE FOR IMMEDIATE SUBDIVISION. C. N. LOUCKS, 513 CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD COTTAGES, NEAR Fifty-seventh and Winter-sts., $1,400 to $4,000; small payments down, easy terms; convenient to Eastern Illinois and Fort Wayne Railroads. H. W. AMES, 5708 Winter-st. or 26, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — ON EASY PAYMENTS — OR EXchange for vacant property—8 room-house with concrete cellars, furnace, and all modern improvements on Ellis-av., near 55th-st.; also Drexel-av., near 57th-st. Office 55th-st., near Ellis-av. H. SWEET.

FOR SALE—HALF A MILE FRONTAGE ON 12th-st., near Oak Park-av. Will sell all together or in small tracts. From $800 to $900 an acre only. Grandest bargain in Cook County. Magnificent land for subdivision. JOHN WAIN, 123 La Salle-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—5 OR 10 ACRES AT AUSTIN, JUST east of the town, south of Chicago-av., 2 blocks from railroad; about 50 trains daily; 6 miles from the Court-House; will sell cheap. Address B. FRIEND, owner, 2623 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—ON WASHINGTON-AV., BETWEEN 50th and 51st-sts., choice residence property, 150x150 ft., cheap at $100 a foot. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILroad on Madison-av., near Parkside Station; $475 to $600 per lot, on easy payments. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD LOTS ON EASY PAYments near 52d-st., 23 minutes from Polk-st. depot; 28 trains daily; fare 5 cents; $500 to $575 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE—ELEGANT NEW houses of 7, 8, 9 and 10 rooms, large lots, trees, shrubbery, water, sewerage, and macadamized streets; cheapest property by half in Cook County; it takes but little money to secure one of these pleasant homes, and now is the time to call and see about it. 85 Washington-st., Room 3. C. W. RICHMOND & CO.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES AT AUSTIN, JUST EAST of the town, with good schools and churches just across the street; this property has not been in the market for 20 years; or will cut into ten-acre tracts. ISAAC DRAKE, 6212 Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—SYNDICATE BEING FORMED TO purchase best subdivision in Cicero; L road on Chicago-av.; will retail at 100 per cent profit; those having few thousand dollars to invest address A 8, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—S. E. COR. 53D AND GREENWOOD-av., 150 feet on Greenwood and 164 on 53d-st at very much below its present cash value. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY PAYMENTS, 20 ACRES ON West 48th-st., near Chicago-av. and C. & N. W. car shops. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—5-ACRE TRACT ON 12TH-ST., NEAR Oak Park-av., $4,300; Wisconsin Central trains convenient; easy terms. JOHN WAIN, 123 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—5-ACRE TRACT ON 12TH-ST., NEAR Ridgeland-av., $4,500; Wisconsin Central trains convenient; easy terms. JOHN WAIN, 123 La Salle.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN — KENWOOD — 50 FEET, east front, $85; Madison-av. Address Z 121, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BEST SUBDIVISION IN THE MARket today is Clyde, on Ogden-av., between 26th and 31st-sts., where C., B. & Q. and Illinois Central cross; fare 7c; this is not a piece of naked prairie, but a pleasant, homelike village, 30 feet higher than Western-av.; lots, $200 to $350; monthly payments. FREDERIKSEN & CO., 181 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—300 FEET ON PRAIRIE-AV., SOUTH east corner 58th-st.; a bargain at $50 per foot. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT 50-FOOT LOT FOR $500 AT IRVING PARK; WORTH DOUBLE; THIS WILL MAKE YOU AN ELEGANT SUBURBAN HOME. C. N. LOUCKS, 513 CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.

FOR SALE—17 ACRES, NEAR LIMITS; JUNCTION three railroads; three stations. G. H. O'BRIEN, owner, 359 East Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—A COZY MODERN HOME ON SHERidan-av., between 62d and 63d-sts., in Woodlawn; a bargain. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—IN KENWOOD, LOT ON Ellis-av., near 49th-st., 50x150; a bargain. A 142, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LOTS CORNER WESTERN AND Fullerton-avs., four miles from Court-House; accessible by horse and steam cars; commutation fare 6¼ cents. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS IN KENWOOD —Madison-av., 50x150, east front, at $[illegible].
Lake-av., 45x150, west front, at $75.
Greenwood-av., elegant corner, cheap.
WHITACRE & WILKINS, opp. South Park Station, and R. 5, 110 La Salle.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

CALUMET-AV.,
97x128,
Between 45th and 46th-sts.

CALUMET-AV.,
100x128,
At northeast corner 47th-st.

CALUMET-AV.,
100x128,
At southwest corner 47th-st.

CALUMET-AV.,
100x130,
At northeast corner 48th-st.

CALUMET-AV.,
100x128,
At northwest corner 48th-st.

CALUMET-AV.,
300x128,
At southwest corner 49th-st.

CALUMET-AV.,
300x130,
At southeast corner 49th-st.

BOGUE & HOYT,
182 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 1.

FOR SALE—

GREENWOOD-AV.,
181x200,
at southeast cor. 48th-st.

GREENWOOD-AV.,
150x282,
at southwest cor. 49th-st.

GREENWOOD-AV.,
100x297,
bet. 50th and 51st-sts.

GREENWOOD-AV.,
200x200,
at northeast cor. 51st-st.

BOGUE & HOYT,
182 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—

DREXEL-BOULEVARD,
100x272,
Bet. 48th and 49th-sts.,
Just north of the beautiful residence
now being constructed by
Martin A. Ryerson.

DREXEL-BOULEVARD,
198x200,
At southeast cor. 49th-st.

DREXEL-BOULEVARD,
55x200,
Bet. 49th and 50th-sts.

BOGUE & HOYT,
182 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—

GRAND-BOULEVARD,
100x150,
At southwest cor. 43d-st.

GRAND-BOULEVARD,
197x180,
Bet. 43d and 44th-sts.

GRAND-BOULEVARD,
97x150,
Bet. 45th and 46th-sts.

GRAND-BOULEVARD,
298x150,
At southwest cor. 49th-st.

BOGUE & HOYT,
182 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 1.

FOR SALE—

ELLIS-AV.,
198x200,
At southeast cor. 48th-st.

ELLIS-AV.,
200x250,
Bet. 48th and 49th-sts.

ELLIS-AV.,
200x250,
At northwest cor. 49th-st.

BOGUE & HOYT,
182 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—OAKENWALD-AV., NEAR 45TH-ST. —25x139 feet, $92.50 for quick sale.
Indiana and Prairie-avs., near 62d-st.—350 feet at a low price; must sell.
55th-st., corner Jackson-av.—106.5x144 feet. one block east of Cottage Grove-av.; good business site. Call for price. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—3 SPECIAL BARGAINS—COTTAGE Grove-av., w. f., 100 feet south of Sixty-sixth-st., 50x108 ft.; $65 per foot, worth $70.
Cottage Grove-av., e. f., 300 ft. north of Sixty-seventh-st., 50x122 ft.; $65 per ft., worth $75.
Evans-av., e. f., 175 ft. north of Sixty-eighth-st., 3 lots, each 25x122 ft.; $600 each; located one block from the cable.
E. N. WEART & CO., 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—100X165, TWO hundred feet south of 65th-st., on Woodlawn-av.; price $3,750. Who wants it? L. A. GILBERT, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON 55TH-ST. AND CLINTON-av., just west of Gage Park. WM. PENNY, Room 11, 123 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $3,000 FOR 38 LOTS AT WASHington Heights. A. H. KINKAID, 45, 116 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HOUSES AND lots in South Evanston for a nice residence or business property on the South Side. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—
50x152 on Tompkins-place, running through to Monroe-av.; two fronts; bet. 54th and 55th-sts. E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHOICE RESIDENCE PROPerty, 150x150 feet, on Madison-av., between 50th and 51st-sts., at $100 per foot. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HYDE PARK—Some splendid residence and business property, vacant lots, etc., in the best of Hyde Park and Town of Lake, near the boulevards; houses to rent; also 9 brick built, 2-story residences bringing in an income of $250 per month, all rented; no incumbrance; will sell to pay 15 per cent on rental for all cash, or will exchange part for vacant lots in Hyde Park. THOMAS & CO., Licensed Brokers, 72 and 73 Unity Building, Dearborn-st., or at 4557 State-st., Hyde Park.

FOR SALE—AN IMPROVED CORNER LOT IN Kenwood; also 40 acres corner of Woodlawn-av. and 81st-st., and 5 acres at Grand Crossing. OLIVER C. ELY, 163-165 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES BETWEEN 27TH AND 31ST-sts., near city limits, $1,000 per acre. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—ON INGLESIDE-AV., 3 LOTS, SOUTH of 55th-st., $775; cheap. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—AT A GREAT SACRIfice, 6832 Yale-av., 2-story dwelling of 10 rooms and modern improvements; lot 35x136. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—13 ACRES, COR. BARRY POINT road and 42d-st., on Wisconsin Central, 2 blocks from city limits; only $3,500 per acre. BARNARD & CALKINS, 209 Opera-House Bldg.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN ACRES—20 ACRES near South Chicago; only $600 per acre.
10 acres near Cheltenham; $1,500 per acre.
JOHN WOODBRIDGE JR., Room 24, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NORMAL PARK—
Yale-st., near 71st, 99x152 ft., at $55.
Stewart-av., near 74th-st., 50 ft. at $30.
S. e. cor. Honore and 70th-sts., 100 ft., at $28.
69th-st., cor. Aberdeen, 125x100 ft., $2,500.
Also choice list of houses; $2,750 to $7,000.
E. N. WEART & CO., 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—500 FT. NEAR INDIANA-AV. AND 55th-st.; price $58 a ft. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN NORMAL PARK (OR EGGLESTON) —The 9-room modern house, 7320 Webster-av., lot 50x130, price $4,500; will exchange for a smaller house; look at it. L. A. GILBERT, 97 Clark-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE FARM—WELL IMPROVED prairie farm of 720 acres in Vermilion County, Illinois; all in cultivation, thoroughly tiled; three large new houses, large barns, corn cribs, granaries, wells, cisterns, orchard; over 1,000 black walnut trees on the farm; a very desirable place in every particular; terms easy. Call on or address LEE & JOHNSON, Real Estate, Insurance, and Loan Agents, Danville, Illinois, or the Estate of Hiram Sibley, Rochester, New York.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—400 ACRE FARM; 300 under cultivation; one mile from Morris, Grundy Co., Ill.; improvements consist of large dwelling, granaries, windmills, 4 wells, cattle sheds, 30 acres timber; no incumbrance; will take Chicago improved or acres. O. M. WELLS & CO., 17 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA TIMBER LANDS A specialty—
THOMAS & CO. have for sale some of the finest timber lands and ranches, densely studded with heavy timber, in California. Photographs can be seen and the fullest particulars had at their offices, 72 and 73 Unity Building, 79 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—RARE BARGAIN IN GOOD 160-ACRE farm, Stephenson County, Ill., near Freeport; easy payments. WILLIAMS, 142 Dearborn, Room 26.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FLORIDA HOME—THREE ACRES in Braidentown, winter resort, on Manatee Bay, Gulf coast; fruit bearing grove of 160 orange trees, some 28 years old; also lemon, guava, plum, and grape fruit; fine 6-room house; private wharf; fishing, boating, oysters; three steamers daily to New Orleans, and other points; good society; cheap; easy terms. Address JOSEPH L. RUSSELL, owner, Braidentown, Manatee County, Fla., or his attorney, L. M. Ackley, 139 Adams Express Building, Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—
FOR INVESTMENT.
One or more pieces of good business property, improved or unimproved, $200,000 to $300,000, for a buyer who will pay a fair price for what suits him. Owners or agents who will furnish us with price and all particulars (not to be put on the market but to fill this order) will be fairly dealt with. J. P. WHITE & SON, Room 13, 95 and 97 South Clark-st.

WANTED—VACANT LOTS ON WEST SIDE AND acre property west of Western-av. and between 22d-st. and Chicago-av. Have numerous customers if prices are reasonable. Send in description and prices at once. M. W. RYAN & CO., Room 201 Opera-House Building.

WANTED—ACRES FOR SUBDIVISION, GIVE full particulars; a $10,000 suburban hotel (clear) to be given as first payment. A 79, Tribune office.

WANTED — DESIRABLE ACRES OR UNIMproved, for fine modern North Side residence, $30,000, all clear. A 128, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS ONLY, FOR CUStomer, house of 8 to 10 rooms, frame or brick, between Halsted and Sangamon, Adams and Van Buren-sts.; price up to $5,000; prompt sale can be made. SONNENSCHEIN & SOLOMON, 301 Chicago Opera-House.

WANTED—FOR CASH—SMALL, FIRST-CLASS modern residence, south of 31th-st. and east of State; not more than 40 nor less than 25 feet front; price $8,000 or less; send location and price. J. P. WHITE & SON, Room 13, 95 and 97 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

ACRES, SCHOOL LEASE, LINCOLN CO., NEB.; 1,600 acres for 23 years; the only tax is 3 cents per acre per annum; will exchange for vacant or improved lots. G. T. THATCHER, 52-94 La Salle-st.

EQUITY IN SUBURBAN RESIDENCE OR COTtage wanted in exchange for clear suburban lots. Address A 75, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR 14TH-ST., 50 feet, with 4-story building, well rented; will take $30,000 in good vacant property, part payment; balance easy. E. C. WARE, 225 Dearborn-st., R. 613.

FOR EXCHANGE—A FINE CORNER ON FULton-st.; improved; worth $10,000; will exchange for a good house and lot, west of Ashland-av., worth $12,000 to $15,000. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR EXCHANGE—257 ACRES IMPROVED FARM, 7 miles from Vandalia, Ill., 2-story house, 24x34, barn 50x60, granary 50x60, 12 horses and 40 head of cattle, and all farm implements; price $12,000, for improved or vacant. ERNST STOCK, 170 East Washington-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—A FINE FACTORY PROPerty; improved; West Side, east of Halsted-st.; worth $35,000; will take dwelling property worth $15,000; want two buildings. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT NEARLY NEW brick residence, lot 200x600, two street fronts; all in fruit, evergreens, and lawn; iron fence; large barn and carriage house. choicest location in Quincy, Ill.; want Chicago or good farm property. CHAS. HEMFLING, 34, 161 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE — THE FINEST IMPROVED stock ranch in Texas; 200 horses, cattle, etc.; all complete; 1,900 acres; $5,000 to $10,000 cash, balance other property. Also good sheep ranch. DE WITT, Room 23, 55 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—120 ACRES LAND IN LACLEDE Co., Mo., and 160 acres in Phillips Co., Kas. (90 acres improved), to trade for cattle and horses. Address the owner, R. V. NOBLE, Aledo, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—4,400 ACRES DAKOTA WHEAT land, no incumbrance, for business property in Chicago; must be free from incumbrance. H Q 19, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—100 LOTS NEAR NEW CAR shops and other great improvements; want farm or merchandise. WOLFE, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE OR FOUR VERY HANDsome 8 room and bath-room cottages, entirely new, on Central-av. and May-st., between 55th-st. boulevard and 56th-st.; lots 25x125 ft.; first-class trade given on this if taken at once. O. J. BARRETT, Room 14, 86 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID STOCK OF $9,000 clothing and gents' furnishing goods; fine town in Iowa; will discount for all cash, or cash and real estate will buy. THOMAS & CO., Brokers, Real Estate Exchange, Chicago.

TO TRADE—SMALL IMPROVED FARM IN KANsas for watches, jewelry, safe, and regulator. Address Z 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE FOR GOOD CITY property—Will pay cash or assume difference if any—Low priced acre tracts; located in a well established railroad and manufacturing centre where there is a good demand among all classes of mechanics and laboring men for homes, some of which may be subdivided and sold now for 2 to 300 per cent profit or will sell cheap and on easy terms in amounts to suit buyers. J. P. WHITE & SON, Room 13, 95 and 97 South Clark-st.

WILL EXCHANGE 1,200 ACRES IN WISCONSIN, acres at Downer's Grove, acres West 42d-st.; choice. G. T. THATCHER, 52-94 La Salle-st.

WILL SWAP CLEAR REAL ESTATE FOR MERchandise, suburban property, or equity. W. E. BRIGGS, Suite 11, 95 Dearborn-st.

BUILDINGS TO SELL AND WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—SEVERAL FRAME houses, to be removed; have cheap property on North, South, and West Side to place them; will pay market price and spot cash, and move them away on short notice; state locality. Address F. C. NICHOLS, 164 La Salle-st., Room 71.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A DOWN-TOWN BUSINESS FOR $2,500 SPOT cash (worth double this sum); weekly receipts nearly $1,000 the year round; profit fully 25 per cent.
A SOUTH SIDE LIVERY BUSINESS; AVERAGE income, $1,000 a month; valued $8,000.
AN ELEGANTLY FITTED-UP WEST SIDE SAloon for $3,000; owner must leave.
A BOARDING-HOUSE ON THIRD-AV., 18 ROOMS, rent $125, income net per month $300, elegant furniture, $5,000; say $2,000 down; 3 year lease.
A HALF-INTEREST IN A MANUFACTURER'S agency for $750; now earning $375 a month.
A 17-ROOM MICHIGAN-AV. HOUSE OF FURNIture $650 cash, paying $125 a month above rent.
A HALF INTEREST IN AN OFFICE BUSINESS employing 10 to 20 clerks for $1,500.
A MANUFACTURER EMPLOYING SOME 30 hands values his plant and stock on hand $8,000; will sell a half interest for $4,000.
A PARTY WILL CONTRIBUTE A FURNISHED down town office and some cash, but not services, toward advancing a good business.
AN OLD ESTABLISHED PIANO AND ORGAN business can be secured by buying the stock on hand at cost; in a live city near Chicago; say $3,000.
A HALF INTEREST IN A SUCCESSFUL BUSIness on E. Madison-st. for $5,000. Net profits $8,000.
ABOUT 21 ROOMS OF FURNITURE ON WEST Madison-st. for $1,000; owner in other business.
W. T. COLLINS, Broker, 142 Dearborn-st.

AT THOMAS & CO.'S OLD ESTABLISHED REAL Estate & Business Exchange, 72 and 73 Unity Building, 79 Dearborn-st. and 4557 State-st., Chicago, you can find over a million dollars' worth of property in improved farms, farm lands, town and country real estate, stocks of merchandise exclusively in their hands for sale or exchange. Call and see us. We can fit you in every class of business from $500 to $35,000. Write and state what you want or what you have to sell or trade, with stamp for reply.

A RARE CHANCE TO OBTAIN A FIRST-CLASS country store situated 30 miles southwest of Chicago; good farming country, good trade, everything complete, a general stock, and fixtures to be sold reasonable. Call and see us. KNAPP BROS. & FELTON, Frankfort Station, Ill.

AGENCY WANTED—FOR SOME QUICK-SELLING article by a responsible gentleman with large experience in handling salesmen. T. W., 28 Manning-av., Toronto, Ont.

DRUGS—SPECIAL BARGAIN—NEAT STORE IN good city; must be sold forthwith. H Q 9, Tribune.

FOR SALE—BEST 20-ROOM BOARDING-HOUSE, North Side, clearing $100 month; 30 boarders, several from Marshall Field & Co.'s wholesale house; low rent; nicely furnished; present lady run it four years; fine piano; $1,800 buys lease and furniture; first-class. U. E. ATWATER & CO., 185 Dearborn-st., Suite 128.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT DRUG STORE, SOUTH OF 22d-st., in splendid neighborhood, doing business of over $9,000 per year; will inventory about $6,500; no bonus asked; favorable lease for three years. Address A 88, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
A handsome mahogany letter case; 140 pigeonholes; suitable for hotel or large newspaper office. Inquire of CASHIER, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND LEASE OF 36-room hotel in county seat of 3,000; good reason for selling. Address F. D. QUAIL, 305 South Main-st., Rockford, Ill.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF CLEAN, STAPLE DRY goods, notions, and furnishing goods in a growing Western town; the best chance to step into established business; no agents; invoice $4,000. Address owner, Box 36, Harvard, Neb., or 45 River-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—$2,500 STOCK IN DRUG SPECIALTY mfg. co. to a competent salesman or to manage branch business; salary and share profits. S. A. & CO., care Carrier 67, P. O.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE OLDEST AND BEST storage-house businesses in the city. Address Lock-box 603, Chicago P.-O.

I OFFER MY ENTIRE BUSINESS, CONSISTING of general merchandise occupying two rooms connecting by arch, for sale; it is a rare chance for some energetic man; trade established, doing business of $50,000 a year; sickness compels me sell; can to reduce stock if desired. Write me or come and investigate. C. L. PERLEE, Fairbury, Illinois.

IF YOU HAVE A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS TO invest in a sure thing, address A 50, Tribune office.

MANUFACTURERS DESIRING TO ESTABLISH branch factories or to remove old ones or establish new ones in the Northwest, on cheap powers and accessible to lake or active railroad competitive lines, address INTER-OCEAN, West Superior, Wis. Large list of good water powers. Address A 113, Tribune office.

MACHINE SHOP FOR SALE—CENTRALLY LOcated; tools first-class and suited for manufacturing and general purposes. A 37, Tribune.

ONE OF THE BEST FULL ROLLER FLOURING mills in Central Dakota is for sale at a reasonable price and on easy terms. Capacity, 125 barrels. Good local trade. Purchase wheat direct from farmers. Address First Bank of Ashton, Ashton, Dak.

"PRACTICAL FURRIER"—SPLENDID OPENING for a steady practical furrier with a small capital in one of the best and most rapidly growing cities in the Northwest. For particulars, with references, address "HUNTER," care A 112, Chicago Tribune office.

TRACTS FROM 5,000 TO 50,000 ACRES OF THE finest coal and timber lands. Railroad being built and others projected. Prices from $2.50 to $5.50 per acre. Address DR. YELLAND, Grand Pacific, until Monday.

WHO WANTS TO BUY A GOOD PAYING GROcery and market; average business of $90 a day; will sell at invoice, taking part clear real estate or good security; have two stores and can't tend to both. A 129, Tribune office.

WANTED—A STOCK OR DAIRY FARM TO work on shares. Z 173, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTY WITH $10,000 TO HANDLE building enterprise now under way; money can be doubled in 6 months. A 53, Tribune office.

WHAT INDUCEMENTS DO YOU OFFER TO A young gentleman with good business knowledge, good references, and a few hundred dollars? No book agencies wanted. Address A 146, Tribune office.

$800 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN OLD established office business; money secured; income at least $1,500 per annum; must be competent to take entire management. Address A 165, Tribune office.

$5,000 REQUIRED IN AN INCORPORATED company for the manufacture of mineral paints; the parties interested own the mineral land, which is worth some $30,000. Address THOMAS & CO., Financial Brokers, 72 and 73 Unity Building, Chicago.

$10,000 TO $20,000—PARTY WITH BUSINESS experience and necessary capital can obtain control of absolute monopoly in article of daily consumption; thorough investigation invited. Address A 148, Tribune office.

$50,000 TO $75,000—
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.
An opportunity seldom offered to one or two satisfactory parties to join one of the oldest and best established houses in Chicago (sales $700,000 to $800,000 annually); conservative and subject to increase; any one looking for a splendid business connection can be fully convinced. Communications confidential. Address Lock Box 594.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—MODERN 7-ROOM HOUSE, Indiana-av., near 24th-st.; rent $30 per month; will sell household goods, complete for housekeeping, at a decided bargain. Address Z 95, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3521 ELLIS-AV.—ELEGANT pressed brick 10 room house in thorough repair; every modern convenience; furnished or unfurnished. Apply to J. V. A. WEAVER, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED 10-ROOM stone front near 37th-st. and on one of the avenues convenient to the South Side cable-cars and I. C. R. R. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—A BEAUTIFUL BRICK HOUSE, with all modern improvements; 3004 Vincennes-av.; rent $50. (Janitor Sunday.) WM. PENNY, 11, 123 La Salle-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—GOOD HOUSES.
42 Seeley-av., 10-room brick.
640 Washington-boulevard.
1144 Washington-boulevard.
418 W. Monroe, 631 W. Adams.
179 S. Green.
191 Aberdeen.
414 Warren-av.
408 Warren-av.
213 Warren-av.
And others.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR RENT—10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, 220 13th-st., near Ashland-av.; rent only $30. WM. PENNY, 11, 123 La Salle-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—5009 TRACY-AV., 6 ROOMS, VERY low rent. CHARLES G. FRENCH, 114 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FLAT—212 THIRTY-FIRST-ST.; NEWly papered and in first-class condition; 7 rooms and all conveniences; every room lighted from without; south front; between Prairie and Indiana-avs. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—VERY HANDSOME AND CONVENient 4-room flat, second floor, 538 Thirty-ninth-st., in block southwest corner of Indiana-av.; janitor service. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—"ARMOUR FLATS—"
Dearborn, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts. Elegant 6 and 7 room flats with every convenience; finished in hardwood; vegetable cellars, storeroom, etc.; cheapest flats in the city. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE 5-ROOM FLAT IN basement of the brick house No. 2989 South Park-av. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—347 WABASH-AV.—SECOND FLOOR, $45; third floor, $40. SAWYER & GARRETT, 89 Madison-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—FIRST FLAT, 208 31ST-ST., 6 ROOMS and closets; all modern improvements; south front; between Prairie and Indiana-avs. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FRONT FLATS; $18 AND $20; newly papered; extra rooms for storage and drying clothes. 2614 Cottage Grove-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLAT, 494 MADISON-ST., 5 rooms and bath; very superior in arrangement, ventilation, etc.; see it. H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., R. 6.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLATS, NOW VACANT, in Vendome Block, n. e. cor. Madison-st. and Ogden-av.; rent cheap, with janitor service; open daily. See janitor for any information desired. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

North Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 7-ROOM FLAT IN THE ST. Benedict Apartment Building, northeast cor. Chicago-av. and Cass-st.; ash and garbage chute from kitchen; separate laundry; steam heat and janitor service free. Rooms all light and handsome and in perfect order. Apply to W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.; or at office Cass-st. entrance of building from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

TO RENT—3 TO 6 ROOM FLATS IN THIS DESIRable locality at $12 to $30; concessions to first-class tenants. Inquire HOYT'S Renting Office, 40 Pine-st. Open at all hours.

TO RENT—IN THE ONTARIO—COR. ONTARIO and North State—16 rooms; steam heat; elevator and janitors. S. LAWRENCE WILLIAMS, Room 84, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FOUR AND SIX ROOM FLATS ON Franklin, Market, and Wells-sts., near Division; $12 to $30. S. LAWRENCE WILLIAMS, Room 83, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—282 WABASH-AV., CORNER VAN Buren-st., "The Avon"—Large, nicely furnished front rooms, $4 to $9 per week, $1 to $2 per day; also large finely furnished rooms for two or four.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, $8 A month; marble front; house furnace heated, gas lighted; use of bath, etc. 2252 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—1694 WABASH-AV., 3D FLAT—LARGE furnished front room, $5; light housekeeping permitted; smaller rooms, $1.25 and $1.50 weekly.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM near corner Monroe-st., $20 a month; suitable for two; elevator boy. 167 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, all conveniences, also hall room, on Michigan-av. near 31st-st.; prefer parties engaged during the day. References. Address A 171, Tribune office.

North Side.

TO RENT—TWO NEWLY FURNISHED, FRONT, second-story rooms. 221 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE of 3 rooms, with or without board; also rooms for light housekeeping. 274 N. Clark-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, 107 N. Clark-st. Apply in furniture store.

TO RENT—CHEAPEST AND BEST FLATS IN the city; convenient for the winter; light and sunny; northeast corner Illinois and St. Clair and 488 N. Clark-sts. G. LASHER & SON, 125 S. Water-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM; MODERN IMprovements; no car fare. 359 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—LARGE FRONT room, cheap; also other rooms; very desirable. 110 Dearborn-av., up one flight.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

Stores.

FOR RENT—DOUBLE STORE, 42 AND 44 South Halsted-st.; $100.
91 South Halsted-st., new store and basement; fine locations.
N. W. corner Madison and Union-sts., the whole or part of building.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—MAY 1—THE FOUR-STORY AND basement brick building, suitable for manufacturing or wholesale business, southwest corner South Canal and West Washington-sts., containing about 30,000 square feet; power if desired; alterations will be made to suit tenants. SAWYER & GARRETT, 89 Madison-st., Room 6.

—TO RENT—265 SOUTH WATER-ST., 4-STORY and basement building running through to Lake-st.; also 41 River-st., 4-story and basement building, corner of a wide alley. Apply to E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., La Salle and Madison-sts.

STORE FOR RENT—NO. 23 LAKE-ST., FIVE stories and basement; elevator; everything first-class. Apply to Estate of F. C. PORTER, 108 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

STORE TO LET—WILL RENT PART OR whole of elegant salesroom, well lighted, 33x170 feet, being 2d floor of 294 Wabash-av.; best location for sewing machines, sample furniture, pianos, etc., etc. Inquire on the premises.

FOR RENT—STORE 194 CLARK-ST. INQUIRE Room 5. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—STORES AND FLATS, WITH ALL modern improvements, corner 55th-st. and Ellis-av.; new building. Office 55th-st. and Ellis-av. H. SWEET.

TO RENT—242 MADISON-ST.—STORE AND loft, together or separately, in good business locality, cheap. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT OR ENtire building on Randolph-st., near State. H. O. STONE & CO., Renting Agents, 206 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—ENTIRE CORNER BUILDING, retail dry goods district. H. O. STONE, Renting Agents, 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—147 AND 149 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Union, 40x80; fine location for furniture, dry goods, clothing, etc.; long term; low rent. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

Offices.

TO RENT—LARGE MAIN FLOOR OFFICE AT 127 La Salle-st.; also fine offices, and a hall to seat 500 at 167 Washington-st.; all under half-price.

TO RENT—BASEMENT OFFICE AND ROOMS ON 4th floor at 102 Washington-st. O. LUNT, Room 17.

TO RENT—OFFICES—WE ARE AGENTS FOR many of the best office buildings; no charge to find you suitable rooms. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A FEW DESIRABLE OFFICES FOR physicians over drug store n. e. cor. Madison-st. and Ogden-av. See janitor in building. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

Lofts.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, 51 AND 53 FRANKlin-st.; fine side light; suitable for manufacturing; power elevator free; use of office partitions and shelving free of charge. Apply in store below, or of J. C. SAMPSON & CO., 136 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF BUILDING ON northwest corner of Madison and Franklin-sts., with or without power; elegantly lighted; elevator service; cheap. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LOFTS, ALL SIZES, WITH AND without power; West Side, east of Halsted; elevators and steam heat. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—LOFTS, WITH OR WITHOUT POWER, $25 and upwards, in the Union Manufacturing Buildings, corner Canal and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—LOFTS FOR MANUFACTURING. A large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

Barns.

TO RENT—NEW BARN, 51 PINE-ST. APPLY 262 Kinzie-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE MOST ELEGANTLY lighted, centrally located new buildings, containing 42,000 square feet of floor, (constructed for heavy business, with elevator (and power if desired). Nos. 46 and 48 West Monroe-st. and Nos. 120, 122, and 124 Clinton-st. Also two 40x65 well-lighted rooms, with elevator and power. For rent by owner, southwest corner Clinton and Monroe-sts. F. C. WELLS.

TO RENT—
21,000 square feet, second, third, and fourth floors each 40x175, together or separately, Nos. 212 and 214 Randolph-st.; elevator, front and rear entrance, well lighted; very centrally located; cheap if taken at once. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—414 AND 416 SOUTH CANAL-ST.—A very desirable 5-story and basement brick building, 64x90 feet; steam heat, elevator, etc.; will rent cheap. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FACTORY—A LARGE, WELL LIGHTed building; engine, boiler, elevator, steam coils. THOS. DEMPSTER, 521 Taylor-st.

TO RENT—FOR PRINTER—ROOM 30X90, WITH power, at 170 Madison-st., Room 54.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, 66X80, S. E. CORNER Clark and Jackson; steam heat, all improvements; finest basements in city. Call up-stairs.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM ON North Side for young man; mention price and particulars. Address A 139, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

ATHENÆUM, THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE, 48 to 54 Dearborn-st.
Eighteenth year. Young men and women who desire a good academic or a practical business education will here find excellent advantages. Classes daily and five evenings a week.
ATHENÆUM SHORTHAND SCHOOL.
Fifteenth year. The largest Munson shorthand school in the West. It enjoys a high reputation for thoroughness. Circulars sent on application.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—A full shorthand and typewriting course, $40. Dictation for advanced writers, all systems, $2 week. First National Bank B'lding. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

ESTABLISHED 1867.
CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE,
CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
New term opens Monday, Feb. 11. New classes formed in all departments. Lessons now arranged for private instruction. Pupils desiring to have their voices tried free of charge call at the college Mondays and Thursdays from 11 to 12 a. m. or 3 to 4 p. m.
For further information send for new catalogue.
DR. F. ZIEGFELD, President.

GILL'S SCHOOL OF ECLECTIC SHORTHAND and typewriting. A very casual comparison of the systems of stenography now in vogue must convince any unprejudiced person that a complete system, which is based on principles alone, with but 35 arbitrary characters, must be superior to those which count their arbitrary signs by thousands to memorize. The Eclectic, in ease of acquirement, in facility of execution and in being read and remembered is far in lead. Send for circular. 726 Opera-House Block.

GILL'S ECLECTIC SCHOOL OF EVENING DICTAtion to organize on Tuesday, 12th, 7 o'clock; Tuesdays and Thursdays; all systems. 726 Chicago Opera-House.

PIANO LESSONS GIVEN AT PUPILS' HOME BY a lady teacher of large experience. Her method, which is unknown here, is so thorough, and at the same time so interesting, that the rapid progress of her pupils is remarkable. Children trained in a most surprising manner. Address H Q 25, Tribune office.

ST. MARY'S SEMINARY—(UNDER THE DIRECtion of the Servite Sisters) southwest corner of West Van Buren-st. and Albany-av., Chicago, Ill. One of the largest and most thoroughly equipped and successful institutions for young ladies in the United States. The musical department is unsurpassed. Full courses of study. Exceptionally fine advantages. Pupils can enter at any time. Send for catalogue. MOTHER SUPERIOR.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL SEND 25C IN STAMPS OR COIN, WITH SEX, date of birth, and ask 3 questions of love, marriage, business prospects. 541 Wabash-av. MRS. FRANKS. Inclose self-addressed envelope for reply.

MME. GIRARD, EUROPEAN CLAIRVOYANT and card reader; tells past, present, and future; if in trouble call on her. 427 North Clark-st.

MME. DE VERE OF BOSTON TELLS YOUR ENtire life; never fails to bring parted together. Parlors, 402 West Madison-st., Bell 2.

445 W. MADISON-ST., NORTHWEST CORNER Throop, now Waverly-place, 3d floor. MME. JOY, the famous fortune-teller, clairvoyant, and healer; reveals secrets in business, love, marriage, divorce, disease; helps all in trouble; brings the separated together; causes speedy marriages; tells you how to gain riches, etc.; IDDO CHARMS for business, health, love, and success. Consult MME. JOY; she will bring you luck; advice to ladies 50c and $1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO MAKE AFTERNOON engagement to read and amuse invalid lady. A 154, Tribune office.

DO IT NOW—SEND 15C, SILVER OR STAMPS, TO pay postage and we will send you our great illustrated paper, The American Bazar, six months on trial, and present you by return mail with an elegant triple-plate butter knife or sugar shell. The American Bazar, 122 Pearl-st., Boston, Mass.

ELECTRIC BATHS—VAPOR, LOBSTER, OCEAN brine, medicated, and plain water baths. Rooms 14-18 Japanese Building, 248 State-st., 9 to 7.

WANTED—IN EVERY TOWN IN NORTHERN Illinois and Indiana 20 members to join a Living Benefit Society, that pays $1,000 in 7 years; $25 per week benefits in sickness or injury; cost in 7 years less than $400; persons liberally rewarded for such list of names. Address O. I. H., 139 Madison-st., Room 28, Chicago.

WANTED—GOOD FARMERS TO RENT OR BUY No. 1 farms from 80 to 640 acres each, on time, near city and State Normal School.
Wanted—Horses for secured paper; man and wife by year; also, 320-acre stock and grain farm near Lincoln, Neb., for sale or exchange.
A. W. McCREADY, Madison, D. T.

WANTED—30 GOOD FARMERS TO OCCUPY, rent, or buy some well improved farms in the great Solomon Valley of Kansas. For particulars address M. V. WATSON & CO., Minneapolis, Kas.

OREGON

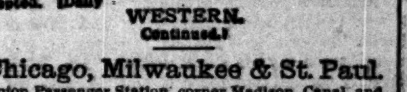
Has the richest soil, the most varied natural resources, and the best climate of any State in the United States.

PORTLAND

Is the metropolis of Pacific Northwest and the richest city in the United States in proportion to population. Its fortunes have all been made here.
For Illustrated Pamphlets and other printed information address
The Oregon Immigration Board,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

THE NOW WELL KNOWN ISLAND OF
BERMUDA
Is reached in sixty hours from New York by the elegant steamers of the Quebec S. S. Co., sailing weekly. The situation of these islands south of the Gulf Stream renders FROST UNKNOWN, and the porous coral formation PREVENTS MALARIA. The Quebec S. S. Co. also dispatch highest class passenger steamers every seventeen days for Santa Cruz and the principal West India Islands, affording a charming tropical trip at a cost of about $5 per day. For all particulars apply to
A. AHERN, Sec'y, Quebec, Canada.
THOS. COOK & SONS, 232 So. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill., or
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & Co., Agents, 51 Broadway, New York.

ALL INTENDING
European Travelers
Should call on or write to Thomas Cook & Son, the world-renowned tourist agents, and arrange for Steamer Chairs and Rugs, order Ocean Steamship and Foreign Railway Tickets, secure Foreign Money, Letters of Credit, Drafts, United States Passports, Guide Books, Maps, Cable Codes, etc. Circulars on application. Chicago office 232 South Clark-st.
W. A. FLETCHER, Agent.



ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday Excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.
(Continued.)

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. City offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis	‡ 5:30 pm †10:30 pm	† 9:30 am 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	*11:30 am †10:30 pm	7:00 pm ‡ 7:00 am
Milwaukee (Sunday only)	8:30 am	1:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 8:00 am * 3:00 pm	*10:20 am * 1:15 pm * 4:05 pm
Marquette & Lake Superior	†10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Iron Mountain & Menominee	*11:30 am	* 7:00 pm
Cedar Rapids, Sioux City, Omaha, Denver, & San Francisco	‡12:30 pm ‡10:40 pm	1:00 pm 6:50 am
Dubuque, Iowa, and Dakota points	‡12:30 pm †10:40 pm	2:30 pm ‡ 6:50 am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	†10:40 pm	‡ 6:50 am

For time to other points apply to ticket offices.

Great Rock-Island Route.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Washington Express	† 8:00 am	† 7:25 pm
Council Bluffs Vestibule Express	*12:45 pm	*12:20 pm
Peoria Express	†12:45 pm	† 2:30 pm
Kansas City & Leavenworth Vestibule Express	* 1:45 pm	* 2:30 pm
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	* 1:45 pm	* 1:15 pm
Colorado Springs, Denver, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Exp.	* 2:15 pm	* 1:15 pm
St. Jo'ph & Atchison Vestibule Ex	* 2:15 pm	* 1:15 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 3:30 pm	*10:15 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	†10:00 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	*10:20 pm	* 6:50 am
Peoria Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Sat. Night Express	x10:30 pm	o 6:50 am

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Saturday. ¶Daily, except Monday. xSaturday only. oMonday only.

Wabash Railway.

John McNulta, Receiver.
Trains arrive at and depart from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn streets. Ticket Offices 109 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Tex. Express	8:25 am	6:30 pm
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Tex. Express	9:00 pm	7:15 am
Kansas City, Hannibal, Jacksonville, Springfield & Peoria Express	2:30 pm	1:45 pm
Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottawa Express	8:25 am	6:30 pm
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Exp.	9:00 pm	7:15 am
Custer Park & Essex Accom.	4:30 pm	9:35 am

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d-st., and Thirty-ninth-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	‡ 8:35 pm	‡ 7:20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	‡ 8:35 pm	‡ 7:20 am
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:50 pm	* 3:10 pm
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 pm	* 9:20 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Express	*11:25 am	* 1:30 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	‡11:30 pm	c 6:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	‡ 4:05 pm	‡10:30 am

a On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; c Daily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡ Daily. * Daily except Sunday.

Depots, foot of Lake St., foot of 22d and 39th Sts. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph St., Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 am	‡ 6:30 pm
Do. Night Express	‡ 8:05 pm	6:50 am

For time to other points apply to ticket offices.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sundays excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.
(Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For tickets, sleeping-car reservations, maps, and time tables apply at Ticket Offices, No. 62 Clark street, Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, or at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs and Omaha	* 9:30 am	* 6:10 pm
Omaha, Lincoln, Denver, Sioux City, San Francisco, and Des Moines	§ 1:15 pm §10:30 pm	§12:01 pm § 6:50 am
Dixon, Sterling, Fulton, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, and Marshalltown	* 9:30 am § 1:15 pm §10:30 pm	* 6:10 pm §12:01 pm § 6:50 am
Neb., Black Hills and Wyoming	§ 1:15 pm	§12:01 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Ashland, and Madison	§ 5:30 pm §10:35 pm	§ 9:30 am § 7:00 am
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	§ 9:00 am † 9:00 pm	§ 6:50 pm ‡ 6:25 am
Milwaukee and Racine	X8:30 am * 5:00 pm § 7:30 pm § 9:05 pm	X1:45 pm *10:30 am § 9:35 pm § 6:30 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha & Madison	* 8:00 am *11:30 am § 3:00 pm	*10:30 am * 1:50 pm § 7:00 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, and Green Bay	*11:30 am § 9:05 pm	* 1:50 pm § 6:30 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	§ 3:00 pm	§ 7:00 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	§ 9:05 pm	§ 6:30 am
Ripon, Green Lake, and Princeton	*11:30 am	* 1:50 pm
Ashland, Duluth, Bessemer, Ironwood, Appleton, and Wausau	§ 3:00 pm † 9:05 pm	§ 1:50 pm ‡ 6:30 am
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	§10:30 pm	§ 6:50 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 9:20 am * 4:45 pm	* 4:30 pm *10:25 am
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	*10:15 am * 4:15 pm *11:30 pm	* 2:40 pm *10:30 am *11:25 pm
Rockford and Elgin	* 7:15 am	* 6:50 pm
Rockford, via Harvard	§ 9:00 am	§ 6:50 pm
Dixon & Sterling	* 3:45 pm	*11:00 am

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.

For tickets and sleeping-car accommodations apply at 211 Clark st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Tremont House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal, cor. of Adams-st.
The line running daily through sleepers from Chicago to Denver, Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne, St. Joseph, Atchison, Kansas City, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. Free reclining-chair cars to Denver, Omaha, Concordia, Kas., St. Joseph, Atchison, and Kansas City.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg, Streator, and Rockford	† 8:45 am	† 6:50 pm
Council Bluffs and Neb. points	*12:01 pm	* 2:35 pm
Omaha, Cheyenne & Denver	* 1:00 pm	*10:00 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 2:00 pm	* 1:35 pm
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:50 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	* 4:50 pm	*10:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:55 pm	* 9:30 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	*10:30 pm	* 6:50 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	*10:30 pm	* 6:50 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:50 pm	†10:55 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

The Santa Fé Route
Chicago to Kansas City.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts.:

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Exp.	† 8:40 am	† 6:55 pm
Vestibule Ex. to Kansas City, St. Joseph and Atchison	* 1:40 pm	* 1:20 pm
Streator and Joliet Accom.	† 5:00 pm	†10:00 am
California Express	*11:00 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.
Office, 212 Clark-st., corner Adams.

Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway. (Minnesota & Northwestern.)

The popular short line between Chicago, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, Dubuque, Des Moines, and St. Joseph. The only line in the West running Mann boudoir cars. Elegant new dining cars. Palace sleeping cars, combination smoking cars, and modern day coaches. City ticket offices, No. 106 Clark-st. (Opera House Block), Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and Tremont House. Depot, corner Polk-st. and Fifth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Lim. Ex.	* 5:30 pm	* 9:33 am
Des Moines & St. Joseph Lim. Ex	* 5:30 pm	* 9:33 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Ex	*10:20 pm	*10:45 pm
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	*10:20 pm	*10:45 pm
St. Charles and Byron Local	* 4:30 pm	*10:10 am

*Daily

Chicago & Alton—Grand Union Passenger Depot, Canal Street, between Madison and Adams Sts.

TRAINS.		Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	*	8.00 PM	1.30 PM
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express	*	11.00 PM	7.35 AM
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	*	9.00 PM	7.10 AM
Springfield & St. Louis Day Express	†	9.00 AM	7.30 PM
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.	†	11.20 PM	7.35 AM
Joliet & Streator Accommodation	†	5.30 PM	9.30 AM

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 am	* 5:30 pm
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	‡ 8:00 pm	‡ 7:05 am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	† 3:35 pm	†11:40 am
Paris, Marshall & Cairo Line	3:35 pm	7:05 am
Momence Passenger	5:15 pm	8:15 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. Depot corner Polk-st. and Fifth-av. City ticket offices, 205 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer and Tremont Houses. Waukesha Local, *5:00 p. m. Eau Claire, Chippewa Falls, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, leave *7:30 p. m. and *10:30 p. m.; Ashland, Duluth, and Lake Superior, *3:00 p. m.; Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Neenah, and Waukesha, [illegible]:30 a. m., *7:30 p. m., *3:00 p. m., and *10:30 p. m.

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
New York Central & Hudson River, and Boston & Albany Railroads.

"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House and Grand Pacific. Trains arrive and depart, foot of Lake-st., as follows:

Central Standard Time.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 5:00 a m	† 6:10 p m
New York & Boston Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 6:40 p m
N. Y. & Boston Vest. Limited	* 3:10 p m	* 9:30 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:40 p m	†10:20 a m
Atlantic Exp., N. Y. & Boston	*10:10 p m	* 7:45 a m
Night Express	* 9:10 p m	* 7:00 a m
Via Chicago & W. Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9:00 a m	† 6:10 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	* 3:55 p m	* 6:40 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'per	*10:10 p m	* 6:40 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, New York Central & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.

Trains depart and arrive as follows: Chicago—Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle. New York—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. Boston—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, Twenty-second-st., Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 6:00 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Day Ex.	* 8:50 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	§ 2:50 pm	§ 9:30 pm
Vestibule Limited	§ 5:30 pm	§ 9:50 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	§ 7:45 pm	§ 7:35 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accomodation	* 4:05 pm	*11:00 am

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.
Baggage checked from residence in Chicago to depot or residence in Eastern cities.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of 22d-st. City offices, 193 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg Express	8:10 am	5 20 pm
Pittsburg—Limited	* 5:05 pm	* 6:55 am
Vestibuled Limited	* 7:05 pm	* 9:05 am
Wheeling Express	* 5:05 pm	* 6:55 am
Baltim're & Philadelp'a Express	*10:25 pm	* 5:30 am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:10 pm	*10:05 am

*Daily. All trains run via Washington. No extra fares are charged on B. & O. limited trains.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 105 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Limited Ex	x8:10 pm	x 8:25 am
New York and Boston Limited	x2:25 pm	x11:25 pm
Philadelphia Express	x2:25 pm	x 8:25 am
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o8:45 am	o 7:10 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x5:35 pm	x 9:50 am
Hammond Accommodation	o5:40 am	o 7:55 am
Jamestown & Buffalo	x2:25 pm	x11:25 pm

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at Wabash Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Limited	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Express	9:05 pm	7:10 am

All trains daily.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices, No. 103 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 9:05 am	*12:40 pm
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:25 pm	§ 6:25 pm
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:15 pm	§ 8:10 am
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 4:25 pm	* 9:43 am
Mt. Greenwood, Mt. Olivet, Mt. Hope, and Chicago Lawn Accommodation Trains	§12:00 m * 5:30 pm * 6:35 pm	§ 8:35 pm * 6:40 am * 7:35 am
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 pm	10:00 am
Detroit & Saginaw Express	§ 8:15 pm	§ 8:10 am

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Pennsylvania Lines.
C., St. L. & P. R. R.—P., Ft. W. & C.

Ticket Offices at Union Passenger Station, cor. Canal and Madison-sts., at 65 Clark-st., at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and at the Palmer House, Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—		
Day Express (except Sundays)	8:00 am	6:30 pm
Night Express (daily)	8:15 pm	7:30 am
Pennsylvania Special (daily)	10:30 am	9:30 pm
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express (except Sundays)	8:00 am	6:05 pm
Fast Line (daily)	3:15 pm	9:00 pm
Limited Express (daily.)	5:00 pm	9:00 am
Atlantic Express (daily)	11:30 pm	7:00 am

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday):
Leave Chicago 7:30 a. m. Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago 8:10 p. m. Central Standard Time.
For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 193 La Salle-st.; or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 70 Clark-st., Chicago.

THE TRUTH ABOUT RUSSIA

VIVID PICTURE OF THE CZAR'S EMPIRE BY EDITOR W. T. STEAD.

A Valuable Addition to the Literature of the Russian Question Made by the Editor of the "Pall Mall Gazette"—An Absorbing Volume Compiled from the Notes of an Astute Observer—Germany as England's Commercial Rival—Reviews of New Books—Literary Notes.

Universal interest in Russia increases every decade. Closed, except to the few diplomatic representatives and the small coterie that surrounds each legation, the court of the Czar continues to be impenetrable to modern thought. The fierce light which is said to beat upon a throne has never disclosed the real picture of the interior conduct of the Russian Government beyond the revolting revelations that came from the memoirs of a Catherine and the fugitive gossip that floats through the ana of European intrigue. While the court has remained so effectually secluded the country itself, the habits, the hopes, the hardships of the mass of the people have come to be fairly depicted by novelist and traveler. Wallace's "Russia" of ten years ago was the first volume whose fullness, pictorial narrative, and comprehensiveness opened the gates of the North to the intelligence of the West. A few Russian artists were known in Paris and Vienna. A few Russian poets had been translated in fragments into English and given place in collections. Turgeneff and Tolstoi stimulated with remarkable force the new born solicitude concerning their country. Tolstoi became indeed a fresh power in thought. His romantic and sombre personality, the idealism of his theories, the sacrifice of himself to their application under natural conditions, rendered him more than a literary personage. Coming after the revival of Russian literature in English, the artist Verestchagin finds English speaking people prepared in a measure for his great exposition of the wars and the more cruel peace of the Czar's Empire.

A volume has come from London (Cassell & Co.) entitled "Truth About Russia." It will command a wide circulation. It is by Mr. W. T. Stead, editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, a paper whose influence has long been admitted in British politics and English public opinion, and whose manager has introduced into the journalism of his country American enterprise and the methods by which the news of the world is presented rather than gathered, for the *Pall Mall Gazette* simply uses the dispatches and home news found in its morning contemporaries as the foundation of comment in the most versatile and most entertaining of afternoon London publications. In accordance with this spirit Mr. Stead made a personal tour of the Continent and succeeded in penetrating into the outer of the inner circles of St. Petersburg. He writes with a light, sketchy, but vivid pen. His style is free from designed elaboration, and possesses the precise, definitive, and permanent effect of the etcher's needle. Once in a while it wearies by its endless monotony of delicate, keen, but colorless lines. On the whole it is a style that will hold a hundred readers to one who would feel the charm of a Macaulay or relish the finished periods of a Hallam.

The volume will be cited hereafter not as history in the traditional sense of that word, but as a picture, authentic and in detail, of a period. Mr. Stead is always the journalist. He does not write of the past, but of the present. He does not look too far ahead to the future, but concentrates interest upon the hour. What is concerns him rather than what is to be or what has been. While this is in one sense a weakness in the work it is at the same time a source of radical strength in it. Men are not so philosophical as to prefer the past to the present nor so moral as to feel their highest anxiety in the present for what it may bode for the future. Stead writes much in this spirit. The day is not far off when, for instance, the fussy figure of Boulanger will have disappeared into the region of myth and grotesqueness in which hundreds of Frenchmen, as mischievous in their respective periods as he, are lost to sight. But it is necessary for Mr. Stead to make Boulanger a glowing figure in the foreground of his work. He cannot apply to its structure that principle of perspective which applies to the permanent proportions of men and things. Under the same journalistic compulsion and consistently with the plan of his enterprise, other incidents equally false in their relation to what we may call the "masses" of our time appear in the volume. But on the whole it is a vivid, absorbing, and enlightening compilation from the notes of an astute and well-equipped observer.

One of the interesting aspects of the international relationship which Mr. Stead explored was that of the industrial advance of Germany over England in Russia. England carries her commercial thrift so far in every direction that to find Bismarck outwitting her wily merchants in Russia was a surprise for the investigator. Russia is a country with a high protective tariff. In spite of the small bulk of her manufactures and her comparatively insignificant demand for foreign products, she raises by import duties nearly $40,000,000 per year, her customs revenue being 16 per cent of the total of her imports as compared with 5½ per cent of customs revenue in England's imports. The Russian ad valorem rate is higher than that of France or Germany also. None of the duty money collected by England is on Russian products, while Russia taxes English goods unmercifully. It has been the policy of English statesmen to impress this fact upon the Russian Government, which receives large revenue from the wheat, oats, linseed, tallow, and timber England buys from the Russians, and on the strength of this to expect Russian patronage to promote English commercial fortune.

But Stead found that Bismarck, while currying favor with the German farmer by taxing Russian agricultural exports into Germany, has managed to get a considerable sway for German goods in the Russian markets at the expense of England, and at the same time to take from the Russians their foreign trade to a considerable degree. A Russian statesman said to Stead: "At present Germany is absorbing our foreign trade. Everything reaches us through Germany. Even oranges, not one of which can grow on German soil, come to us from Hamburg. Germany is flooding us with cheap and nasty manufactures. In Siberia bad German knives, marked as English, are ousting all others from our markets. It will be for our interest to develop our commerce with England." He went on to show that the interest of England and Russia was united in commerce; that they could never be rivals while the rivalry of Germany and Russia in trade was certain to increase.

Gen. Ignatieff confirmed this view. Stead was told on every side that the industrial development of Germany rendered her England's most formidable rival instead of, as was generally assumed, her stanchest ally. Ignatieff said: "You have no longer to deal with the old Germany—free trading and pacific. You have a new Germany—militant, aggressive, and colonizing—which confronts you in every market in Europe, in every continent in the Old World and the New, and which is undermining your industrial and commercial supremacy. Germany aspires to be a great colonial and great commercial power. If she succeeds it will be at the expense of England. Russia, it was manifest, could not be a competitor of England. As to colonization, she has land enough of her own for incalculable expansion. Each of the 120,000,000 of Russians Stead looked at as a possible consumer of British manufactures, while the 40,000,000 of Germans are a unity that can manufacture nearly everything they want. He found the German pushing the Englishman aside in the Balkans, where every Austrian and German Consul is little better than a bag man (drummer) for Austrian and German firms. "German Ministers and Ambassadors strain their influence to browbeat or to corrupt the Governments to which they are accredited to induce them to place orders with German rather than with English firms. To Englishmen this prostitution of diplomacy to the mere cadging after orders is disreputable."

Thus speaks the Englishman, complacently forgetful of the fact that from the time when England began floating her ships on the seas English diplomacy has been maintained, expanded, and instructed for the express end of cadging after orders; for browbeating, bullying, and corrupting Princes, leaders, representatives into giving orders for English manufactures; and sublimely indifferent, apparently, to the equally notorious truth that when bullying and corrupting fail there is always the resort to the final arbiter—arms. The history of British diplomacy is the history of British trade. But when Bismarck strives to upbuild the commerce of Germany by methods exteriorly less refined and occasionally more brutal Bismarck is disreputable. "If he can get a big order for Krupp by a judicious distribution of decorations among expectant ministerial underlings, or if he can oblige a group of financiers from Berlin or Frankfort by bringing pressure to bear upon the Chinese Government for the concession of a loan, it seems to him quite right and proper. His finger is in everything. He nobbles [sic] newspapers, pushes rivals out of the field in business, and rigs [sic] the market." Mr. Stead admits at the conclusion of his denunciation of the Chancellor that the power which has "opened so many markets at the cannon's mouth has no right to play the Pharisee in reproving Bismarck." But this admission does not help make the encroachment of the Germans upon English supremacy any more tolerable to England; and it is the frequent and irritating expressions in the English press upon this increasing rivalry that have done much to inflame the bad temper which has manifested itself since the death of Frederick.

Mr. Stead gives, as Wallace gave, a simple and explicit account of the Russian Mir, the democratic village. It is a survival of the Folkmote which has disappeared in England under the pressure of centralization and to the restoration of which there is a decided step in the Local Government act which is about to go into operation. Stead describes the Mir in action. After a great fire it was decided to hold a Mir meeting to discuss the prohibition of the use of tobacco as a preventive of future fires. The gathering was in the open air in the village in which Tolstoi lives. He sat under the shade of a rough veranda; men and boys crowded around him. Now and then a woman stopped to look on and listen. There were no set speeches, but there was freedom of speech. The Count approved the prohibition. He was followed by a number on the same side, and by a number was opposed. A majority were in favor of passing the prohibitory order and attaching a penalty to its enforcement. But Tolstoi, who is opposed to force in everything, succeeded in getting the Mir to substitute for the proposed enactment a voluntary pledge signed by each of the anti-tobacconists by which they undertook to pay a ruble or to do three days' work if they broke the pledge.

Stead, who is not much given to sentimentalism, found in the sovereignty of the Mir a type of republic whose conservative power in prolonging the imperial institutions of Russia we possibly underestimate. We are inclined to think of Russia as a country growing annually more restless, more eager for change, only waiting a good chance for revolution. We hear so much of the Nihilists that we heed slightly the influence of the Russian Socialist, whose moral strength is nevertheless expressed by Tolstoi in literature and by Verestchagin with the brush. The Mir is the stronghold of the Russian Socialism. In its placid and almost idyllic régime many dreamers find the fullness of their ambition. Every member of the Russian Mir is as truly a sovereign in the regulation of domestic affairs as the Czar in the determination of imperial destinies. Every member of the Mir is a legislator, and from the decision of the village legislature there is no appeal. It carries community existence to whatever extreme its majority may choose. It may prescribe dress and diet as finally as excise and taxes. Stepniak, who is not a Socialist but a Nihilist, admits the peril to progress, as he deems it, in the Mir. The Mir, through the village assembly, he acknowledges is supreme even in their economical and judicial affairs. They elect the rural executive. They elect the district judges. Justice is administered according to peasant custom and tradition. The women are in all respects on an equal footing with the men. Labor is recognized as giving an indefeasible right to property, while kinship is not. The Mir is a microcosm—a small world. Imperial law does not rule in it against its will. It is governed by the conscience of its majority.

In enlarging upon the Russian Mir Mr. Stead does a service in correcting popular impression too much shaped by the sensational travelers' accounts of the discontent of Russia and the imminency of revolution. The peasant who gets all he wants in the village has no horizon beyond it. He knows of the Czar only by rumor, and rumor calls him the Great White Father. He knows of the great world only by rumor, and rumor says it is a world in which, beyond the confines of the village, it is hard to get any work to do, any clothes to wear, any food to eat, and fire to keep the body warm. In his little village he is a peer of the proudest. He has the common for his cattle, the public pasture for his sheep, the fields and plains for his grain. So long as he performs the simple routine of his duty he lacks nothing that he knows enough to desire. If he does not do his duty the Mir can order him flogged or send him to Siberia. What more favor could any other form of government confer? What worse punishment can the Czar himself inflict? Tolstoi has become a patriarch of the Mir. That tiny organism blocks the way of national growth. That ancient form of family or tribal government holds Russia together almost invulnerably against the world.

Stead's book covers 450 pages, in good type, and well printed. It is a valuable addition to the literature of the Russian question. Its chapters take the reader over many themes. They are comprised in seven books. Incidentally they contain pungent, acute, and generally luminous comment upon everything that passes under a tourist's eye. He visits the Salon and descants upon the assumption by a coterie of French artists that nudity covers all defects in art. He goes to Belgium with the noted writer on economics, Delaveleye, who urges that Roumania, Greece, Servia, Bulgaria, and Turkey must make a commercial union for common safety. Bismarck was the bugaboo even there. "This year," the Belgian said, "there will be no war. Nor possibly the next. But if Bismarck were to die, what then? Bismarck is the keystone of the Europe arch of peace. But after Bismarck——?"

Two Neutralizing Novels.

In Hyland C. Kirk's speculative romance, "When Age Grows Young," and Walter Besant's allegorical farce, "The Inner House," is seen the familiar invasion of the metaphysical by the novel writer. Mr. Kirk has only turned end for end the theories of his curious book, "The Possibility of Not Dying," and presented them as fresh. They are fresh enough. Daniel Ritter, the central figure and the author's interpreter, believes in the immortality of his body. The special gift of clairvoyance enables him to detect a burglary, to view the enemy's camp in war, and to study his own inside when pierced by a bullet. These telepathic experiments gain for him suspicion and ill-will, and his eccentric hope of immortality entails a long separation from his betrothed, who for love of science and her "Grandpa Craig" sends him on a quest for the Elixir of Life and $20,000. The old gentleman, who wants the earth and the fullness thereof, stipulates that his organized atoms shall be secured against decay and loss before Ritter dissipates any strength in lovemaking. The $20,000 is the little joke of another male relative of this yielding lady. She bids farewell in verse:

> Be strong, be brave, and make no moan;
> The risk is but a transient joy;
> When age grows young, and life is known,
> I'll marry you, my darling boy.

Daniel then insures his immortal life for $20,000, goes to Colorado, begins to mine and to carry out progressive and philanthropic measures. He gets rich, but, distracted by his never ceasing effort to solve the problem of longevity, does not remain so. Holding eternity in tenure, he assumes earthly claims lightly and mortgages his Colorado property as easily as he before mortgaged body and bones. Two enemies who everywhere pursue him with secret malice hold the mortgages, with fire insurance policies as collateral security; as they are about to foreclose a friend of Ritter buys the mortgages, but the policies, by pretense of loss, are retained by the two rascals, who shortly after set fire to Ritter's most valuable building. The owner is thought to have lost his life in saving others from the fire; but the invincible Ritter has escaped down an elevator shaft, and safe in the cellar lies thinking over his mortgages, when his Psyche whispers advice like that given the politician "when all his measures go awry":

> Now is the time for disappearing,
> Take a header and down you go;
> When the sky above is clearing
> Bob up serenely from below.

Accordingly Ritter hides for three years in a cavern, cheered by the company of nebulous theories and a pet panther. His return to the world means confusion to his enemies but no particular easement to a dying world.

The reader must burrow through such a load of irrelevant matter in Mr. Kirk's book that he wonders, like the misogamist concerning marriage, whether it is worth while going through so much to get so little. One would hardly expect a Daniel Ritter to find a cure for the "secret dread and inward horror of falling into naught," but if a cure for rheumatism or even for warts had resulted from Ritter's three recondite years, there would be something to be thankful for. But what is true in Mr. Kirk's thoughts and theories is not new and what is new is not true—only plausible. A summary of Ritter's teachings will show this. "The first step toward physical immortality," he says, "is to believe it possible. The second step is to be in accord with the will of the universe. This involves the development of an accurate moral sense and a course of life consistent therewith. The soul of the universe is genial, sympathetic, humorous. Do not be afraid to joke even on Sunday. The third step is to make the cause of humanity your own. The final step is the triumph of love in life, the transformation of desire into a perfect friendship with nature and humanity, the conversion of a specific into a general function through the all-ennobling elements of labor, knowledge, and persistence." Of the use of medicinal agents Ritter says: "The only successful alchemy is work and the crucial elixir is discretion." All of Mr. Kirk's conclusions are equally indistinct, superficial, or decrepit with age, and he may lift his voice with other philosophers in that familiar cry: "Pereant illi," etc.—"Let them perish who have said our good things before us."

If there is poison in Mr. Kirk's prophecy of defeat for death and the doctor Walter Besant's book, "The Inner House," (Harper) provides the antidote. Mr. Besant's book is a parable in praise of the "old, old fashion of Death," and is a materialist's remedy for materialism. In 1890, the story goes, a German physicist discovers a fluid potent to arrest decay and restore vital force. This Arcanum is intrusted to a college of physicians who repair its waste and engage in scientific research for the good of a reconstructed world. Death is dethroned and science rules. In order to reduce the population to the number the land will support the old and infirm are massacred; the survivors then partake of the Arcanum and hold their age. When the population is diminished by any casualty a birth is permitted, the newcomer going to the Inner House for treatment, when he has reached the fullness of his powers. Socialism is established, work, diet, dress, shelter and recreation being provided by the government. Life is thus reduced to its simplest form, there being nothing to hope for except an extra fine dinner and nothing to fear except accident. There is no tormenting love or ambition or religion, or even sin—except selfishness. Disease prevented and complications of consciousness removed, the people became as alike as oysters. Then the serpent creeps in. A young woman who has not visited the Inner House, and who, through books and the Government Museum, has learned of the old days when there was love and sin and death, succeeds in stirring sedition among the oysters. They regain their souls and finally break up the community.

In Mr. Besant's picture of a deathless world we find Mr. Kirk's conditions carried out to faithful conclusions, showing that the knowledge of the insignificance and impermanence of this life is wholesome and essential. A few centuries in another Eden would return human nature to its original protoplasm. The peace of the oyster is one thing and the peace of cultivated submission is another and higher, as star-dust is higher than sawdust. Neither author presents the higher significance of the lesson of life and death, neither seems capable of building a spiritual cosmology, yet both would lustily repudiate materialism. But it is a materialistic philosopher who cracks the nut and throws away the kernel. The Spiritualist, whether Christian, Buddhist, or Hindu, knows that

> It is not all of life to live,
> Nor all of death to die.

The many novel writers who are now hard at work turning out sensational psychology while it is in fashion may be sages and seers, but they seem more like small boys poking with sharp sticks a sleeping angel.

Dictionary of Biography.

If Leslie Stephen's physician expects to restore the famous and overworked invalid to good health and spirits he must certainly forbid all sight or mention of the "Dictionary of National Biography." When Mr. Stephen, some years ago, announced his plan for making a succinct and convenient record of worthy English lives, it was declared an excellent scheme, but nobody realized what a backbreaking stint Mr. Stephen had set for himself. The gigantic nature of the task has loomed clearly into view, however, as volume after volume of the "Dictionary" has appeared. Seventeen royal octavo volumes have been published, of about 500 pages each, and barely one-fifth of the undertaking has been accomplished, for the biographies in their march through the alphabet have only reached William Erskine. Leslie Stephen has indeed begun an enterprise that deserves the name of life work. The prospect of those eighty coming volumes would make it a death work for most editors.

The latest volumes contain no indications of weariness or flagging interest in the editor or his assistants. A dictionary cannot slight the dull and uninteresting within its field any more than it can expatiate generously upon themes that invite digression and anecdote. A dictionary of language must be no respecter of words, nor a dictionary of biography a respecter of personages. In these volumes, therefore, one need not expect to find all the pages of equal interest. Many a commonplace character, lifted above his fellows, by accident, royal favor, or what not, is embalmed here for all time, and properly enough, for some great crises in history have hinged on the actions of people in themselves insignificant. But, on the other hand, the stories of heroes, Kings, counselors, scholars, inventors, and fighters are told here briefly, compactly, often eloquently, and apparently with scrupulous adherence to fact. The volumes are, therefore, more than dry works of reference. A reader who desires entertainment as well as a better knowledge of English historical characters need not be shy of this "Dictionary." Leslie Stephen's sketches of Cowper, Congreve, De Quincey, Dryden, Miss Edgeworth, Dickens, and Defoe would make a volume of undoubted charm and literary flavor. Austin Dobson, Canon Venables, Prof. Blackie, G. J. Holyoake, Henry Paton, the Rev. Dr. Jessop, Stanley Lane-Poole, and Canon Perry are indefatigable contributors, and their work in all the instances examined is choice. One feature prominent throughout is so valuable that it must not go unnoticed. Every sketch contains a complete bibliography of its subject, thus furnishing for students a reliable guide in their search for details which the Dictionary has not the space to give. (Macmillan & Co., New York.)

Brief Notices.

Volume III. of the "American State Reports" (Bancroft Whitney Co., San Francisco) sustains the high standard recognized in the preceding volumes of this admirable series of law reports. The Anarchist case appears in full, with elaborate notes; and the Connecticut boycotting case of State vs. Glidden also has a prominent place. The index is somewhat old-fashioned in that it does not contain titles or cross references for such terms as "boycott," "strike," or even "conspiracy," grouping these all under "Criminal Law." The latest idea in good indexing is to give titles to every term with which the subject matter is likely to be associated by any considerable number of readers. The index is not intended to educate readers on the correct classification of the matters in the text, but to show them where such matters can be found. Classified outlines and logical systems may be employed in indexes to some extent, but not as a sole reliance. Catch words and earmarks of thought of all kinds are equally necessary to make the index complete. It is to be hoped that future volumes of this series will be indexed more in accord with the modern idea.

The reviewer despairs of doing justice to five big books just received from Harper & Brothers. In them is some of the best work done by the modern novelist, poet, essayist, historian, feuilletonist, humorist, and political philosopher. For a place upon their pages a hundred or more of the leading writers of two continents have zealously vied with one another. Space is wanting here even for a catalogue of the authors' names or for bare mention of the subjects treated. Whoever has not read the Harpers' periodicals for 1888 cannot learn what he has missed except by reading these volumes, and it will pay him to learn. To the regular readers of *Harper's Monthly*, which has never lost its leadership among American magazines, or of *Harper's Weekly*, *Harper's Bazar*, and *Harper's Young People*, these bound volumes of the issues for the last year need no polite note of introduction or recommendation from the professional reviewer. They are old friends whose welcome criticism cannot cool.

A suicide's written confession of murder is the material of "The Serpent Tempted Her," by Saqui Smith. It is a story of hereditary evil, unhappy love, suspicion, jealousy, sin, and death. The title of the book falls short, for the serpent diligently pursues and decoys the entire company. While the moral tone of the book is pure as death itself, the description of so much unrequited suffering is indefensible because futile and depressing. The joints in the sequence of the plot are weak and many of the dire results seem as disproportioned to their causes as a typhoid-fever to the preliminary decayed cabbage. The author's strong rhetorical grasp should be laid on worthier subjects. (Belford, Clarke & Co.)

G. R. Gibson, in his "Stock Exchanges of London, Paris, and New York," describes with clearness the systems and methods observed in the three greatest financial institutions in the world. It should interest bankers, merchants, bulls, and bears, and should be useful to lambs who still wear their fleeces. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.)

"Travelers and Outlaws," by Thomas Wentworth Higginson (Lee & Shepard, Boston; Charles T. Dillingham, New York, $1.50), is a collection of miscellaneous papers, most of which were printed originally in the *Atlantic*, *Harper's*, and the *Century*. The contents are "The Old Salem Sea Captains," "A Revolutionary Congressman on Horseback," "A New England Vagabond," "The Maroons of Jamaica," "The Maroons of Surinam," "Gabriel's Defeat," "Denmark Vesey," and "Nat Turner's Insurrection," and the book, like everything Mr. Higginson writes, is entertaining and instructive.

"The Year's Best Days for Boys and Girls," by Rose Hartwick Thorpe (Lee & Shepard, Boston, $1), is a collection of bright little stories and poems for juvenile readers. They are of a healthy moral tendency, and relate to the various holidays and festivals of the year, such as Christmas, Easter, and Thanksgiving.

A. Druiding, a Chicago architect, is the author of a folio volume on "Church Architecture," containing twenty-one large plates, showing elevations, perspective views, interiors, and plans of low and moderate priced churches, with miscellaneous details of much interest and profit to prospective builders of such edifices. The book has a preface by the Very Rev. Dr. Otto Zardetti of Yankton, Dak. The churches to which the plates refer were built by Mr. Druiding for Roman Catholic congregations in various sections of the country.

"Jesus Christ, the Divine Man: His Life and Times." This volume, by the Rev. J. H. Vallings, M. A., of Canterbury, England, has been republished in this country and is worthy of a place along with the more extended works on the same subject by Klein, Edersheim, and Schürer. It contains only 226 pages and may therefore be read by many who have not the time or patience for the careful perusal of the large volumes. The writer's object is distinctive in so far as he aims to consider the life of Christ "in some special relation to missionary work and the contact of Christianity with non-Christian religions." The critical questions are not again mentatively treated. (New York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co. $1.)

"Bible Characters," by Charles Reade, is a small volume of 106 pages and embraces seven sections or chapters, besides a brief reference to "evidences of revelation." The Bible is considered as a literary marvel. Then there is a chapter on aids to faith; and five additional chapters are devoted to Nehemiah and his work, Jonah, David, and Paul's perseverance. Charles Reade writes as a believer. He treats the story of Jonah as truly historical, and not as a parable. His tone is reverent, and his aims in the book are practical and devoted. (New York: Harper Brothers.)

Literary Notes.

Harper's for April will contain the first installment of a new serial by Charles Dudley Warner entitled "A Little Journey in the World."

Mr. Andrew Lang, "as a matter of interest to bookmakers," confesses that his "Perrault's Popular Tales," recently published, cost him £1 5s 10d.

The *American Missionary* for February exhibits evidences that the missionary work is making progress among the colored people and the Indians.

Sir Charles Dilke, who has just returned to England from India, will write his papers for the *Fortnightly Review* on the strategical defenses of the British Empire.

The February number of the "Riverside Literature Series" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) contains tales of the White Hills and sketches by Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Nicholas P. Gilman has written a work on industrial partnerships which Houghton & Mifflin will shortly publish. It is entitled "Profit Sharing Between Employer and Employé: A Study in the Evolution of the Wages System."

"Essays, Religious, Social, Political," by David Atwood Wasson, is announced by Lee & Shepard. The book will include an autobiographic sketch and a biography of Mr. Wasson by his friend and contemporary, O. B. Frothingham.

The *Contemporary Review* for February, Leonard Scott Publishing Company, contains an article entitled "The Bismarck Dynasty," which is unsigned, but is attributed to Sir Morell Mackenzie, and is supposed to have been inspired by the Empress Frederick.

America starts out this week with an illustrated article on "The Home and Burial Place of Lincoln," by E. E. Wood. There are cuts of the Lincoln monument and bronzes and a portrait of Lincoln from an unused negative found by Mr. Wood in a Springfield photograph gallery.

Outing for February contains some excellent examples of instantaneous photography as applied to the illustration of athletic exercises at different stages of their progress. The principal paper is on "American College Athletics—Yale University," by Richard M. Hurd, with photographs of her champion teams.

Macmillan's Magazine for February contains a laudatory review of Bryce's "American Commonwealth," by Goldwin Smith, an installment of Clark Russell's "Marooned," an article on "Home Rule for India," by Stephen Wheeler, and a review by Canon Ainger of Mrs. Sandford's "Thomas Poole and His Friends."

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in preparation a translation by Miss Ruth Putnam and Mr. Alexander Arbuthnot of the "Histoire de la Participation de la France à l'Etablissement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique," by Henri Doniol, and a work by Theodore Roosevelt on the early history of our Western territory, entitled "The Winning of the West and Southwest."

Harper & Bros. announce for publication during the present month "The Letters of John Lothrop Motley," revised and edited by Mr. George William Curtis, and "The Tramp Trip at Home," by Lee Meriwether. This latter volume is a record of experiences among the working classes, and includes in addition a brief account of a journey to the Sandwich Islands.

Of the two prizes, one of $700 and the other of $300, offered by the Congregational Sunday-School and Publishing Society for the two MSS. best suited for Sunday-school books, the first has been awarded to "Rose and Thorn," by Katharine Lee Bates of Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass., and the second to "A Titled Maiden," by Mrs. Caroline A. Mason of Brockport, N. Y.

Mr. Clarence H. Clark of Philadelphia has a set of Motley's "Dutch Republic" that he has "extended" from nine to twenty-nine volumes by the insertion of 2,500 engravings, autographs, etc. The work is said to have cost him $50,000, in which statement there is not necessarily much exaggeration, as there are few hobbies more expensive (or more delightful) than that of "extra illustrating."

An anonymous essayist in *Macmillan*, commenting on the fact that 4,960 books were printed last year, fiction having 929, theology 748, and history and biography 377, gives Bryce's "American Commonwealth" the rank of most importance, calls Harrison's "Cromwell" the "best specimen of the literary craft," Matthew Arnold's new "Essays in Criticism" the best in belles-lettres, and Bret Harte's "Cressy" the best novel, although he admits he has not read all the novels printed.

"The Use of Oil to Still the Waves" is the title of an article in the next number of the *Century* by Lieut. Beehler, U. S. N. Another practical article in the same number will be on "Something Electricity is Doing," by Charles Barnard. H. S. Edwards, the author of "Two Runaways," will have a story in a new vein, called "The Rival Souls." "The Edict of Freedom" is the title of the March installment of the "Life of Lincoln." In this number is completed the story of emancipation.

It would not be safe to predict failure for the *Magazine of Poetry*, published by C. W. Moulton of Buffalo, for nobody knows very well what the poetry-reading portion of the public will stand. The magazine prints extracts from the published works of some twenty poets, most of them second and third class singers, and gives portraits of a dozen or so. It does not contain a new line of verse, but as it claims the consent of publishers for the use of copyright poems it is to be hoped that the bread-and-butter supply of the real makers of this magazine is somehow increased by its publication. It is handsomely gotten up, paper, type, presswork, and illustrations being good.

The Germans, bound that their greatest poet shall lack nothing which the English claim for Shakspeare, have furnished a Donnelly for the author of "Faust." The German Donnelly is Prof. Moritz Carriere of the university at Munich. He maintains that Lessing first wrote "Faust" in prose, and that the manuscript was stolen and merely put into rhyme by Goethe. Many passages were allowed to remain in the original text, "because," says the professor, "they were beyond the scope of Goethe's intellect." He cites a number of passages from "Faust" and compares them with extracts from Lessing, showing in some their strong similarity, in others even their exact coincidence.

The *Homiletic Review* for February has an interesting article (the second) on Tolstoi by W. C. Wilkinson, D. D. Dr. Wilkinson thinks that Tolstoi's purpose and influence as a writer are both good. The articles are thus commendatory. Tolstoi never seems to be pursuing a goal so much as aiming to instruct on his journey. An article on the Dutch pulpit by the Rev. H. E. Dosker of Holland, Mich., describes Dutch preaching as both logical and rhetorical and represents the orthodox and conservative element as quite in the ascendent as compared with the rationalistic and skeptical element. He names Prof. Abraham Kuyper, D. D., as the leading preacher in the Established Church and Dr. Barvinck as preëminent in the Free Church. Another estimate of "Robert Elsmere," by the Rev. A. J. Lyman of Brooklyn, notes the sad tone of the book: "It is a miserere in seven keys. The black plumes nod from beginning to end." The pessimism of atheism is the ground swell of the discussion not yet quite apparent on the surface.

Books Received.

OUR ENGLISH. By Adams Sherman Hill. Harpers, New York.

HARPER'S FOURTH READER. In Two Parts. Harpers, New York.

HARPER'S THIRD READER. In Two Parts. Harpers, New York.

HARPER'S FIRST READER. In Two Parts. Harpers, New York.

HARPER'S SECOND READER. In Two Parts. Harpers, New York.

BIBLE CHARACTERS. By Charles Reade, D. C. L. Harpers, New York.

OUTLINES OF NEW SCIENCE. By E. J. Donnell. $1. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

IDYLS OF THE GOLDEN SHORE. By Hu Maxwell. $1.25. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

MASTOR. A Poem. By John Ruse Larus. $1.25. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES. By W. J. Cocker, A. M. Harpers, New York.

FOR FAITH AND FREEDOM. A Novel. By Walter Besant. Illustrated. Harpers, New York.

RALPH WESTGATE; or, Epimenides in Maine, A Romance. By Helen Kendrick Johnson. Paper, 50 cents. Appleton.

BEYOND THE GRAVE. A Drama. By John Franklin Clark. Paper, 25 cents. American News Company, New York.

THE STORY OF MEXICO. "Story of the Nations" series. By Susan Hale. $1.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

JESUS CHRIST THE DIVINE MAN. His Life and Times. By J. F. Vallings, M. A. $1. Anson D. F. Randolph & Co., New York.

SCRIPTURES, HEBREW AND CHRISTIAN. Arranged and edited by Edward T. Bartlett, D. D. $1.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

MODERN SCIENCE IN BIBLE LANDS. By Sir J. W. Dawson, LL. D., F. R. S., F. G. S. With maps and illustrations. Harpers, New York.

CHURCH ARCHITECTURE. Containing Twenty-one Plates. By Adolphus Druiding. Preface by the Very Rev. Dr. Otto Zardetti, V. G. A. Druiding, Architect, Chicago.

ESSENTIALS OF PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY. Written especially for the use of students in medicine. By Condict W. Cutler, M. S., M. D. $2. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

THE ENGLISH RESTORATION AND LOUIS XIV: From the Peace of Westphalia to the Peace of Nimwegen. By Osmund Airy, M. A. With Three Maps. Longmans, Green & Co., London and New York.

POETICAL WORKS OF JOHN MILTON. Paradise Regained; Minor Poems. Edited by John Bradshaw, M. A., LL. D. "The Canterbury Poets." Walter Scott, London; Thomas Whittaker, New York.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. History of the Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of Its Promulgation. Edited by Hampton L. Carson. Two volumes. $10. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

Periodicals.

Dial. February. Chicago.
Babyhood. February. New York.
Lend a Hand. February. Boston.
Swiss Cross. February. New York.
Macmillan's. February. New York.
Andover Review. February. Boston.
Cosmopolitan. February. New York.
Table Talk. February. Philadelphia.
Book News. February. Philadelphia.
Medical Standard. February. Chicago.
Shakespeariana. February. New York.
Drake's Magazine. February. New York.
Our Women and Children. January. Louisville.
Alienist and Neurologist. January. St. Louis.
English Illustrated Magazine. February. New York.

TO BE DEFENDED WITH DYNAMITE.

A Discussion of the New Guns Ordered by the Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The news that the Secretary of War had awarded the Pneumatic Dynamite Gun Company the contract for seven guns for coast defense was little else than was expected by the officers of the company.

The contract calls for three guns for Sandy Hook, two for Fort Schuyler, and two for Fort Warren, Mass. As the peculiarities presented by the 15-inch gun now mounted at Fort Lafayette are virtually specified the guns must be capable of elevation and depression by either pneumatic or hydraulic power and have an extreme elevation of at least thirty-five degrees. They must be capable of an all around fire, or through 360°, the training and elevating to be wholly under the control of the gunner in charge. The range of fire is also specified, the extreme demanded being a mile. Rapidity of fire is also called for, being a requirement not demanded in the recent tests of the stationary gun. The delivery of the guns ready for mounting must be made within eight months of the time of execution of contract. The sum of money as bid by the Pneumatic Dynamite Gun Company is $395,500.

Just where the guns will be built is not yet known. The 15-inch gun at Fort Lafayette was turned out by the Cramps of Philadelphia, while the 8-inch gun which destroyed the Silliman was built by an iron firm of Jersey City. The three guns to be mounted at Sandy Hook will consist of one of 8-inch and two of 15-inch calibre. It is not at all unlikely that the 8-inch and 15-inch guns now at Fort Lafayette will be mounted there.

There is no doubt the Cramps would like to sell the Vesuvius elsewhere, as they are known to be out about $100,000 on the contract. But all stories to the effect that they are considering offers from foreign Governments are absurd, there being no possible chance for the Cramps to avail themselves of any such opportunity before the Secretary of the Navy has declined to accept the vessel. The Vesuvius having filled all the requirements of speed tests, there remains nothing now but acceptance on the part of the Government.

The success of the Vesuvius has contributed to the success of the dynamite gun, inasmuch as vessel and gun appear inseparable. This dual success is looked upon by foreign Governments as a matter of the greatest importance, and military men in this country feel sure, from the number of emissaries of foreign Governments now in this country inquiring into the features of gun and vessel, that Italians, Russians, Spaniards, and French will have dynamite guns in their coast defense system before many months have passed.

Capt. E. L. Zalinski, whose name is coupled with the dynamite gun, leaves soon for Europe, ostensibly for pleasure and recreation. It is hard to understand how one so busy as Capt. Zalinski can partake of pleasure just at the present, and some believe that his European trip will partake of the nature of Lieut. Voy's mission to foreign Governments to represent the Hotchkiss gun. At any rate, it now looks as if the dynamite gun is not to escape this Government and go abroad, as did the Hotchkiss revolving cannon. The awarding of the seacoast guns to the Pneumatic Dynamite Gun Company looks as if more were to follow, and leads to the belief that the recent official trial at Fort Lafayette was accepted by the Government as successful.

GOT AWAY WITH A THOUSAND IN CASH.

Robbers Overpower a Farmer's Family and Sack the House.

LIMA, O., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Wesley Osman is a wealthy farmer living about three miles from Arlington, near this city. He always has a large amount of money in his house. Last night about midnight he was awakened by some one at his door. When he opened the door several men disguised as White Caps overpowered him, while others rushed into the house and bound the other occupants, Mrs. Osman and a son about 20 years old. They then demanded to know where Osman had his money and valuables, but Osman refused to tell until they had stripped him and made preparations to roast his feet. The robbers secured about $1,000 in cash and notes to the value of several hundred dollars. After they left young Osman succeeded in freeing himself, and securing a gun started to follow, but after the party had fired several shots at him, barely missing his head, he gave up the chase. Searching parties are scouring the woods.

New Time, New Trains, Improved Service.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway announces the following changes to take effect Sunday, Feb. 10:

The Omaha Express leaves Chicago at 12:01 noon daily; arrives Council Bluffs 9 a. m.; arrives Omaha 9:20 a. m.

The Chicago and Denver Express—solid train, consisting of first-class coaches, free chair-cars, dining-car, Wagner and Pullman palace sleepers of latest construction, running between Chicago and Denver—leaves Chicago daily at 5:30 p. m., arrives at Council Bluffs 9:30 a. m., arrives Omaha 10 a. m., arrives Denver 5 a. m. Occupants of sleeping-cars are permitted to occupy berths after arrival in Denver until 7 a. m. This train also carries vestibuled sleepers for Sioux City, arriving Sioux City 11:30 a. m.

Passenger-train leaving Chicago at 9:30 a. m. heretofore now leaves at 8:30 a. m., and runs only to Clinton, Ia.

For details, maps, time-tables, etc., address E. P. Wilson, General Passenger Agent C. & N. W. Ry., Chicago, Ill., or any of the following offices: No. 62 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, Western Avenue Station, corner Oakley avenue and Kinzie street, or passenger station, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

AN IMMENSE UNIVERSITY.

BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY TRYING TO SECURE ONE FOR CHICAGO.

Millions of Dollars Promised by an Eastern Man for the Establishment of Such an Institution, but He Has Not Yet Decided on the Most Desirable Location—The Rev. Judson Smith Talks About the Prospective Bequest.

A New York dispatch states that in his discourse last Sunday evening at the Church of the Holy Communion Rector Henry Mollett, D. D., stated that he had it on good authority that a wealthy New York gentleman intended soon to surprise New York or Chicago with a gift of $20,000,000 for a great university. Dr. Mollett stated that he had received his information at a recent dinner party from a prominent professional gentleman who had been consulted in the matter, but no names could be given. In this connection it may be stated that a wealthy New York gentleman has some thought of donating a large sum of money—but probably not nearly so large an amount as stated by the Rev. Mr. Mollett—for the purpose of founding in Chicago a Baptist university, embracing all departments of education, which will rank second to no other similar institution in the country, but as he has made no definite decision in the matter it would be eminently unfair to mention his name.

AN APPEAL TO THE BOARD.

At the annual anniversaries of the Baptists, held in Washington last summer, the Board of the American Baptist Education Society was organized, and whatever is done in the matter will probably be through them. This board held a special business meeting in Washington Dec. 3 last. The attendance was representative as regards the three great sections of the country, those from Chicago being such well known men as E. Nelson Blake, the Rev. F. T. Gates, and the Rev. J. A. Smith. In its report of this special meeting the *Standard* (Chicago) had the following:

"In the course of his report the Secretary read a communication addressed to the board through him by the Provisional Committee appointed at a conference of brethren held in Chicago last July, in which occurs the following with reference to university reëstablishment in Chicago:

"'As the Education Society is a National organization, the purpose of which is to found and endow Baptist institutions of learning, it is believed by the committee that you [the board] could give this movement a National character, arouse a wide interest in it, and more certainly lead it to success than could a local committee.'

JUDGE WAYLAND'S RESOLUTION.

"The communication adds some matters of detail, the amount of all being, as indicated in the words just quoted, a request that the effort for restoring university work at Chicago may be placed under the auspices of the National Society, and so be made a national interest of the denomination. Pending the consideration of the Secretary's report this subject commanded the attention which its importance claims for it. To the Western men present it was exceedingly gratifying to hear an expression of views upon the subject so entirely unanimous, so hearty, and so emphatic, to the effect that while of course the similar needs and claims throughout the country are many and great, this is first and should first command attention until the end proposed is made sure. As a response to the communication above mentioned Judge Wayland offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we appreciate the generous proposition of the Blue Island Land Company making a conditional gift of lands, a building, and cash for the location of a Baptist institution of learning at Morgan Park.

"*Resolved*, That we consider it an immediate and imperative necessity of our denomination that a liberally endowed and fully equipped university should be founded without delay in the City of Chicago.

"*Resolved*, That we rejoice in the powerful sentiment favorable to such an institution that prevails not only in Chicago and the West but also throughout the denomination at large; that we invite brethren of means to lead the way in an attempt to found such an institution, pledging the hearty coöperation of the board; and that we direct the Secretary to use every means in his power to originate or encourage such a movement.

THE REV. MR. SMITH TALKS.

"The consideration of this important matter occupied the attention of the board during a large part of the session, ending, however, in the unanimous action just indicated."

The Rev. Judson Smith, editor of the *Standard*, was seen by a reporter yesterday, and when shown the New York dispatch said that he had no doubt that Rector Mollett, evidently had in mind the prospective bequest of the gentleman alluded to above, but thought it quite unfortunate that he had made public reference to something which as yet had not been definitely decided upon by the party who has the matter under consideration. He said that the Education Society would put the public in possession of facts when they had them themselves, but so far there was nothing to warrant him in stating that any conclusion had been reached in the matter.

POTTERY WORKERS TO COMBINE.

A Movement to Organize All the Clay-Workers in the Country.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—John A. O'Neill of Trenton, N. J., President of the National Potters' Union, arrived here today to look after the trouble at the Steubenville pottery. He had a conference with the management, after which it was given out that the striking employés would soon return to work, with the understanding that the factory will hereafter be recognized as a union pottery. Mr. O'Neill claims that the craft at Trenton is in great jeopardy from the large amount of surplus labor, which will soon invade the Ohio Valley unless the factories are combined, that the union may regulate the supply of men to the demand required by the industry. He also contends that the manufacturers are recognizing the advantage of dealing with the potters as an organized body, as it insures a stability to the trade. Steubenville, having the largest isolated pottery in the country, was selected as the most suitable point at which to enforce the demand of recognition for the union. When satisfactorily settled here it is thought the movement will become general in all potteries and clay factories in the United States.

Replaced by White Labor.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The railroad yards of the Queen & Crescent system here were today placed in the hands of white laborers in place of negroes. A colored brakeman was discharged for neglect of duty and his fellow-laborers abandoned their stations and refused to work until he was reinstated. They were at once dismissed and white men installed in their places.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria,

When she was a child, she cried for Castoria,

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,

When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

Brown's Household Panacea,
THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER.
For internal and external pains, rheumatism, pain in stomach, bowels, or side, colic, diarrhœa, colds, sprains, burns, scalds, cramps, and bruises. 25c.

Advice to Mothers.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. 25 cents a bottle.

Mosher's great cut in photographs and portraits. 12 cabinets, 1 a panel, $2.50. 15 cabinets, 1 enameled, $3. Crayon portraits, $10. Mosher's gallery, 125 State.

All danger of drinking impure water is avoided by adding 20 drops of the genuine Angostura Bitters, manufactured by Dr. Siegert & Sons.

Consumptives obtain relief by using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. No other cure is so effective.

The best worm lozenges for children are Brown's Vermifuge Comfits. 25c a box.

Sufferers from Coughs, Sore Throat, etc., should try "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*"

Book-Binding!
60c Well done and with good materials for Harper's, Century, and magazines of same size. Handsome binding and fine work a specialty.
PERIODICAL AGENCY,
CHAS. MACDONALD & CO.,
55 Washington-st.
SUBSCRIPTIONS TAKEN FOR ALL NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

D. APPLETON & CO.
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:
I.
The Development of the Intellect.
OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING THE MENTAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE HUMAN BEING IN THE FIRST YEARS OF LIFE. By W. Preyer, Professor of Physiology in Jena. Being Part II. of "The Mind of the Child." Volume IX. of "The International Education Series," edited by W. T. Harris, LL.D. 12mo, cloth. Price, $1.50.
"The Senses and the Will," Volume VII. of "The International Education Series," constitutes Part I. of "The Mind of the Child." Uniform with above and at same price.
II.
Nature and Man.
ESSAYS, SCIENTIFIC AND PHILOSOPHICAL. By the late William Benjamin Carpenter, M. D., F. R. S. With an Introductory Memoir by J. Estlin Carpenter, M. A., and a Portrait. Large 12mo, cloth. Price, $2.25.
In this volume a number of Dr. Carpenter's later essays have been collected, bearing on man's interpretation of Nature, and of his own consciousness. A few passages from earlier writings have been prefixed to illustrate some of the prior stages of his labors on physiological psychology.
III.
My Cousin, Miss Cinderella
From the French of Léon de Tinseau. The Gainsborough Series. 12mo, paper cover, 25 cents.
In freshness and charm this novelette is a suitable companion volume to "The Story of Colette." It is translated by the same hand, Mrs. E. W. Naylor.
Any volume sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price by
A. C. McCLURG & CO.,
Wabash-av. and Madison-st.

Valentines.
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